"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE WEATHER.

Showers to-night or to-morrow; light to fresh south to southeast winds.

VOL. XLVIII. NO. 15,203. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market weak.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 74c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 35⅝c; cash cotton, 5 7-16c.

FOREIGN.—An imperial decree was published at Pekin, dismissing Chang-yin-houan, the opponent in the Chinese Foreign Office of Li Hung Chang, and banishing him. The Cantonese reformer, Kang-Yuwei, who is at Hongkong, was escorted thither by the British second-class cruiser Bonaventure, which cleared for action upon sighting two Chinese cruisers. A duel will be fought to-day, growing out of the Dreyfus case, between M. Charles Ernest Paulmier, a member of the French Chamber of Deputies, and M. Furot, the writer of an article in La Lanterne, referring to the former's domestic relations. The trial of Lucchent, the Italian Anarchist who assassinated the Empress of Austria, will take place at Geneva Nov. 3. United States Minister Hitchcock yesterday informed the Russian Government of the intention of this country to send representatives to the disarmament congress proposed by the Czar. —Page 7.

Page 1.

The forest fires in Wisconsin and Colorado continue without abatement.

Mrs. Phoebe Beauchamp of Worcester, convicted of perjury in a pension case, was yesterday fined $1,000 and sent to jail for five months.

The fall of a section of a combination derrick and aerial railway at Kearny, N. J., yesterday resulted in the death of a girl and a workman, and the injury of three men, one of whom was a soldier on furlough.

A miner who arrived at San Francisco from Kotzebue Sound reports that a party of gold seekers from Providence, R. I., who went north on the bark Mermaid, was drowned while trying to cross Hetham Inlet. He also reported other drowning fatalities.

Representative Berry of Kentucky, one of the Democratic members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, expressed the opinion yesterday that the United States should take and keep every foot of ground that has come to us through the war with Spain. He looks for a "red-hot" session of Congress, and believes that the President will be obliged to call the Fifty-sixth Congress in special session in March.

After a conference between Justice Van Wyck and the Mayor yesterday, the definite announcement was made that the Justice would accept the Democratic nomination. His plan, it was said, is to make an active personal canvass, appealing to the people to set aside hero worship and war sentiment. There were few politicians at Democratic headquarters. The Democratic Club is to be opened with a reception to-night.

Page 2.

State Commissioner Lyman yesterday made an explanatory statement concerning the number of employes in his department.

Members of the Bar Association have begun to circulate petitions for non-partisan nominations of candidates for Justices of the Supreme Court.

The State Committee of the National Democrats met yesterday and agreed not to nominate a candidate for Governor. They seemed to be satisfied with Justice Van Wyck as a standard bearer.

Michael J. Dady said yesterday that Justice Van Wyck has not yet paid a tax on $2,000 worth of personal property assessed last November, which, Mr. Dady says, puts him in the same class with Col. Roosevelt.

The managers of the independent State campaign said again yesterday that the movement will not be abandoned. Boudinot Keith wrote to R. Fulton Cutting in reply to the criticisms of the independents' intention to use the Citizens' Union name and emblem.

The Chicago Platform Democrats' Organization Committee named a full State ticket at a meeting in the Union Square Hotel last night. Henry George was selected for Governor and Elliot Danforth for Lieutenant Governor. Angry men outside the meeting room nearly came to blows.

Page 3.

The President has ordered that all sick soldiers in Puerto Rico are to be brought back at once and furloughed.

Rear Admiral Sicard was retired yesterday, having reached the age limit, but by special order retains his place at the head of the Promotion Board.

The schoolship St. Mary's returned yesterday from her Summer cruise, which was mainly in Long Island Sound. Seven of the boys are to be graduated.

Capt. McCalla and his officers of the cruiser Marblehead continue to be lionized by Quebec society. Permission to visit Montreal has not yet been received from the Navy Department.

President McKinley yesterday refused a request by Representative Cannon that the Third Illinois Regiment in Puerto Rico be mustered out. He intimated that no more volunteer troops can be released at present.

Gen. Lee, in view of his approaching departure for Cuba, will probably follow Gen. Wheeler in giving testimony before the War Investigating Commission. The members of that body express their determination to make a complete inspection of affairs at Montauk Point.

Reports were read at the Cabinet council in Washington yesterday setting forth that by the 15th inst. danger from yellow fever in Cuba will have passed. It is understood that the movement of troops to occupy the island will begin about that time; also that the Custom House at Havana is to be taken over by American officials at an early date.

It was said yesterday at the Army Building by members of the crew of the transport Massachusetts that Capt. Findlay had been set ashore near Santiago for alleged incompetence, by command of Capt. James C. Read, commissary in charge. He was forced into a small boat at the points of bayonets. The vessel is now here in command of First Mate Robinson.

In letters to Secretary Alger, Gen. Wood writes concerning his experiences in Santiago, Cuba. He describes graphically the horrible lack of sanitary observance which he found in the old city and tells of the difficulties which have been met and overcome in order to avoid the danger to health with which the army of occupation was surrounded immediately after its arrival.

Page 4.

It was learned yesterday that the purse offered for the Corbett-McCoy fight is to be divided, no matter who wins.

Tod Sloane won five races and finished second in one out of the seven events at Newmarket, England, yesterday.

The baseball scores yesterday were: New York 5, Washington 5; Baltimore 6, Brooklyn 3; Baltimore 0, Brooklyn 0; Boston 7, Philadelphia 3.

The members of the Congressional Commission to Hawaii returned to San Francisco with material for a report concerning the future government of the islands.

The number of golfers playing for the three club cups in the tournament of the Queens County Club at Glen Cove, L. I., was reduced yesterday from forty-eight to twelve, and the final rounds will be played to-day. Dr. O'Connor, who made the lowest score on the previous day, was one of the earliest men to be defeated. There will also be a big handicap contest to-day, for which nearly eighty entries have been received.

Page 5.

Subscribers for war bonds have brought mandamus proceedings in Washington to compel Secretary Gage to make allotments in cases where lack of good faith was charged.

The report of Major Gen. Wesley Merritt of his operations about Manila was yesterday made public by the War Department. It shows that the final brilliant advance upon the capital of the Philippines was carefully prepared and executed without a hitch.

Page 6.

The University Faculty of Cornell yesterday issued the list of members of the freshman class who won scholarships in the recent examinations.

The musical festival at Worcester, Mass., concluded yesterday. A violin concerto by Lalo, played by Musin, was a feature of the afternoon concert. In the evening Parker's oratorio, "Hora Novissima," was given.

A gift of $100,000 has been made to Barnard College, the women's department of Columbia University, on condition that the college be freed from debt by next Monday. Fifty-six thousand nine hundred dollars must be procured by then to fulfill the condition.

Page 7.

The Supreme Court at Newport yesterday decided that Elbridge T. Gerry and Robert Goelet were citizens of the State of Rhode Island.

Ex-Quarantine Commissioner Charles F. Allen, a member of the City Council from the Second District, died suddenly yesterday at his home, 153 West Forty-fifth Street.

William Koutnik of West Hoboken, N. J., married Miss Catherine Grady on Tuesday last. He went fishing Thursday with a friend and was drowned while returning after midnight.

Dr. F. A. Todd, Assistant Superintendent of the Ohio Insane Asylum, at Toledo, Ohio, who was recently bitten by a mad dog, succumbed to hydrophobia yesterday at the Pasteur Institute, Chicago.

All the provinces of Canada, except Quebec, have voted for prohibition, but the majority for the entire Dominion is not expected to exceed 18,000. Even the Prohibition papers consider this figure too small to influence the Government to enact prohibition legislation.

Scott Inglis, formerly a member of Julia Arthur's company, but who was discharged a few days ago, because he neglected his work, committed suicide last night at 44 West Twenty-seventh Street by shooting himself in the heart.

Gen. John B. Gordon, Commander in Chief of the United Confederate Veterans, said yesterday when seen at his plantation near Reynolds, Ga., that the title of "Daughter of the Confederacy" passed away with Miss Winnie Davis, and that no one has the right to claim it.

The President and Secretary of State Hay are said to be consulting about the selection of an Ambassador to Great Britain. Representative Hitt of Illinois and Senator McMillan of Michigan are talked of, the mention of the latter being coupled with reports of the alleged plan to give his seat in the Senate to Secretary Alger.

Page 12.

The first of the free lectures under the auspices of the Board of Education will be given this evening.

An aged woman in Williamsburg yesterday killed herself and a grandchild with gas. The fumes almost ended the life of a second grandchild.

Many merchants of upper Broadway have promised to support Police Captain Price in his work of ridding the Tenderloin of objectionable characters.

The suit of an Elm Street property owner to obtain pay due him from the city for land acquired in widening the street was argued yesterday in the Supreme Court.

At the annual meeting of the Clearing House Association next Tuesday James T. Woodward, President of the Hanover National Bank, will succeed President J. Edward Simmons.

George D. Eldridge was yesterday elected First Vice President and Actuary of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association. There is a definite movement to retire President Burnham.

Manager Sherwood of the Atlantic Transportation Company said yesterday that the company has secured thirty-five lake vessels of from 1,000 to 5,000 tons for its Atlantic Coast collier service.

A gust of wind yesterday took $125 off E. S. Connell's desk, in the office of the Commissioner of Accounts, and out of the seventh-story window. When Mr. Connell reached the street the money was gone.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst returned home yesterday frim his vacation abroad. He says he does not believe that Col. Roosevelt made any bargain with Senator Platt as the price of his nomination. One member of the Van Wyck family in important public office, he says, is enough.

The furniture and effects of the Military Club, 751 Fifth Avenue, including many valuable works of art and military treasures, were sold at auction yesterday to pay the debt of $3,000 due the Wallabout Bank of Brooklyn and realized $4,388.76. Justice Truax appointed Brig. Gen. Roe receiver of the club, which will probably be reorganized.

Nearly 1,500 persons, mostly women, attended the matinée at the Casino yesterday to aid the Soldiers and Sailors' Families Protective Association. Speeches were made by Gen. Wheeler, Col. Roosevelt, Commodore Philip, and Gen. Woodford. The programme was frequently interspersed by demonstrations of enthusiasm at the appearance of the heroes of the war. Nearly $2,000 was cleared for the association.

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SHAFTER ANSWERS CRITICS.

He Says Attacks on Him and "Others of the Administration Are Simply Outrageous."

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 30.—Postmaster Wills received a letter from Gen. Shafter to-day, dated Camp Wikoff, Sept. 26, in which he says of newspaper attacks upon him:

"The attacks of the yellow press upon me and others of the Administration are simply outrageous. The articles are filled with untruths, beginning with the one that I was responsible for the equipment of the army with Springfield rifles, which you and every other sensible man knows is a lie.

"The behavior of some of the yellow journalists was so outrageous before we even got into Cuba that I had to put my hand on them, and after we got into Cuba it was still worse. Their letters are the result of personal spite. If I had come back with a defeated army there might have been some excuse for their talk, but having commanded one of the most successful campaigns of modern military history, it is simply an outrage.

"I am very fond of Evans, (Pension Commissioner,) and am very glad that you are defending him. Some of the Grand Army of the Republic are simply unbearable, and seem to think if they can't have the Treasury turned over to them they are being defrauded."

SHAFTER PRAISES DUFFIELD.

Says He Did Everything Expected of Him at Aguadores.

DETROIT, Sept. 30.—It has been asserted in many quarters that Gen. Shafter in his report to the War Department spoke slightingly of Gen. Duffield and his part in the Santiago campaign.

Shafter's alleged remarks in his report on the feint Gen. Duffield's brigade made at Aguadores are said to have been the basis of the charge that he was not fair toward Duffield.

Secretary Alger wired Gen. Duffield the following, just received from Gen. Shafter: "Gen. Duffield did all that he was expected to do in a most satisfactory manner. His report received yesterday, forwarded this morning to Washington, with an indorsement that will show my appreciation of his service.

"In looking over my report I see that the reference to his action at Aguadores was not clearly expressed, and it escaped my notice. There was no intention that he should do more than make such demonstration as would hold the enemy's troops at that place. To have attacked it with a view of its capture with the force under Gen. Duffield would have been the height of folly."

HANNA ON THE PHILIPPINES

Ohio Senator, Possibly Expressing the President's View, Says Spain Must Give Them Up.

NO INDEMNITY WILL BE PAID

Islands Will Be the Wards of the United States Pending the Settlement of the Question of Their Disposition by Congress.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30.—The Leader has from its Washington correspondent the following interview with Senator Hanna concerning the Philippine question. On account of Mr. Hanna's close relations with the President the correspondent suggests that the Senator's views probably reflect those of the Administration. Mr. Hanna expressed his opinions as follows:

"I do not know what the instructions given to our Peace Commissioners are, but so far as concerns the negotiations which will be instituted in Paris, I can see no other result than that Spain will have to relinquish her sovereignty over not only Luzon Island, but the entire Philippine Archipelago. Spain has no reason to expect to be able to retain any portion of the group. She went into the war and lost, and now ought to be prepared to suffer all the consequences which a defeat implies. I regard the Philippines as lost to Spain, and that being a foregone conclusion, in my opinion the problem which next confronts us relates to the form of government which we will give the islands.

"When the Philippine question presented itself there was a strong sentiment among conservative, far-seeing and thinking men in this country which favored the retention by the United States of merely a naval base and coaling station in the islands—this base presumably being Manila, and the bay contiguous thereto. Since then, however, this sentiment apparently has undergone a very marked change, and now it appears for the most part that these same men who at first believed we should occupy Manila alone are advocating the termination of Spanish rule in the whole group.

"Aside from the fact that the general sentiment of the country seems to be against returning any of the islands to Spain, the United States is under obligations to the insurgents to establish a stable and enlightened form of government throughout the entire archipelego. When the war broke out the Philippine insurrectionists became in a certain sense the allies of the Americans, and it therefore is our moral duty to see to it that in the future they will be assured safe and civilized rule, and until the United States determines in just what manner the Philippines ultimately shall be governed, we necessarily will have to consider the Philippines our wards.

"During this transitional period, the United States will be called upon to exercise a primitive, or, rather, arbitrary, form of control over the islands and continue it until Congress finally evolves a system of government. In other words, it seems to me we shall have to maintain a temporary protectorate over the archipelago, and this will be accomplished by means of the army and navy now in the Philippines and Philippine waters. What will be the ultimate fate of the islands is of course a problem of the future. Whether the Philippines will become an independent nation or a colony of the United States, or whether a long-time American protectorate will be established, will be a subject for Congress to decide.

"It is well understood that Spain must abide by the verdict of our Peace Commissioners, whatever that may prove to be, for she is in no fit condition to renew the conflict which has resulted so disastrously to her. She has no reason to expect that our Commissioners will agree to any proposition which contemplates the continuation of Spanish control over any part or all of the group. I feel confident we will have no further trouble in an armed way with Spain.

"The only obstacle with which we may have to contend is the opposition of the insurgents to our plans. It is not at all certain, of course, that we shall encounter any such obstacle, though it is assuredly among the probabilities. However, from what I have read of the mission of Aguinaldo, the insurgent chieftain, we may find the Philippines tractable and willing to accept whatever form of government we shall finally decide upon, so long as Spain shall have no hand in its administration."

Regarding the reports which come from Paris that one of Spain's propositions to our Commissioners will be that the United States pay her $400,000,000 for the relinquishment of the Philippines, Senator Hanna said significantly.

"We are not paying money for or buying territory which we now control."

BERRY FOR ANNEXATION.

Democratic Member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee Says We Should Keep All Territory Gained.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Representative Berry of Kentucky is one of the Democrats who advocate expansion and who is likely to cross swords with the Champ Clark and Bailey sort of Democrats in the coming session. He is a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, too, and while a majority of that committee is for annexation where it may be undertaken, Mr. Berry will undoubtedly be alone so far as the Democrats of the committee are concerned. When he was asked to-day what position the Democrats would take about annexation, he answered without hesitation:

"I can answer only for myself. My own position is that the United States should take and keep every foot of ground that has come to us by virtue of thrashing the Spaniards. We should do this without listening to or considering the opinion of any other nation. If we choose later on to give away or sell any part of this conquered territory, it is our right to do so, and no other power can say aught against it. What we have won by the sword is absolutely our own."

Mr. Berry says the Republicans can hope to elect only two Representatives in Kentucky, and the Democrats may get ten of the eleven. He looks for a "red-hot" session of the Congress, says it will not be possible to finish all pending legislation before March 3, and that the President will be obliged to call the Fifty-sixth Congress in special session on March 4.

Bermuda Asphalt Works Burned.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Sept. 30.—The Bermuda Asphalt Works, at South Amboy, consisting of three buildings, was destroyed by fire late to-night. The origin of the fire is not known.

PEACE COMMISSION'S WORK.

Representatives of This Government Preparing for Their Conferences with the Spaniards.

PARIS, Sept. 30.—The United States Peace Commission has taken possession of its working quarters, a suite of seven rooms on the ground floor of the Hotel Continental, at the corner of the Rue de Rivoli and the Rue Royal, commanding the Tuileries Gardens, formerly used by the ex-Empress Eugénie. Later they were occupied by the Bering Sea Commission, and by United States Commissioner Peck, who has just moved into his offices on the Exposition Grounds. American flags drape the entrance to the Peace Commission's apartments.

The clerical force of the commission has been systematized, and is now working busily. The spirit of the Paris press is daily rendered into English for the information of the Commissioners, and the same thing is done with the newspapers of Madrid. Many wooden boxes of records, data, and authorities affecting the case of the United States were unpacked to-day and carefully arranged.

The American Commission held its usual session this morning. It is believed the Commissioners are crystallizing their plans and arranging all the details of the work which will be taken up when the commissions begin their joint sessions.

This is the first inclement day since the commission has been abroad, and the wives of the Commissioners and other members of the party are devoting it to visiting the Louvre and other places of interest.

The Spanish Commissioners formally deny the various interviews and paragraphs purporting to give the substance of their instructions which have appeared in the newspapers. The Secretary of the Spanish Commission said to-day:

"No member of our commission has given any interview, and all which has appeared in print as to our instructions is false. We are here to defend ourselves, and, naturally, we are not willing to give any of our weapons to our opponents."

SPANISH CABINET PROTESTS.

Action on the Situation in the Vizayas and the Philippines.

MADRID, Sept. 30.—The Cabinet has decided to authorize Gen. Rios to grant reforms in the Vizayas Islands on the lines demanded by the inhabitants, and to concentrate his forces at Mindanao, as there are only 450 men garrisoning the Vizayas. The Ministers have also decided to protest to the Government at Washington against the refusal of the Americans to permit Spanish troops to be sent to the Vizayas, while, it is claimed, the insurgents are constantly receiving arms and cannon with which to attack other islands, "which the Americans permit without even pretending to intervene." The Spanish Cabinet, it is added, will acquaint its Paris Commissioners with these contentions, in order that they may be used in the peace negotiations.

It is announced that the Government here will inform the Government at Washington that it has decided to send reinforcements to the Vizayas, and that it has ordered seven batteries of artillery in Andalusia to get ready to start for the Philippine Islands in twenty-four hours. In addition to this, the Cabinet will repeat its protests against the insurgents continuing to hold Spanish prisoners in the Philippine Islands.

The Government is seeking the consent of the United States to send Spanish troops from Manila to the Vizayas Islands, so as to avoid the necessity of dispatching troops from Spain.

M. CAMBON TO LEAVE TO-DAY.

French Ambassador Not to Act in the Peace Negotiations.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The French Ambassador, M. Cambon, left here this afternoon for New York, where he will take passage to-morrow for Havre, going thence to Paris. He will be on leave for two months, but there is a possibility that he will be transferred to a European post.

In view of the prominent part M. Cambon took in the peace negotiations and the signing of the protocol, it has been thought that his visit to Paris during the sessions of the Peace Commission might have some relation to the Spanish settlement. But the Ambassador said before leaving that the trip was wholly without political significance. He would have the pleasure, he said, of taking Judge Day and others of the American party to the opera, after which, following the example of M. Delcasse, Minister of Foreign Affairs, he would efface himself from the proceedings.

Receiver for an Iowa Fuel Company.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 30.—Judge Showalter of the United States Circuit Court to-day appointed E. A. Potter receiver of the White-Breast Fuel Company of Iowa and the Iowa and Illinois Company. This is regarded as a preliminary step in the proceedings begun a few days ago by the Atlantic Trust Company to foreclose two trust deeds of $600,000 each. The application for a receiver was made Wednesday. E. A. Potter is President of the American Trust and Savings Bank.

Gov. Taylor of Tennessee Very Ill.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 30.—Gen. Taylor has been suffering with liver trouble for some time. Last night his condition was critical, and relatives have been summoned to his bedside.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm has remained stationary in the West Gulf. A second storm appears to be developing in the middle plateau region. Salt Lake City reports a pressure of 29.40 inches and a southerly wind of thirty-four miles an hour. The pressure is high off the North Atlantic and Middle Pacific Coasts. Showers may be expected in the Gulf States, Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys, and eastern portion of the upper lake region; increasing cloudiness and showers in the lower lake region and the Middle Atlantic States. Cooler weather may be expected in the lower lake region, warmer in the Lower Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys, and the upper lake region.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	57	58	65
6 A. M.	58	58	66
9 A. M.	60	66	67
12 M.	71	73	71
4 P. M.	76	69	74
6 P. M.	72	68	71
9 P. M.	69	66	70
12 P. M.	64	65	66

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level: that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	68¾
Weather Bureau	65⅝
Corresponding date 1897	65⅞
Corresponding date for last twenty years	60

The maximum temperature yesterday was 75 degrees at 1:30 P. M. and the minimum, 58 degrees at 4 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 83 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 90 per cent.

FIRES SWEEP WISCONSIN

Great Damage Wrought and the Work of Devastation Still in Progress.

TOWNS WIPED OFF THE MAP

Reports of Loss of Life from Many Places—Property Loss Expected to Run Into the Millions of Dollars.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 30.—Fanned to fury by gales, the forest fires are sweeping through the timber land of Wisconsin. Great havoc has resulted, and it is feared the work of destruction is but begun.

Entire towns have been wiped off the map and others were saved from total destruction only by the heroic efforts of men, women, and children, who have worked night and day to stay the flames. Light rains last night brought hope, but the downfall was not heavy enough to quench the fires, and to-day the flames broke out afresh, and, pushed onward by the high winds, promise to lay entire districts to waste.

Reports of loss of life come from many towns, and it is known that several persons have perished, but no details can be secured. All is confusion in the devastated district, families being scattered and neighbors separated in the mad flight for safety. The property loss will run up into the millions, although it is at present impossible to make anything like an accurate estimate.

The greatest danger so far has been in Chippewa, Barron, St. Croix, and Polk Counties. A very general destruction of telegraph wires makes the reports incomplete, but the villages of Clayton, Alemena, Ipswich, and Poskin have been wholly or partly destroyed. It is reported that Sprague also has been destroyed. Cumberland has suffered heavy loss, and Glenwood, Barron, Prentice, Phillips, and Turtle Lake have been threatened and only saved by great efforts.

Cumberland reports that forest fires were swept into the city from the southwest last night by a tornado. The air was filled with smoke and burning cinders, and the fire started on the east and west sides of the town about the same time. Twenty-five families were rendered homeless by the flames, and the Beaver Dam Lumber Company's plant, valued at $150,000, was wiped out.

A special from Chippewa Falls, Wis., says the forest fires are still creating great havoc through that section of the State. No rain has yet fallen in the district tributary to that point, and the lumber companies are sending hundreds of men into the woods in an endeavor to save the standing pine. It is estimated that already 500,000,000 feet have been destroyed. A movement has been started to assist the homeless farmers who have been burned out.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 30.—Fires in the vicinity of Prentice, between Abbottsford and Stanley, burned fiercely until the heavy rain last night checked them. This saved Prentice and much valuable property. property.

The fire crossed the tracks of the Wisconsin Central at Prentice, and was threatening the town. A force of 100 men worked all day fighting the fire, and the rain came as a genuine blessing, just in time to prevent more serious results and greater destruction.

COLORADO FOREST FIRES.

No Cessation of the Destructive Work of the Flames on the Wooded Mountains.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 30.—The Weather Bureau can offer no hope for those on the western slope whose homes and crops are threatened by the forest fires. There are no indications whatever of rain. Throughout Eagle County high winds have prevailed, giving a fresh impetus to the forest fires. In consequence, new territory is being devastated.

The settlers of Upper Gypsum, Gannon, Collins, and other places are fighting desperately to save their homes and stop the passage of the flames into the magnificent forests of West Brush, which contain the finest body of timber in the State. No loss of life has been reported, but several families have lost their homes and their crops. All the game is leaving the country to escape the smoke and heat of the blazing woods.

Battle Mountain Government Reserve, bounded by the Grand River on the north, Roaring Fork on the east, and the Gunnison on the west, is a mass of flames. This reserve runs through the Counties of Garfield, Delta, and Mesa. The Big White River Government Reserve, starting in Garfield County and extending through Routt and Rio Blanco, is also on fire. Reliable reports show that the fires are now nearly 300 miles in circumference, with Glenwood for a centre, and practically every mountain range with timber is ablaze. On the south side of the Rio Grande, from Minturn to Glenwood, the railroad men report a steady blaze of fire plainly visible from the smaller valleys. Many ranches have been abandoned.

J. S. S. Swan, Game Commissioner, says there is no doubt that the fires are caused by carelessness of campers and other persons during a season of exceptional dryness. Col. W. T. S. May, Chief United States Forester, has gone to the west slope to inspect the country under Government control where fires are burning.

PERJURY IN A PENSION CASE.

Worcester (Mass.) Woman Sent to Jail for Five Months and Fined $1,000.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 30.—In the United States District Court to-day, Phoebe Beauchamp of Worcester, convicted of perjury in a pension case, was fined $1,000, and in addition was sent to the Worcester Jail for five months.

She continued to draw the pension on the name of her first husband, Peter Reed, after having married a second time, which is against the law. Mrs. Beauchamp was unable to pay her fine.

Money Orders to British Honduras.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Negotiations practically have been completed between the Post Office Department of this country and the British Government for the exchange of money orders between the United States and the colony of British Honduras. It is expected the business will begin Jan. 1, 1899. This is the thirty-eighth foreign country with which the United States has arranged for the exchange of money orders.

LOST IN KOTZEBUE SOUND.

Party from Providence, R. I., on the Bark Mermaid Reported Drowned —Other Fatalities.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 30.—Charles E. Watson, a mining man of Carson City, Nev., who has arrived here on the Great Northern Light from Kotzebue Sound, tells how some gold seekers lost their lives. He says:

"On the night of Aug. 17, Fred Ward, Irving Howard, Joseph Graham, Samuel Wilmeth of Providence, R. I., and J. G. Sturke of Grub Gulch, Madeira County, Cal., who went north on the bark Mermaid, were drowned while trying to get across Hetham Inlet with their provisions. A storm arose and capsized their small boat. When morning came the other prospectors missed the Rhode Island party, as they were called, and the searching party that was sent out found the boat floating keel up, but no trace of the men. The provisions and other effects belonging to the hapless party were cast upon the beach by the waves.

"George W. Muller of Iowa was drowned Aug. 13 while ascending the Kubuck River. Muller and his partner had moored their boat under a sand bank that caved in on them capsizing the craft. I was near by and rescued Muller's partner just in the nick of time.

"Two men named Clark and Crawford were drowned in the Kubuck Rapids. I could not ascertain their baptismal names or where they hailed from."

Watson says he is satisfied there is very little gold in the Kotzebue district.

KILLED BY FALLING TIMBERS.

Accident at Kearny, N. J., Results in Death of a Girl and a Laborer.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 30.—The fall of a section of a combination derrick and aerial railway, that was used in digging a sewer trench in Johnson Avenue, Kearny, resulted to-day in the death of a girl and a workman, and the injury of three men, one of whom was a soldier on furlough. The machine is so arranged that buckets are lowered into the excavation, and, after being filled, are raised again twelve feet above the street level, and carried by a trolley-like arrangement to a point where they are dumped.

Mamie Carmen, twelve years old, of Grant Avenue, was passing under the timbers when a guy cable gave way, and part of the apparatus fell on her, killing her instantly. Peter Boyle, of Company G, First New Jersey who is on furlough, was just behind her, and was knocked down by a timber that tore open the flesh of his leg. He jumped up to rescue the child, but could hardly stand, and a physician who was summoned, sewed up the wound. Giuseppe Cockerina an Italian laborer, who was manipulating the apparatus, was struck by a bucket, and died from his injuries in St. Michael's Hospital. Michael Palmerio, another Italian laborer, who was in the trench, was severely injured by falling timbers, and may die. A third laborer, Bernard Jovini, who was also in the trench, was likewise struck by the timbers, and received severe external and internal injuries. The cause of the cable breaking is unknown. The foreman, William McGuire, was placed under arrest, pending action by the Coroner.

COL. BRYAN'S HEALTH BETTER.

The Silver Advocate Is Now Permitted to be Out of Doors.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Col. William J. Bryan was out of doors this afternoon for the first time since he became ill. The fever has practically left him, and his physician permitted him to take a carriage drive. He intends to go to Jacksonville to rejoin the camp early next week, his wife remaining with him here until his departure.

A floral tribute in the shape of a basket five feet in height, bearing American Beauty and Kaiserin Augusta Victoria roses, fringed with carnations, was sent to Col. Bryan to-day, accompanied by an elaborate message of eulogy from the Maryland Democratic Association.

RUBBER FIRM INSOLVENT.

Boyd, Jones & Co. of Baltimore Assign for the Benefit of Creditors.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 30.—Clarence J. Boyd and William Henry Jones, trading as Boyd, Jones & Co., retail and wholesale dealers in rubber articles and supplies, made an assignment this afternoon for the benefit of creditors.

The petition for receivers for the firm was made by the Boston Rubber Shoe Company of Boston. In Circuit Court No. 2 Judge Ritchie signed an order appointing Francis K. Carey and John F. Williams receivers to take charge of the assets of the firm. Bond was given in the sum of $100,000 each.

The petition of the Boston Rubber Shoe Company recites that the firm of Boyd, Jones & Co. has been for a number of years agent for the corporation in the jobbing and retail business.

On Sept. 1, it is alleged, the local firm owed the petitioners upward of $50,000; that during the month of September this amount was increased to the extent of between $10,000 and $15,000, and that the firm has sold about $36,000 worth of goods during the month on commission. It is alleged that the firm is insolvent, and that it had no funds wherewith to pay a note for $3,000, which fell due to-day.

The answer to the bill of complaint admits that the defendants are justly indebted to the Boston Rubber Shoe Company to a large amount, and that it has not been paid because the firm is without funds available for that purpose.

It is claimed that the assets of the partnership, if properly managed and disposed of, will be nearly, if not quite, sufficient to pay all of the liabilities, but it is admitted that the company is insolvent and unable to pay its obligations in full as they mature.

Business of Chicago Brewers.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—To-day wound up the fiscal year of the Milwaukee and Chicago Breweries, Limited, and of the Chicago Brewing and Malting Company. The plants of both concerns are situated in the Chicago revenue district, and it has in past years been estimated that these two companies produced about 33 per cent. of the total beer output of the district. The gain in the output of the entire district for the twelve months in question is regarded as a fair showing, considering the fact that the high war tax of $2 per barrel, less 7½ per cent., which had a tendency to restrict sales of beer, was in force during the months of July and August, two months which are generally regarded as the biggest of the year in the beer business.

$1.00 Sunday excursion to Mauch Chunk, via Central Railroad of New Jersey. On Sunday, Oct. 2. Leave New York, foot of Liberty Street, 8:30 A. M. South Ferry, foot of Whitehall Street, 8:25 A. M.—Adv.

JUSTICE VAN WYCK TO RUN

Definite Announcement Made that He Will Accept the Democratic Nomination.

AN ACTIVE PERSONAL CANVASS

He Will Appeal to the People to Set Aside Hero Worship and War Sentiment—The Talk Among Democrats.

As the result of a conference between Mayor Van Wyck and Justice Van Wyck at the home of the latter, in Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, the definite announcement was made that Justice Van Wyck would accept the Democratic nomination for Governor. He will issue a statement embodying and defining his position, in all probability this morning.

It was further announced that Justice Van Wyck, as candidate, would make an active and personal canvass of all the principal cities of the State under the direction of the Democratic State Committee.

The line of argument which he will follow will be to appeal to the people to set aside hero worship and war sentiment and to impress upon them the importance of filling the office of Governor of the State of New York without regard to such considerations.

That Justice Van Wyck calculates losing no time in getting to work seems evident from the fact that it is learned that Mrs. Van Wyck will leave their home to-day and stay with her daughter, Mrs. Osborne, wife of the Assistant District Attorney, in Manhattan.

Andrew McLean of Brooklyn, who nominated Augustus Van Wyck for Governor at the Syracuse Convention, said yesterday, after a long conference with the Justice: "I am not authorized to speak for Justice Van Wyck, but there is not the slightest doubt in my mind that he will accept the honor conferred on him."

It was said at Democratic headquarters yesterday that if Justice Van Wyck had not been willing to accept the nomination he would have so advised the Kings County delegation at the Syracuse Convention yesterday morning. The Justice was notified of the plan to put him at the head of the ticket, it is said, early in the day, and could have communicated his unwillingness to make the race in plenty of time to have his friends withdraw his name from the consideration of the convention. As he did not do this, the leaders say it must be taken as positive proof that he was willing to accept the nomination.

The leaders admit, however, that Justice Van Wyck did not want his name considered, and did not, in fact, want the convention to nominate his brother, the Mayor. He expressed himself strongly, it is said, against both suggestions, for his own name had been discussed in confidence by the leaders of the Kings County Democracy. It is well known that Mr. Van Wyck is desirous of continuing his judicial career. His keenest ambition has been and still is concerned with the bench. His friends had just assured him that he would be re-elected as his own successor in November.

This post, the tenure of which is fourteen years against the short two-year term of the Governorship, is much more to his taste, and his political associates say that he accepts the nomination for Governor at great personal sacrifice. This sacrifice of personal interests will be one of the most insistent arguments that will be made in his favor. It is already being said in every direction that he advised against his own selection as a candidate; that he refused to put himself in a position that might have been considered as a bid for political office, and that when offered the nomination he set aside position and ambitions that were much nearer his heart.

Throughout the day Justice Van Wyck was busy receiving the congratulations of his personal and political friends. Several hundred congratulatory messages were received, and a large number of politicians called at the Justice's home, 172 Hancock Street, Brooklyn. As the Kings County delegates returned to their homes from the convention, many of them took occasion to drop by and express their gratification at the result and to congratulate the nominee.

The Democrats of the Seventeenth Assembly District Association of Kings County serenaded him last night at his home. Bridge Commissioner John L. Shea and Controller Coler were among the men who marched up to the house. A big banner bearing the words "Our Neighbor," and a picture of the candidate, was borne at the head of the procession.

CAMPAIGN OPENING SLOWLY.

Few Democrats Visit Their Headquarters—The Democratic Club Will Be Opened To-night.

The Democratic campaign is opening slowly, and many of the New York delegates were at home last night, recovering from the fatigue incident to the Syracuse trip. As a result, few called at the Democratic headquarters, in the Hoffman House, and little active work was done. Senator McCarren came down to the city yesterday and went to the headquarters last night. He has arranged to begin work next week, and at the same time the Tammany and Kings County delegations will apportion speakers to open the ball in New York and Brooklyn.

The Democrats affected to be amused over the talk about Justice Van Wyck declining the nomination, and all seemed to be agreed that he would not only run but that he would win. The defection of the silver men, the Tammany men say, will be absolutely ineffectual, and the white-metal contingent will not be able to poll enough votes to in any way affect the result. Anent the silver proposition, the first campaign document issued by the Democrats is interesting. It claims to give a condensed record of the Republican administration of State affairs. It bears the title "16 to 1," and is as follows:

16 Statutes enacted for corporations and private interests to 1 enacted for the people's benefit.
16 Sinecure positions as attorneys for State institutions to 1 honest day's work by an attorney in private practice.
16 Dishonest Canal Inspectors assisting contractors to rob the State Treasury of $1,000,000 to 1 honest Inspector, who was removed from office by Aldridge for protecting the people's interests.
16 Raines Law Inspectors who run Platt caucuses and wink at violations of law to 1 honest Inspector removed from office for doing his duty.
16 Employes of the State Agricultural Department drawing salaries from the State Treasury and traveling at public expense to 1 working farmer who is able to pay his taxes and make both ends meet at home.
16 Acres of forest lands in the North Woods purchased at four prices in cost for the benefit of the "Forest Ring" to 1 acre purchased at a fair price for State purposes.

The Wigwam in Fourteenth Street was deserted last night. The principal interest

centred in the Democratic Club, which, after having been entirely remodeled and sumptuously fitted up, is to be opened with a reception to-night. A committee headed by Mr. Croker spent most of last night in the clubhouse, where an army of workmen were still busy putting on the finishing touches. It was said last night at the temporary headquarters of the club in the Savoy Hotel, that Justice Van Wyck, the Democratic nominee for Governor, Mayor Van Wyck, and many other notables, would be present at the reception to-night. There are now pending 256 propositions for membership, which will be acted on to-night.

The United Colored Democracy opened its campaign in the city last night, when the Thirteenth Assembly District contingent held a meeting in Ehrman's Klondike Hall, 350 West Thirty-ninth Stret. The nomination of Justice Van Wyck was indorsed, and Leader W. N. Walker announced that colored speakers would make an active campaign until election day. Arrangements were made for defraying the expenses of delegates to the convention of the Colored Democracy in Saratoga on Tuesday next. The delegates will leave this city on Monday morning in a special train of four cars.

JUSTICE VAN WYCK'S TAXES.

M. J. Dady Says They Have Been Unpaid Nearly a Year.

Michael J. Dady, Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee in Kings County, chuckled with glee yesterday over a bombshell which he is going to explode under Justice Van Wyck. Mr. Dady announced that his shell is to explode this morning, and he gave full particulars as to its deadliness. He says that the Judge has not yet paid a tax on $2,000 worth of personal property which was assessed last November.

Justice Van Wyck has until November to pay this tax. This fact does not worry Mr. Dady a particle. His point is that, although the Judge may yet pay the tax, he has not paid it up to date, and that therefore he is as much a "tax dodger" as Col. Roosevelt.

"I am going over to the Stewart Building," said Mr. Dady with an ominous frown, as he told the story to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, "and I am going to take a lawyer along. We will make a demand on Marshal Deimour to be allowed to see the records. He is a Democrat and may refuse to show them. If he does," added Mr. Dady portentously, "it will be proof positive that Justice Van Wyck has not yet paid his taxes."

"You do not know, then, that he has not paid them?"

"All the information we have yet received is to that effect," said the Chairman.

Justice Van Wyck refused to talk about the matter.

NOMINATIONS FOR JUSTICES.

Members of the Bar Association Petition for Non-Partisan Selection.

In furtherance of the movement for non-partisan nominations for Justices of the Supreme Court, petitions are being circulated by members of the Bar Association, calling upon the judiciary conventions of both the Republican and Democratic Parties to renominate Justices Joseph F. Daly and William M. Cohen, whose terms will expire on Jan. 1 next.

The petitions, addressed to the two nominating conventions, urge, in behalf of the bar of New York, that "in the interest of the entire community, irrespective of political affiliations, Judges who have proved their fitness and capacity in actual service upon the bench ought to be retained in office; that this principle requires the renomination of Justices Joseph F. Daly and William N. Cohen by both of the great political parties. Their character and official conduct make it certain that the public will be well served and the interest of justice will be maintained if they are re-elected. The fact that one of them is a Republican, while the other is a Democrat, makes it the more easy to apply the principle in their case.

"We further beg to represent," the petitions say, "that for the other vacancies upon the bench to be filled at the coming election, candidates should be selected upon the ground of fitness as proved by honorable service at the bar, and by the ability and fidelity which they have displayed in maintaining the interests of their clients.

"We believe the foregoing to be practically the unanimous sentiment of the bar. We believe it to be also the sentiment of the community. It concerns not the bar alone, but every citizen whose property and whose personal rights are dependent upon the honest and courageous administration of justice. We venture to express the hope that this sentiment will find a cordial agreement on the part of the representatives of both of the great political parties."

Among the prominent members of the bar who have already signed these petitions are Elihu Root, John E. Parsons, Charles C. Beaman, William B. Hornblower, Everett P. Wheeler, E. Ellery Anderson, John De Witt Warner, Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, A. H. Hummel, Lewis L. Delafield, Francis Lynde Stetson, Shipman, Larocque & Choate, and George W. Wingate.

The movement has practically the unanimous support of the bar, and the number of signers to the petitions will be limited, it is expected, only by the number of lawyers who have the opportunity to append their names.

EXCISE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYES.

Explanatory Statement by State Commissioner Henry H. Lyman.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 30.—State Commissioner of Excise Henry H. Lyman to-day gave out a typewritten statement in reply to the assertion made by the temporary Chairman of the Democratic State Convention that he had over 1,200 employes on his pay roll. In the statement Col. Lyman says:

"I now have a total of 125 employes. Of these 60 are special agents. The balance of 65 are made up as follows:

"One deputy at Albany; 4 special deputies, one in each of the first-class cities and Richmond County; 1 attorney each in New York, Brooklyn, and Buffalo; 1 attorney and assistant in Albany.

"In addition there are 16 employes in the New York office, the most of whom were transferred from the old New York Excise Department and continued in this department under the civil service law; 9 employed in the Brooklyn office, 3 of whom came from the old Excise Department; 3 in the Buffalo office, and 27 in the headquarters office at Albany, 7 of whom are ladies."

Unstamped Nomination Certificates.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 30.—Four more certificates of nominations were received at the office of the Secretary of State to-day, and all were returned because of the absence of the necessary internal revenue stamps.

Senator Morrill Will Not Resign.

STRAFFORD, Vt., Sept. 30.—There is no foundation for the published report that United States Senator Morrill purposes to resign his post. It is Mr. Morrill's wish to continue in public service throughout his life. His health is excellent.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE.—Judge John Davis, Washington; M. Williamson, British Honduras.

FIFTH AVENUE.—W. T. Barrett, England; Gen. Charles E. Furlong, Saratoga.

MURRAY HILL.—E. M. de Mosini, Paris; A. P. Lord, Paris; M. Warburton, Manchester, England.

WALDORF.—C. Harrington, London; Gen. C. Whitney, Tillinghast, Troy.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Barney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; H. Horstmeyer, domestics; 52 Franklin Street; Belvedere House.

Church, A. M., Company, Troy, N. Y.; W. Hayner, cloaks and suits; 52 Franklin Street; Continental Hotel.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; S. E. French, silks and velvets; 2 Walker Street.

Edwards, E. W., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss Powers, laces and embroideries; Park Avenue Hotel.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; W. G. Rogers carpets; 2 Walker Street.

Griffith Brothers, Indianapolis, Ind.; T. E. Griffith, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; C. E. Lambert, silks; 70 Grand Street; Hotel Gerlach.

Houghton & Dutton, Boston, Mass.; T. W. Rich, carpets and rugs; Murray Hill Hotel.

Howland Dry Goods Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; S. C. Leonard, dress goods, silks and velvets; 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

McTeer & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; J. T. McTeer, dry goods; Westminster Hotel.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; T. C. Lindsay, domestics; 43 Leonard Street.

Roberts, John A., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; Miss O. E. Shaw, laces and embroideries; Hotel Albert.

Reid & Hughes, Waterbury, Conn.; W. Wallace, domestics, white goods, and linens; 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Whitney, Wm., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; F. A. Ray, carpets; 335 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN

Roosevelt Takes Steps Toward Paying Taxes in This City.

BROOKFIELD MEN INDORSE HIM

They Pledge Hearty Support to the Whole Regular Ticket—Mr. Brookfield's Warning.

The announcement was made yesterday at Republican State Headquarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel that Col. Theodore Roosevelt had instructed his attorney, John E. Roosevelt, to have discontinued the proceedings instituted to compel the Tax Commissioners to vacate the assessment for taxes on personal property levied against Col. Roosevelt in New York City.

It was further made public that Attorney John E. Roosevelt had made an affidavit to the effect that the proceedings had been begun while Col. Roosevelt was absent in Cuba and without Col. Roosevelt's knowledge or consent.

The application for a discontinuance was made before Justice Cohen, in the Supreme Court, yesterday. Justice Cohen announced that he would not make an order for discontinuance, but directed Col. Roosevelt's attorney to make a motion in Special Term, Part I., where all litigious motions are disposed of. This will necessitate the filing of a note of issue and the case will come on for argument.

This means that Col. Roosevelt will pay the taxes charged against him in this city in spite of the fact that he does not believe he really owes them, and in the face of the fact that Oyster Bay is now his residence and domicile.

Col. Roosevelt spent a busy day yesterday, though comparatively little of it was devoted to politics. He paid a visit to the State Headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel during the morning, and attacked a mass of mail that had accumulated there for him. Then he disppeared down town on private business. In the afternoon he appeared at the Casino, where he made a talk which was studiedly non-political. He took dinner with Senator Platt at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in the evening, and afterward resumed consideration of his rapidly accumulating correspondence.

Col. Roosevelt will return to Oyster Bay this afternoon. He will attend the banquet of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club at Centre Island, near Oyster Bay, to-night, and will respond to a toast to "Our Volunteers." He will return to the city on Monday, and will attend the reception of the Republican Club on Monday evening. It is not expected that there will be any speechmaking at the reception, which is intended to be rather in the nature of a general "round-up" of Republican leaders from all over the State.

Somewhat elaborate preparations are making for the trip of the Notification Committee to Oyster Bay on Tuesday. A special train will be run, leaving the city about 1 o'clock in the afternoon. At Col. Roosevelt's home all the minor candidates on the State ticket will have been assembled in advance as the guests of the head of the ticket. Col. Roosevelt thinks that he may have his letter of acceptance ready to make public immediately after the formal notification, though it may be delayed for several days.

President Quigg of the County Committee has about completed the arrangements for the big ratification meeting on Wednesday evening at Carnegie Hall. He announced yesterday that Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, ex-Minister to Spain, will preside and make the introductory address. Col. Roosevelt will be the first speaker; Dr. Seth Low will follow him, and Lieut. Gov. Woodruff will come next. As so far arranged, this completes the speaking programme. The local managers of the meeting said yesterday that they were not expecting Gov. Black to be present. Col. Roosevelt last night sent a personal telegram to Joseph H. Choate, requesting him to be present on the platform, and it was said at State Headquarters that Mr. Choate might make an address.

State Chairman Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., was gratified yesterday by the receipt of tenders of services from prominent Republicans who have not been in active sympathy with the organization in recent years. Among the men who have called at headquarters and proffered their help in the campaign since the nomination of Roosevelt are J. Bayard Backus, formerly Chairman of the Committee of Fifty-three; John Proctor Clarke, and Alfred R. Conkling. William Brookfield, who has waged war on the Platt machine so long, is now a frequent visitor at State Headquarters, and last night the anti-Platt organization of which he is regarded as the founder, swung into line for Roosevelt, with enthusiasm and unanimity.

This action was taken at a meeting of the General Committee of the Republicans of the County of New York, held at Mott Memorial Hall, 64 Madison Avenue. Gen. Wager Swayne presided, and in opening the meeting, congratulated the committee on the fact that recent events had helped them in their "immediate task of trying to make the Republican Party do right by bringing to the front a man whom the machine has been compelled to accept, but who does not belong to the machine, a man of our own principles, after our own heart." The duty of the Republicans of the County of New York, he declared, was to take hold and help elect that man Governor of the State.

These resolutions, offered by William Brookfield and seconded by Lovell H. Jerome, were adopted with but one vote in opposition:

"Whereas, the Democratic Party, true to its history and methods, is still threatening the stability of the country by warring against the currency, by gloating over defects found or imagined in the conduct of the war, and proposing to extend the regime of Tammany Hall over the entire State; and

"Whereas, The Republican Party, true to its history and methods, is striving to promote the public welfare by protecting the citizen from derangement of his business and from depreciation of his wages by preserving the equality in value, as at present, of all moneys now in use, by choosing for exaltation the triumphs and the sacrifices of the war, and by legislation tending to promote the exercise of civil rights at primary elections, and

"Whereas the Republican Party has nominated as its candidate for Governor, a man whose personal qualities and antecedents are a promise that if he is elected his administration will be such as good citizens desire; and also chosen a State ticket that is worthy of public confidence;

"Resolved, That this organization pledges to the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt and to his associates on the State ticket its sincere and strenuous efforts to promote their election; and it cordially urges to like effort every lover of good government."

Charles L. Reid of the Twentieth District objected to the indorsement of Roosevelt by the Republicans of the County of New York because, he said, the basic principle of the organization was in opposition to bossism in the party, and Roosevelt had knelt before Platt and had a collar placed about his neck.

Resolutions offered by W. H. Huber were adopted calling on the Republican Nominating Conventions to select as candidates for Congress "men not only of known sound, and settled convictions" on the financial question, "but who, in addition, are free from objection and the reputation of extreme and narrow partisanship." For Senators and Assemblymen, the expediency of nominating Republicans who believe in non-partisanship in municipal affairs was urged.

The Chairman was authorized to appoint a Campaign Committee of one from each Assembly district. The committee resolved to attend the ratification meeting at Carnegie Hall on Wednesday evening, and to urge all the members of the organization to attend.

As the meeting disbanded, William Brookfield uttered a warning against overconfidence. "There has been some talk here to-night," he said, "of 100,000 majority for Col. Roosevelt. I don't think it is safe for us to go on any such assumption as that. I believe it's going to be a hard fight. I think there will be an overwhelming Democratic vote in Greater New York, and to elect this ticket it's going to take hard, earnest, insistent work from now right up to the day of the election."

MR. WOODRUFF SERENADED.

Brooklyn Clubs Greet the Lieutenant Governor at His Home.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff was serenaded at his home, in Brooklyn, last night. The serenaders were members of Republican clubs of that borough, and Gen. Stewart L. Woodford and William A. Prendergast made short speeches on the Lieutenant Governor's porch.

The Charles J. Haubert Battery of the Twenty-eighth Ward was there with cannon, which boomed forth occasionally. Marshal Haubert, on behalf of the battery, presented to Mr. Woodruff a large bouquet of flowers. The Third Ward Republican Union was also there.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt has accepted an invitation extended by President Root of the Union League Club, in connection with invitations to the other candidates on the Republican State ticket, to attend a smoker, to be given at the clubhouse on Thursday evening, in honor of the Republican editors of the State, who will meet as an editorial association at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Thursday morning. Nearly 100 editors are expected to be present.

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The German-American Citizens' League held its first meeting of the Fall season at Arion Hall, Brooklyn, last night, with Dr. John Freidrich in the chair. The committee of five, which had conferred with the Democratic Committee on Resolutions at Syracuse, reported that it had notified the Resolutions Committee of the disgust of the league with the Raines law, and had demanded local control in excise matters. The meeting declared itself in sympathy with the candidacy of Justice Van Wyck.

***

The Amalgamated Republican Association of the Thirty-second Assembly District met last night in its headquarters at 177 East Ninety-sixth Street and indorsed the complete Republican ticket. Speeches were made by Isaac Newman, the leader of the district; Max Hirschberg, Samuel Schim, Emil Labishimer, Thomas M. Murphy, and others.

***

The nomination of Justice Van Wyck for Governor by the Democrats, together with the entire ticket, was unanimously indorsed last night at a meeting of the William L. Marcy Association of the Twenty-third Assembly District.

***

The Lenox Republican Club of the Thirty-first Assembly District held a ratification meeting last evening at its clubhouse, in West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. President T. Evans occupied the chair, and addresses were made by Capt. Reddy, John Proctor Clark, George H. Sutton, and others.

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The Harlem Republican Club will hold a ratification meeting this evening at its clubhouse, 145 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. There will be music, a display of fireworks, and speeches by Congressman Philip B. Low, Lemuel E. Quigg, Senator John Ford, and others.

***

The West Side Republican Club held its first smoker of the season last night, at the clubrooms, 471 Boulevard. There was a large attendance.

DIED ON HIS BIRTHDAY.

Lieut. Emmett of the First Illinois Volunteers Succumbs to Typhoid.

Lieut. Percy E. Emmett, Company I, First Illinois Volunteers, died last night in the Presbyterian Hospital of typhoid fever. He was admitted to the hospital on Sunday from Camp Wikoff. Yesterday was his birthday anniversary.

Before enlisting Lieut. Emmett was engaged with his brother in the manufacture of photographic films at Waukegan, Ill. His brother-in-law, S. H. Goodenough of Philadelphia, accompanied by his wife, came to the city last night and took charge of the body, which will be shipped to Waukegan to-day.

Say He Died of Starvation.

Private Soren Rossmussen of Company D, Twelfth New York, died on Monday at Camp Thomas. The funeral will be held on Sunday afternoon at the home of his cousin, Mrs. Fannie Neilson, 210 Skillman Street, Brooklyn. The army surgeons say that Rossmussen died of typhoid fever, but his friends say that he died of starvation. Rossmussen had spent five years in the Danish army. He was six feet in height and weighed 200 pounds. He had been in this country only a year, and at the time he enlisted was an employe of the Sterling Manufacturing Company, of which the late Lieut. Tiffany was manager. For a long time Mrs. Neilson, Rossmussen's cousin, had been getting letters from him, claiming that he was being starved. The food supplied in camp, he wrote, was insufficient, and he sent piteous appeals for food. Private Neilisen, who lives at 205 Ross Street, Brooklyn, corroborates the statement.

Smoking Out a Coon.

"Buckeye" in The American Field.

As we neared Mr. J.'s farm we heard the occasional yelp of an impatient hound, which could not brook the restraint of being chained up. Upon our arrival we drove directly into the barnyard, where we found Jack and Mr. J. among the hounds, looking them over. There were four in number; two looked like they might go on the show bench and win the pointer classes, while one was a fair specimen of the foxhound type; the other was just a plain, ordinary dog. It was a mixed lot, surely, but pedigree counted for naught with Jack. His dogs were coon hounds, and that was all he cared for. Quickly unhitching our horse, we put him in the barn, and were ready to start. Mr. J. carried a lantern and an axe, while Jack, Billy, and I had our guns. Starting down the road, we walked about a quarter of a mile, until we struck a dense forest, which we entered and cast the dogs loose. Away they dashed, helter-skelter, and were lost to sight in a moment's time. The forest was so dark it would have been impossible to see five paces ahead were it not for the lantern which Mr. J. carried. Hark! there is the voice of Captain, he of the foxhound type. Do you hear his deep, musical tones? Two of the others chimed in and made the woods ring with echoes as they proceeded down along a ravine. We followed as fast as we could, stumbling over fallen branches and lacerating our faces as we rushed pell-mell through briers and brambles. The voices of the dogs were now becoming more audible and seemed to be emanating from one place. Evidently they had their quarry treed. Still pushing on, guided only by the loud, clamorous baying of the dogs, we finally came upon them as they surrounded a large, hollow tree which stood near the edge of a little creek. Two of the dogs were on their haunches, ever and anon jumping up against the tree and barking vociferously, while Captain had his head in a rent in the trunk, endeavoring to get at his victim. We pounded and thumped the tree vigorously in our attempt to move the coon, but all to no avail, till at last we held a council of war and decided to smoke him out. Gathering a number of dry twigs and leaves, we soon had a fire blazing; then we gathered some moist grass from the creek, which we put on the blazing fire, and soon produced enough smoke to dislodge an army of coons. His coonship, however, must have been a tough old sinner, for it seemed fully ten minutes to us before we heard any signs of life within the hollow trunk. Finally a noise in the top of the tree attracted our attention. As the moon emerged from behind some clouds and "smiled forth her silvery beauty," we perceived a shadowy form steal forth from the hollow trunk and climb out on a large limb which extended to the left. Jack quickly raised his gun and fired. The coon dropped to the ground, only to be picked up by Captain and shaken vigorously until every sign of life was extinct.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

1:40 A. M.—411 East Houston Street; J. Roth; damage, $125.

8:30 A. M.—211 West Thirty-first Street; S. Dergowitz; damage, slight.

12:05 P. M.—349 Fourth Avenue; owner unknown; no damage.

1:50 P. M.—350 West Thirty-seventh Street; J. Joseph; damage, $25.

9:50 P. M.—78 Norfolk Street; Philip Kulfer; damage, $50.

6 P. M.—264 West Thirty-third Street; Roe Brothers; damage, $100.

10:30 P. M.—3,594 Third Avenue; George Hurtler; damage, $500.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

IPSWICH, S. D., Sept. 30.—The entire business portion of this city has been destroyed by fire, with the exception of one block.

KOKOMO, Ind., Sept. 30.—The elevators of Paddock, Hodge & Co., with 30,000 bushels of grain, and the Corona Mills, at Greentown, ten miles west of here, were destroyed by fire Wednesday. Loss, $100,000; insurance, $30,000.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 30.—F. P. Barrows's livery stable was completely gutted by fire this evening. All of the many horses in the stable were taken from the burning building in safety, with the exception of three. Three firemen were injured by a falling wall. One of them, William Senk, foreman of Engine Company No. 7, was seriously hurt, his chest being crushed. The burned building was owned by Isaac Bragaw, and was valued at $10,000, covered by insurance. Mr. Barrow's property was fully insured.

INDEPENDENTS TO PERSIST

State Campaign Managers Say Nominations Will Be Made.

BOUDINOT KEITH MAKES REPLY

Writes to Mr. Cutting Regarding Use of Citizens' Union Name and Emblem.

In spite of the strong opposition manifested by prominent independents and members of the Citizens' Union to the running of the proposed independent State ticket this year, the men at the head of the movement denied yesterday that the movement had been abandoned. A marked falling off in enthusiasm was evident at the headquarters at 42 East Twenty-third Street, however, and the difficulties of making a nomination on the basis of petitions from which signatures might be withdrawn up to the day of filing, were admitted. The committee sent out during the day a circular inviting "all persons who signed petitions on the strength of Col. Roosevelt's name, and who desire to withdraw their signatures," to communicate this desire to the Chairman of the Committee on Petitions, M. D. Rothschild, 42 East Twenty-third Street, on or before Monday, Oct. 3. The last day for filing nominating petitions with the Secretary of State is Oct. 14.

Boudinct Keith, Secretary of the Independent Citizens' Committee, has addressed the following letter to R. Fulton Cutting, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union, by way of answer to the letter signed by Charles Stewart Smith and other prominent members of the Citizens' Union, protesting against the use of the union's emblem and name for the State ticket:

"When our committee invited the co-operation of your body in our movement, we had in mind the declared object of the Citizens' Union, to bring about the complete separation of municipal affairs from those of the State and Nation. We also had in mind that in your political action last year you nominated and elected Citizens' Union members of the Legislature.

"Your declaration of intention to pursue a similar course this year, (published many weeks ago,) warranted us, we think, in supposing that you might be desirous of supporting other State officers as well, When, therefore, we learned that your authorization to use the Citizens' Union name and emblem was based partially upon the fact that your candidates would be placed at a disadvantage unless they were afforded a full column upon the official ballot, we were entirely willing to aid your local movement to that extent.

"We learn, however, informally, that some of your members are this year of opinion that the nomination of State officers is opposed to the fundamental principles and objects of the Union, and that the avowed object of the Union, which is to carry into effect its basic principle, viz., the separation of municipal from State and National politics, can be effected by nominating municipal officers exclusively.

"We have no desire to combat their position or to embarrass your committee with any of its constituents. At a meeting of our committee held at Albany on the 26th inst., we were empowered to select a different name and emblem should it be deemed desirable, and we have decided that when at liberty to do so we will select the name of "Citizens' State Party" and a beehive as our emblem.

"It is unfortunately too late to amend our petitions, but we suggest that when they are filed with the Secretary of State that your organization make a formal objection, in the manner prescribed by the election law, to our use of the name Citizens' Union and the Union's emblem, in which objection our committee will concur. The Secretary of State, under these circumstances, is empowered to accept our suggestion as to the particulars of this change."

Arthur Von Briesen, who is a member of the Central City Committee of the Citizens' Union, has written a letter urging the continuance of the movement for the independent nomination of Col. Roosevelt and suggesting that the nomination be perfected according to law so as to give Col. Roosevelt another chance to accept or decline it. "Mr. Roosevelt," Mr. Von Briesen writes, "hopes that he will get the independent vote without an assurance that his conduct as Governor will be that of an independent Governor as contradistinguished from a mere party Governor. I fear that he has made a serious mistake, and that if he maintains this attitude he may lose the election."

William B. Hornblower said yesterday that he deemed the independent movement extremely inexpedient and undesirable.

"There can be only two reasons for running an independent State ticket," he said. "One exists when there is a possibility of polling enough votes to elect the independent candidates; the other, when the nominations or platforms of the regular parties are so bad that no honest and independent voter can support either. In my judgment the present situation does not present either of these reasons.

"There is not the remotest possibility of an independent State ticket polling anything but an insignificant vote this Fall. Voters will not throw away their votes unless they are cranks like Prohibitionists. I do not believe in frittering away the moral power of the independent vote. I do believe in reserving it for emergencies and hurling it with all the force possible at the heads of the bosses when the emergency arises."

Mr. Hornblower added that each great party had put up as its candidate for Governor a man of unusual ability and high character.

"I see no reason," he continued, "why independent Republicans should not vote for Roosevelt, and independent Democrats for Van Wyck. For my part, I purpose to vote for Van Wyck."

Everett P. Wheeler, a member of the Central City Committee of the Citizens' Union, when asked his views of the independent movement, said:

"The Central Committee will have a meeting Monday night at which the question of the union's attitude toward the independent movement will be thoroughly gone over. In view of that I do not think I ought to say anything in advance." Mr. Wheeler expressed the opinion that it would be a "pretty lively meeting."

ACTION OF GOLD DEMOCRATS.

They Agree Not to Nominate and Seem Satisfied with Justice Van Wyck.

The National, or "Sound-Money," Democrats will not run a ticket in this State this year. They will hold no convention and will not officially indorse the candidates of any of the other parties. The members of the party will be left entirely free to vote as they please.

This course was determined upon at a meeting of the State Committee of the National Democrats held yesterday at 52 William Street, at the conclusion of which the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this committee deem it inexpedient to call a convention at this time and that when we adjourn, we adjourn subject to the call of the Chair.

Chairman Robert A. Widenmann presided. Herman A. Metz acted as Secretary. The following members of the committee were present: Howard R. Bayne, First District; John A. Hennessey, Third District; J. Herbert Watson, Fourth District; W. V. B. Bennett, Fifth District; Herman A. Metz, Sixth District; John H. Scheidt, Seventh District; Charles Jerome Edwards, Eighth District; Charles O'Brien, Fourteenth District; John De Witt Warner, Seventeenth Distict; John A. Henneberry, Twentieth District; Robert A. Widenmann, Twenty-third District, and Thomas M. Osborne, Thirty-ninth District. J. C. Goggins, B. W. Holt, George W. Wingate, E. E. Tichener, and Henry Donovan appeared with proxies for absent members.

The committee discussed the political situation in secret for two hours. Several courses of action were under consideration—to nominate a separate State ticket, to indorse the platform and candidates of the Syracuse Democratic Convention, or to join hands with the new Citizens' State party. Thomas M. Osborne of Auburn and Edmund E. Tichener of Binghamton, who are candidates on the independent ticket, took part in the discussion, but neither of them urged the indorsement of the ticket. Howard R. Bayne, John De Witt Warner, Charles J. Edwards, Herman A. Metz, and John A. Hennessey also spoke. Nobody appeared to urge the indorsement of Col. Roosevelt, and his name was not mentioned.

The drift of the discussion was all toward holding "hands off" in the pending fight. The strongest objection offered to this course was that it would lose the party its place on the official ballot and deprive it of the privilege of nominating by convention if it desires to put out a ticket in 1900. The general sentiment was that the platform adopted at Syracuse was on the whole satisfactory, since it ignored the Chicago financial plank and practically removed the money question from the campaign. The nomination of Augustus Van Wyck as the Democratic candidate for Governor was approved by many of those present. Members of the committee who had attended the Syracuse Convention reported that the feeling among the "sound-money" Democrats from the interior of the State who were there was in favor of remaining neutral in the present fight.

Many members of the committee said last night that the decision not to put out a sound-money ticket meant many votes for Van Wyck.

MILITIA IN CHARGE AT PANA.

To Prevent Violence in Connection with the Miners' Strike—A Train Held Up.

PANA, Ill., Sept. 30.—The streets of Pana are patrolled to-night by members of the State militia, sent here by Gov. Tanner to prevent violence in connection with the coal miners' strike.

Three hundred striking union miners from Pana to-day held up a special Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern train conveying fifty Washington (Ind.) negro miners to Pana to take the place of union miners. The negroes were taken from the cars and compelled to walk back to Tower Hill, where they were locked up in the station until 10 o'clock to-night. At that hour the negroes were placed on board an east-bound train and taken back to Indiana at the expense of the miners' union.

The holding up of the train was perfectly executed. Engineer George Worsham of Pana was in charge of the train, and on being flagged brought the train to a stop. The miners were all armed and masked. The engine was uncoupled from the coaches and run a short distance, the enginemen being kept under guard. Masked men then entered the front door of the train, while their associates surrounded the coaches. The negroes were marched out by the back door and walked down the track to Tower Hill.

News of the capture of the negroes having reached Sheriff Coburn at Pana, he sent an armed posse of deputies, including negroes, from Springside Camp, toward Tower Hill to intercept the miners on their return. Sheriff Coburn's force had not arrived at Tower Hill at a late hour.

Last night was one of terror for the people of Pana. Two-thirds of the residences were unoccupied. Each of the houses occupied contained a group of families. In some cases all the residents of an entire block spent the dark hours in one home, armed, and awaiting attacks expected to be made by the negroes imported from Alabama.

All night the striking union miners, reinforced by brother miners from other towns, armed with shotguns and rifles, paraded the streets, and in some cases lay in ambush on housetops and in alleys, awaiting the coming of the blacks from the Springside and Penwell stockades, who had announced an intention to march into the city and drive out the whites.

But the Deputy Sheriffs were successful in keeping the negroes under control and within the stockades. Many shots were fired in the vicinity of the mines throughout the night, but with what results cannot be ascertained.

Mayor Penwell, son of Operator Penwell, spent last night inside the stockades. He said he was afraid of being mobbed by the miners, and that for fear of mobs his father and mother had left the city.

ORDERS OF GOV. TANNER.

Troops to Keep Order, but Not to Help Operate the Mines.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 30.—In answer to queries regarding a report that he had refused to send 300 rifles to the Sheriff at Pana, Gov. Tanner to-day said:

"I never refused. On the contrary, when the Sheriff last Saturday made a requisition for 200 rifles, I forwarded by rush order the 200 rifles and 2,000 rounds of ammunition and had all on the train for Pana within one hour from the time of the requisition, and the Sheriff received them that evening.

"Yesterday I received an urgent telegram from the Sheriff asking for troops and saying he had done everything to protect life and property, but the conditions had reached a point where he was unable to cope with the difficulty longer and that a serious riot was imminent unless he received State aid by or before Friday evening. After several telephone conversations with him I became so impressed with the importance and needs of the situation that I ordered the Galesburg Battery and two companies of the Sons of Veterans regiment to report at Pana for riot duty by the first train.

"I directed Capt. Craig, in command, to arrest and disarm all persons carrying arms, and hold such arms until further orders; to protect citizens and their property, and to maintain order, but not to allow any portion of his command to aid any owners in operating their mines with imported labor. This habit of importing labor into our State to take the places of our citizens has to stop if I have power to abate it."

MONTAUK FUNERAL SERVICES.

All Camp Wikoff's Dead to be Honored To-morrow—Dr. Brown's Champions.

MONTAUK, L. I., Sept. 30.—The day for the last man to leave Camp Wikoff has been set for Oct. 15. Troops A and F of the Second Cavalry, with 1,000 horses, started to-day for Huntsville. Troops C and D will leave to-morrow with 900 horses and mules. The remainder of the regiment will leave camp on Monday.

Sunday will witness a scene in camp not seen since the close of the civil war. Elaborate religious services will be held in the cemetery, and over each grave there will be fired the volley to which its occupant was entitled, and after each volley taps will be sounded. This ceremony has been postponed because the cemetery is close to the hospital, and the sounds would have dispirited the patients, when all possible was being done to cheer them. Surgeon Major R. G. Ebers says that there is no one in the hospital now whom this ceremony can harm, as all are really sick and not suffering from depression.

Surgeon Major Brown to-day received many assurances of esteem from those who have been associated with him in the hospital. They were brought forth by the attack upon him this morning in the newspapers by the Rev. H. B. Bryan. The doctors and nurses who still remain in camp held an informal meeting, and some bitter things were said against the clergyman.

The Rev. Mr. Parcile and the Rev. Father Flaherty, both of Brooklyn, left camp to-day after weeks of hard work in the hospital. They left in Major Brown's tent a letter in which they spoke of their realization of the troubles and trials he had been through, and praised him for the work he had accomplished. The Rev. Father Hart and the Rev. Mr. Bateman, two other workers in the hospital, also testified to the splendid manner in which the work had been conducted.

Major Brown says the minister who fathers the attack wanted the nurses and hospital attendants to attend religious services in his chapel, and permission was refused, both because the nurses had no inclination to go to services after a hard day's work and because the hospital lines were closely guarded. The chapel lay outside the line of guards, and the negro troopers let no one in or out after dark.

Gen. Shafter's condition is unchanged. He is still in active command from his bed in the clubhouse. The physicians think he will be around in a few days.

Nominated for Congress.

NEW YORK.—Twenty-second District—Dennis B. Lucey, Democrat.

NEBRASKA.—Sixth District—William L. Greene, Democrat.

MERIDEN COMPANY
SILVERSMITHS
208 FIFTH AVENUE
MADISON SQUARE

A competitor advertises: "The odd cent prices find no favor here." Selling goods on the installment plan finds no favor here, say we.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macys
R. H. Macy and Co.

Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

Our own Bicycles.

In February we made the statement in nearly all the papers that no bicycle could cost more than our Webster, unless it was plated with silver or decorated in some fancy way that adds nothing to its wear or riding value. We warned you that other bicycles selling at double and triple our prices would eventually have to come down. Our prophecy has been recently fulfilled.

The STRAUS WHEEL is made by the most skillful workmen that can be employed, from fine materials and by the most modern machinery. The Straus is the equal of most of the high class wheels now sold at 2 and 3 times our price. There is no more durable wheel made at any price. It is not so highly finished as the Webster, but it is a good wheel in every particular. We still have in stock 150 men's and 150 ladies' styles that we propose to sell at the ridiculous price of 13.87

We are satisfied there are no better bicycles made than our "WEBSTER." We make them ourselves, and we know that every piece of material is absolutely the best we can buy.

MEN'S WEBSTERS, 22 inch frames, 1 1-4 inch Shelby seamless tubing, enameled in black and dark blue, striped and ornamented, fitted with guaranteed single tube tires, adjustable ram's horn or upturned handlebars, fitted with a guard bracket, two-piece crank hanger, Kundtz rims, all bearings and cones turned from tool steel and oil hardened.

LADIES' WEBSTERS, 23 inch frames, black enamel, striped, Webster hand brake. Your choice as long as they last, 24.87

Continuation of the Special Sale of China and Rich Cut Glass.
Continuation of the Special Sale of Rich Fall Silks.
Continuation of the Special Sale of New Dress Goods.
Continuation of the Special Sale of Household Outfittings.
Continuation of the Special Sale of Hosiery and Undergarments
Continuation of the Special Sale of Ladies' Suits and Skirts.

A SILVER TICKET NAMED

Henry George for Governor and Elliot Danforth for Second Place.

COMMITTEE'S LIVELY TIME

While the Ticket Was Being Selected Angry Men in the Organization Nearly Caused a Free Fight.

The Chicago platform Democrats, at a meeting in the Union Square Hotel last night, carried out their threat made and embodied in resolutions two weeks ago to nominate a State ticket of their own in case the Democratic Party at its convention at Syracuse failed to reaffirm the National platform of 1896. In spite of many troubles and the clamoring of an angry crowd from their own ranks at the doors of the meeting room, they nominated Henry George for Governor and Elliot Danforth for second place. The full ticket is as follows:

Governor—HENRY GEORGE of Kings.

Lieutenant Governor—ELIOT DANFORTH of Chenango.

Secretary of State—GIDEON J. TUCKER of Suffolk.

Controller—J. T. McDONOUGH of Albany.

Treasurer—H. C. CATON of Erie.

Attorney General—O. F. SNYDER of Erie.

State Engineer and Surveyor—Gen. JAMES A. LEE of Rockland.

While these nominations were being made there came near being a free-for-all fight in the hall, and Henry M. McDonald, the leader of the organization, and Chairman of the Organization Committee, which selected the ticket, threatened to call in the police. For over an hour there was a very lively and interesting time, during which the loud and angry voices of those kept outside, but who claimed the right to be admitted, mingled with the applause of those within for the candidates as they were selected.

The Organization Committee authorized at the Syracuse Convention to make the nominations, consists of one member from each of the fifty Senatorial Districts of the State, but it was asserted by the crowd in the hall that less than forty of the members were present. Just after Mr. McDonald had called the meeting to order, the crowd in the hall began to gather. Some of them asserted that as they had been at the Syracuse conference as delegates they were entitled to take part in making the nominations.

S. J. McBride, who said he was from the Fifth Senatorial District, got into an argument with a man who was dressed in deep black and wore a silk hat. The latter said he was John T. Oates, ex-Coroner of Richmond County. "I am Coroner no longer," he said, "but I still deal in dead people," and this remark was taken by the crowd to mean that he was an undertaker.

Mr. McBride began by making serious accusations against Chairman McDonald. He said he didn't believe such a man as Mr. McDonald should be permitted to take an active part in the organization, and he made numerous statements reflecting on the Chairman's character.

The ex-Coroner's face grew red with indignation. "Do you know," he said, "that there is such a thing as a law for libel in this State? I advise you not to repeat those statements. McDonald is on the right side now, no matter what you think he has been in the past, and no man has a right to besmirch his name."

While this argument was going on there were several men in the surrounding crowd who were denouncing Mr. McDonald, and who came near coming to blows with those who were defending him from the fierce attacks. Finally Mr. McBride said: "I've got a right to sit in that committee, and its an outrage to keep me out."

The ex-Coroner, who seemed to be fond of creating excitement, thereupon said: "Well, if I thought I had a right to sit in there, I'd break open the door."

"And that's just what I'll do," cried Mr. McBride. He then started to carry out this purpose. The committee had a sergeant at arms guarding the doors, who was a large and powerful man. No sooner had Mr. McBride banged the doors open and stepped inside, than this man seized him by the back of the neck and threw him out. The ex-Coroner said this was just the right thing for the sergeant at arms to do, and that he was glad of it.

Then a man who said he was J. J. Daly of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District announced that he, too, was entitled to sit in the committee, and that he was going to assert himself. Undaunted by the reception given to Mr. McBride, Mr. Daly followed the latter's course, and banged open the doors. The next moment he came out again almost as rapidly as the man who had preceded him in asserting personal rights. He remarked that they "seemed to be running things to suit themselves in there."

At this stage the doors were opened from inside, and for a moment the crowd seemed to think that the Sergeant at Arms was about to charge upon them. Mr. McDonald put his head out into the hall, and said severely: "Gentlemen, be quiet. If this noise continues I will call in the police, and ask them to clear the hall."

The crowd became quieter after this threat, and finally decided to hold an "overflow meeting" or caucus in the next room. At this meeting six of the Chicago platform men sat on a bench at a window. Suddenly there was a crash, the bench gave way, and all six fell to the floor with a loud thud. One of them fell into a jardinière, and was badly cut by the broken china. A doctor was called in to attend him, and the injured man was then taken home.

After this interruption the caucus continued the discussion. Mr. Daly wanted a committee of five to go to the doors of the Organization Committee's room and demand admittance for those who claimed the right to be admitted. Somebody objected and said: "Their cause in there is our cause, and our cause is common with theirs. Their cause is just as common as ours."

"Aint we all gentlemen?" asked Mr. Daly.

"That's what I want to know," said the other man.

It was decided that it would be wiser not to make a demand for admittance, even through a committee of five.

Willis J. Abbot, who was prominent in the Henry George movement last year, was one of the speakers at the Organization Committee meeting. He came out before the ticket was completed. He said he believed Mr. George had not fully decided to accept the nomination, but that he had it under advisement.

"I think he will accept," said Mr. Abbott. "I also think that Mr. Danforth will accept, although he has not assured us that he would." Mr. Abbott denied a statement that William R. Hearst had promised to support the ticket if Mr. George were nominated. "I am quite sure," he said, "that there is nothing in that story."

Some members of the Organization Committee said the reason for refusing to admit the disturbers in the hall was that they were supporters of Messrs. Croker and Murphy.

H. M. McDonald Declines to Talk.

Henry M. McDonald, Chairman of the Chicago platform Democrats' Organization Committee, was asked last night if he had anything to say in reply to a statement made at Syracuse by Calvin E. Keach that he was working in the interests of Senator Platt, and that the Senator was behind Mr. McDonald's organization. Mr. McDonald replied, indignantly: "I have nothing to say."

Highest Award, Paris, 1889.
WILBUR'S
CHOCOLATE
Preparations.

Housekeepers should use the WILBUR brands for cooking, eating and drinking, as they contain none of the adulterations so common heretofore.
For sale by all leading Grocers.
H. O. WILBUR & SONS
Philadelphia.

Kennedy
12 CORTLANDT ST.

1.90 & 2.35 for hats sold elsewhere at 3.00 and 3.50.
Silk Hats, 4.80.
The height of fashion. Worth 7.00.
Fine Derbys 1.90
Most stores charge 3.00 for equal quality. No middlemen's profits and no royalty prices for a name.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
FLEMISH OAK LOG-STOOLS.
$6.00
45 West 23rd Street.

REED & BARTON,
SILVERSMITHS,
Broadway & 17th St., N. Y.
8 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

The New Riverside Waltham Watch
in Gun Metal Cases
HOWARD & CO.,
264 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

CONDITIONS AT SANTIAGO

Gen. Wood Writes to Secretary Alger Concerning His Work as Military Governor.

EFFORTS TOWARD SANITATION

Difficulties of the Situation Which Have Been Met and Overcome by American Officials in Order to Avoid Dangers to Health.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Secretary Alger has received a long letter from Gen. Leonard Wood, Military Governor of Santiago. It is personal to a great extent, but deals with many questions of interest to the public, and Secretary Alger has allowed some extracts to be published.

It may be stated that the Secretary feels that the course of events at Santiago has demonstrated the wisdom shown in the selection of Gen. Wood for this peculiarly difficult post. Combining, as he did, medical skill with the highest type of soldierly qualities and executive ability, he was able to meet and overcome the problems presented at Santiago. The letter, moreover, presents vividly the frightful conditions that confronted the American army of occupation over the surrender of Santiago.

"I have had," writes Gen. Wood, "a very difficult position from a sanitary point of view, and a not altogether easy one from a military and civil standpoint. When we came into the city the sanitary situation was something frightful. There were a great many unburied dead in the houses, between 2,000 and 3,000 Spanish wounded and sick, and a great horde of half-famished and sick people, nearly 20,000 in number, who had just returned from El Caney, where they had gone during the siege. The water supply of the city had been cut off; there was no water to be obtained except from cisterns and a few wells, and the streets were full of dead animals and all sorts of filthy materials. I had to start in from the bottom and repair the water works.

BODIES OF THE DEAD BURNED.

"Then came the removal of the dead. Some of these were burned because the number was so great and decomposition had advanced to such an extent that they could not be buried. Burning is not uncommonly practiced here during the epidemic season. We had yellow fever all around us, and about twenty cases in the Spanish military hospital. The civil hospital was full of dying people, and public buildings were being used as hospitals. On the whole, it was an extremely difficult task, requiring a great deal of hard work. I have been working systematically with every means at hand to improve the sanitary condition of the city. It is in this department that a vast amount of work has been done. I have a force of about 170 men constantly employed, and at many times have had nearly double this force working day and night to remove the vast accumulations of indescribable filth in the outhouses and yards, as well as in the streets of the city, which is reputed to be one of the most unhealthful and dirty in the world. The death rate has dropped steadily since we came in, and is now about one-fourth of what it was in July. The water system has been put in order and a great many repairs made to it, and the supply, although insufficient, is utilized to the greatest advantage.

"I have had to hire doctors for the hospitals, purchase medicine for them, and supply them with beds and bedding and food—in fact, re-establish and take entire charge of them. I have also established a strict system of house inspection and inspection of the streets, and have a disinfecting department as well as a cleaning department. The city has been divided into five districts, in each of which is a relief station, where food is distributed and a physician in attendance, who prescribes for those who present themselves sick and visits the sick in the houses. The Police Department, all doctors, and the officials in each ward have received instructions to furnish these physicians a list of sick requiring attention, and also of the worthy poor, in order that we may be somewhat protected in the distribution of medicines and rations. I am issuing at present about 15,000 rations per day. The physicians probably are prescribing for about 600 or 700 people, and on some days many more. These physicians are native Cubans, educated in the United States, and employed by our Government as contract surgeons.

CONDITION OF THE WATER FRONT.

"The garbage and material which I collect in the streets I have dumped outside of town and burned. I have also had the lower and most unhealthful portion of the city ditched and drained and the ditches running into the harbor cleaned, as also the water front system of sewerage, which was completely obstructed and in a frightful condition. It has long been the custom in this town to depend on heavy rains and the rushing of floods through the streets to sweep away the accumulated filth of the dry season. All this has been swept down to the water front, in which it has been collecting for years, choking the drains and filling the shallow waters near the shore, so that when the tide goes out masses of decomposing material are exposed to the intense rays of the sun and furnish causes of disease. Later this year, when the epidemic season shall have passed, it is my intention, if I am granted funds and authority, to have the shallow places dredged out, so that at least a thin layer of water will cover them at low tide and prevent the present condition of affairs.

"The police force has been re-established and its uniforms changed to one similar to that worn by the Cubans, and they will soon be entirely rid of all suggestion of Spanish rule.

"The lighthouse system in the harbor I have re-established, and I have arranged for pilots, harbor masters, &c.

"As the courts are not yet running, I have the delightful experience each day of acting as Police Judge and clearing the docket of all sorts of odd cases. Of course, the most serious cases, such as crime, are being held for trial, either by military commission or by the courts when they are established and in operation.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES.

"The receipts of the city from customs since we occupied it, I understand from Gens. Shafter and Lawton, who have charge of this matter, have been about $100,000. The expenses of the city per week—supporting the hospitals, cleansing the streets, doing the necessary engineering work, and the many little things which are required to keep up the different departments of the city of 50,000 people, are at present $4,500 to $5,000. Of this about $1,600 is for sanitary work and engineering, the balance for hospital, police, &c. I have been as economical as possible, but have felt that in this matter of sanitation expense should not be taken into consideration, as the lives of all Americans here might be said to depend upon a prompt and thorough correction of the condition in which the city was found.

"The great expert on yellow fever, Dr. Guiteras, assured me in July that an epidemic of yellow fever of great severity was absolutely unavoidable, and that we were destined to lose a large proportion of our people here. Thus far it has been avoided, and not only avoided, but to-day I do not know of an authentic case of genuine yellow fever in Santiago de Cuba proper, and every day increases our chances of escape."

Gen. Wood makes some recommendations as to what he needs in the way of management of the hospitals and sanitary affairs. He also speaks of the management of the city under military and civil authority. The United States officers have been able to rule the city by a combination of both. The use of military force has been avoided as far as possible, and soldiers have been utilized only when the police have been inadequate. The General continues:

"I am very anxious to have the schools started in the city and get the children out of the streets; also to get the issue of rations down to such a point that we are sure we are not pauperizing the people."

RATIONS FOR CUBAN SOLDIERS.

On the subject of rations Gen. Wood makes some recommendations. He thinks it would be well to get the rations out to the small places in the country so that the Cuban soldiers, as they leave the army, may be able to get to their farms in the vicinity of these towns. These men could then have a limited amount of food from which they could be supplied while the crops are maturing. After the first crop nearly all the assistance should be brought to an end.

Gen. Wood discusses the problem in Cuba, which is well understood here, of getting the Cuban Army disbanded and the men composing it at work. In discussing this phase of the situation he seems to think that it will be necessary to discourage the idea among the Cubans that rations will be constantly issued to them, because as long as the men can get a full food supply they will not need very much else to get along. Gen. Wood communicates the gratifying intelligence that all indications now point to the speedy disbanding of the Cuban Army. He says the feeling of the better class of Cubans toward the Americans is very friendly, and they appreciate what the United States is trying to do. The General is very hopeful that everything will come out all right. No one can tell, he says, how long it will take to establish a stable Government, but he thinks it will take quite a period of time.

The letter from which the above extract was taken was dated Sept. 9. On Sept. 16 Gen. Wood wrote another letter to Secretary Alger, in which he says:

"Since my last letter everything has been going on smoothly, and the improvement is continued. People have all they want to eat, and I do not think there is hunger, to any extent, in Santiago. I have increased the number of doctors and the relief stations of food. Committees of prominent citizens in each ward voluntarily make house to house visits daily, in addition to those made by our physicians, and report in full all cases which command attention. They are authorized to give out diet also. I have located an old artesian well machine and am going to try for artesian water near the water front. We ought to find it in a basin surrounded by beautiful mountains.

BRONZE CANNONS AS TROPHIES.

"You would be delighted to see the old bronze cannons and mortars which we have taken here. Some of them go back to the Middle Ages, and were evidently captured from the French. I hope they will be taken to Washington, where they will be interesting and ornamental in our parks."

In the later letter Gen. Wood speaks in high terms of Aurelius E. Mostro, who has been an official interpreter and has been with Gen. Wood's command ever since they have been in Cuba. Gen. Wood says he would be very valuable if given the commission of Captain, and could attend to many matters into which he has to examine. He is an American citizen and a highly intelligent and educated Cuban.

It is rather an interesting coincidence that Gen. Lawton and Gen. Wood, who were the only survivors of the Geronimo campaign in 1886, and were the only officers with the expedition during the last month of its work, should be at Santiago, representing about the only survivors there of the first army that went to Cuba.

It is probable that Gen. Wood will be granted leave of absence some time during October and that he will come to Washington. When he returns to Santiago he will no doubt be accompanied by Mrs. Wood.

Compulsory Education in Cuba.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sept. 30.—Educational statistics prepared by order of Gen. Wood show that 41 per cent. of the white population and 12 per cent. of the colored people are able to read and write. Schools will be opened on Monday, the attendance upon which will be compulsory. English will be taught. Thirty teachers, at a salary of $60 a month each and a Superintendent at $125 a month will be employed.

Gen. Lawton's Fever Report.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30—The following fever report from Gen. Lawton at Santiago was received at the War Department to-night:

"Fever cases of all kinds, 622; total sick, 1,062; deaths, Paul Vincent, Ninth United States Volunteer Infantry, bilious fever, Sept. 29."

Supplies That Cuba Needs.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA,, Sept. 30.—Gen. Wood requests that charitable persons in America be advised that no more men's clothing is needed, but that calico and needles and thread for the women and supplies of quinine, bismuth, and iron for the sick are required. He would like the Agricultural Department and the charitable societies to send consignments of seeds suitable for planting in the climate, which would be of incalculable advantage to the small farmers. The miners are returning to work, and Gen. Wood says there is absolutely no starvation in the Province of Santiago.

New Military Telegraph in Cuba.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sept. 30.—Capt. Brady of the United States Signal Service has been ordered to begin the construction of an overland telegraph line from Guantanamo via Santiago de Cuba to Manzanillo. The line is to be used principally for the transmission of Government dispatches, although commercial messages will be accepted. The present cost of transmission of messages by telegraph from Guantanamo to Santiago is 20 cents a word up to thirty words, and 12 cents for each additional word.

GEN. LEE SLATED FOR CUBA.

Prevailing Sentiment that the ex-Consul General Should March Triumphantly Into Havana.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—There seems to be no doubt in official circles that Gen. Lee is scheduled to go to Cuba. Some question has arisen, however, as to the point in the island that he will occupy. A number of public men, and it is probable that Gen. Lee himself, would prefer that his command go to Havana. There is some sentiment in the matter, and many persons have expressed the hope that as Blanco marches out Gen. Lee will march into the city. Men in official life have already interested themselves in this subject, and will urge the President to issue his orders for the occupation of Cuba with this end in view.

CUBAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

Movement of Troops to the Island to Begin in Fifteen Days—The Customs Service at Havana.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The Cabinet meeting to-day was devoted largely to matters of detail in connection with the formation of the army which is to be sent to Cuba. Reports were read to the effect that by Oct. 15 the danger from yellow fever will have passed, and it is understood that the movement of the troops will be begun about that time.

The conduct of the Spanish Customs officers at Havana is very unsatisfactory to the President, and it is said to have been decided to take possession of the Custom House there at an early date and administer its affairs under regulations to be prescribed by this Government.

Information has reached the President that the Spanish authorities at San Juan recently took possession of and sent to Spain about $40,000 belonging to an association of school teachers. This matter has been the subject of a protest sent to the Spanish Government. It is said to be the purpose of this Government to compel its return, if possible, and if not, vigorous measures will be taken to collect it from the persons responsible for its misappropriation.

MUST KEEP THEIR OWN POOR.

Circular by Civil Governor of Havana Sent to Provincial Mayors.

HAVANA, Sept. 30.—The Civil Governor has addressed the following circular to the Mayors of interior towns in the province:

"It being impossible to shelter in this capital the hundreds of destitute and needy persons who are daily arriving from different points in the province, it is imperative that you should procure relief and attend in your town to all those belonging there, obliging the neighbors to relieve their wants so far as possible, without emptying your poor inconsiderately into this city, which is already overcrowded with refugees from the entire island who arrived during the war.

"To fulfill that duty, if lacking means, you should be able to ask for and find the same as the other authorities elsewhere, being able to rise superior to the obstacles thrown in the way. You should encourage these people to seek their own livelihood by returning to the fields, where honest toil will support their bodies and raise their spirits, now that they are able to enjoy the blessings of peace, explaining to them that by returning to their farms they will be a thousand times better off than as beggars in this city, without hope of support or improvement of their condition."

Gen. Maximo Gomez, in an interview at Camp Rojas, Province of Santa Clara, is quoted as saying the insurgent forces will disband and apply themselves to farm labor so soon as the Spanish troops evacuate the island.

Havana Markets to be Inspected.

HAVANA, Sept. 30.—In consequence of the exposure by the newspaper press of the abuses practiced in the Havana markets in selling meat and vegetables in a state of decay, the Mayor yesterday issued strict orders for the daily inspection by the Board of Health of every booth in the public market. The orders also provide for the selling of bread by weight, regulating the price and imposing fines or the revoking of bakers' licenses for infringements upon the regulations.

RELIEF WORK IN CUBA.

The Comal's Cargo of Provisions to be Distributed at Matanzas.

HAVANA, Sept. 30.—Capt. Davis, an attaché of the American commission, went to Matanzas this morning to deliver instructions regarding the distribution of the supplies brought to Cuba by the Red Cross Society's steamer Comal.

At the meeting held in the Lyceum at Matanzas last night, committees were appointed to superintend the distribution of the supplies. The provisions will be distributed in three forms—first, cooked and prepared for immediate consumption for the homeless street applicants for aid; second, raw and unprepared, for that class who have become impoverished, but do not beg for public charity, and, third, rations for private asylums, which will be apportioned according to the numbers of inmates in the institutions assisted.

The streets of Matanzas are still unlighted at night.

Col. Clous, Secretary of the commission, to-day telegraphed to the Washington authorities a suggestion that the Red Cross Society bring to the island supplies, a part of which, he thinks, should be distributed to the Cuban troops, some of whom are in great want.

One of the business firms of Havana has sent a large quantity of supplies as a gift to the Cuban General, Francisco Carrillo, who is encamped near Remedios, Santa Clara Province, with 1,000 men in direst need. The provisions presented by the firm are sufficient to sustain Gen. Carrillo's command for a month.

The Cuban General Mario Monocal is ill and will at once transfer his headquarters to Liza, just outside of the limits of Havana. Gen. Mayia Rodriguez will also pitch his camp at Liza.

An American Club in Havana.

HAVANA, Sept. 30.—An American club will be opened here on Monday. It is to be known as the United States Club, and beside the usual club facilities will have a bureau of information upon all matters relating to the commerce, agriculture, and mining industries of the island.

ALL SICK TO QUIT PUERTO RICO.

Soldiers Will Be Brought North at Once and Furloughed by Order of the President.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The War Department has posted the following:

"The President has given instructions that all sick at Puerto Rico be sent north as soon as they are able to travel with safety, his purpose being to relieve Gen. Brooke of the further care of the sick, and at the same time enable the men to receive the treatment obtainable in the better appointed home hospitals. These men will be furloughed as in cases of those returning from Santiago; about 700 will leave to-day on the Relief and Missouri."

In conformity with the above the Quartermaster's Department issued orders to the officers having charge of the shipping at New York, telling them to send ships to Ponce equipped for carrying the sick to this country.

There are several regular transports now going to Puerto Rico and Cuba. Their route is from New York to San Juan, Ponce, and Santiago. As soon as Havana is occupied it will be added to the points where the transports will touch.

The Obdam Coming with 295 Men.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—In a dispatch to the War Department to-day Gen. Brooke announced that the Obdam had sailed with 191 convalescents and 104 discharged soldiers and teamsters.

Seven More Deaths in Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The news of the following deaths in Puerto Rico reached the War Department to-day from Gen. Brooke: Deaths 29th, 5: First Lieut. R. V. Beach, First Volunteer Engineers, typhoid; Private James T. Cahell, G, First Volunteer Engineers, typhoid and strangulated hernia; Private Frederick C. Woodburn, Hospital Corps, typhoid malaria; Private Louis N. Buttolph, I, Nineteenth Infantry, typhoid; Private John A. Gibson, Battery M, Fifth Artillery, typhoid. Deaths 28th: Private Laoden, Battery C, Pennsylvania, smallpox; Private Charles Dana, Fifth Artillery, typhoid.

NO MORE REGIMENTS RELEASED.

Request that the Third Illinois Be Mustered Out Refused by President.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Representative Cannon of Illinois, with M. C. Maloney of Ottawa and the Rev. Mr. Lewis of Joliet, called on the President to-day and made a strong request to have the Third Illinois Regiment, now in Puerto Rico, mustered out of service.

The President was unable to take this action, however. He said he wished he were able to have all the volunteers mustered out of service, but to comply with the frequent representations being made now would endanger the safety of the country. He said it was impossible to reduce at this time the strength of the army in the islands, that Gen. Brooke had vigorously protested against any further reduction of force or against exchanging regiments on account of necessity of acclimatization.

He said the sick were being brought back promptly from Puerto Rico and that the policing of the Philippines and the two islands at our doors, Cuba and Puerto Rico, as well as the measures of precaution made necessary in an emergency like the present pending the actual accomplishment of peace, required the preservation of the present forces for a time.

Outrages by Puerto Rican Outlaws.

SAN JUAN, Island of Puerto Rico, Sept. 30.—Rumors of outlawry in the western part of the island continue, including the burning of houses and the maiming of cattle.

Spaniards in Puerto Rico.

MADRID, Sept. 30.—The Government here estimates that there are 200,000 persons in Puerto Rico who desire to return to Spain.

THE MARBLEHEAD AT QUEBEC.

Officers Lionized by Society—Present from the Mayor to Capt. McCalla.

QUEBEC, Quebec, Sept. 30.—Capt. McCalla of the United States cruiser Marblehead has not yet received permission from Washington to visit the City of Montreal. The officers of the Marblehead are having a delightful time in this city, and are well nigh snowed under with invitations to the many social events taking place here.

Yesterday they attended several at homes and garden parties, and in the evening occupied boxes, together with the officers of the British warships, at the Academy of Music.

Yesterday morning, Mayor Parent visited the Marblehead and presented Capt. McCalla with the beautifully painted shield which served as one of the decorations at the Citizens' Ball last week. It has the American arms and the motto, "Hommage à la Marine Americaine." Capt. McCalla is very proud of the gift.

If the Marblehead does not go to Montreal it is likely that she will leave Quebec Oct. 7.

Boston Artillerymen's Proposed Trip.

QUEBEC, Sept. 30.—Great preparations are being made here for the reception of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston, which is expected to arrive 400 strong next Monday. The Bostonians will be reviewed by the Governor General on the historic Plains of Abraham, and have issued invitations to about 100 guests in Quebec to attend a grand banquet to be given at the Chateau Frontenac.

Proposed Alliance with England.

If the United States and England should form an alliance, the combined strength would be so great that there would be little chance for enemies to overcome us. In a like manner, when men and women keep up their bodily strength with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, there is little chance of attacks from disease. The old-time remedy enriches the blood, builds up the muscles, steadies the nerves, and increases the appetite. Try it.

R. H. MACY & CO.

Macys

6TH AVE 14TH ST.

Glove Special.

LADIES' GLACE GLOVES, 2 clasps and 4 buttons, street shades, per pair, Saturday, 59

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., CENTRE.)

A Manufacturer's Stock of Ribbon Loom Ends.

Here is a ribbon feast, indeed. Loom ends in pieces from 2 to 5 yards in length. Beautiful goods, all bright colors, best qualities. Rich, all-Silk, Satin and Gros Grain Ribbons at much less prices than they usually sell for.

SATIN AND GROS GRAIN, 1 inch wide, now 4

SATIN AND GROS GRAIN, 1¼ inches wide, now 5

SATIN AND GROS GRAIN, 1½ inches wide, now 6

SATIN AND GROS GRAIN, 2 inches wide, now 7

SATIN AND GROS GRAIN, 2⅛ inches wide, now 8

SATIN AND GROS GRAIN, 2¾ inches wide, now 10

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., CENTRE.)

TO REIMBURSE THE STATES.

Conditions of Repayment for Money Expended in the Organization of the Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—L. P. Mitchell, Acting Controller of the Treasury, has rendered a decision on the question of the reimbursement of Governors of States and Territories for costs and expenses which they may have incurred in aiding the United States to raise a volunteer army. He holds that the Governors of the States are entitled to be reimbursed for payments to militiamen for their services from the time when they responded to the Executive calls and reported for duty until the day when they were accepted for the service of the United States as volunteers. The rates of pay established by the various States are to be considered "reasonable" within the meaning of the Federal statute applicable in such cases.

Money paid by the States to troops is not to be deducted from their Government pay, except such portion thereof as was paid to them by the States between the time when they had their names enrolled as volunteers and the day when they were afterward accepted for the National service. Double payment to soldiers is not to be permitted.

Reimbursement for payments made to men who entered the volunteer service otherwise than as members of militia organizations is to be made upon the basis of pay for soldiers established by the laws of the United States, and only for the time between the dates of their enrollment and their actual acceptance into the service of the Government. Money paid to volunteers after they were mustered into the volunteer army will not be repaid.

California's War Claim.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 30.—Adjt. Gen. A. W. Barrett of the National Guard, as the agent of Gov. Budd, will leave for Washington on next Monday to present to the Secretary of War a claim for $100,000 on behalf of the State for property turned over to the Government during the war with Spain.

SCHOOLSHIP ST. MARY'S HOME.

Her Summer Cruising Was Mainly in Long Island Sound.

The schoolship St. Mary's returned yesterday from her Summer cruise and tied up at the foot of East Twenty-eighth Street, where the brawny young pupils were met by hosts of mothers, sisters, and brothers. The cruising this year was not very extensive, owing to the war with Spain, which interfered with the transatlantic voyage, and there was a dearth of officers for the same reason.

The boys accomplished just as much and possibly a little more in their studies, for naval drill was added to the curriculum. Howard Patterson of the New York Naval Militia was this year assigned to the command, and for his assistants he had Surgeon Dr. Robert Sharp and two teachers that the Board of Education assigned to the ship. They were James D. Laird and Isidor L. Ach.

The vessel left here June 8, and the cruising has been mainly in Long Island Sound and off Newport, with an occasional run seaward. The boys here learn about chart sailing, sea reckoning, taking of observations, casting the lead, storage of cargo, and gun drill.

Seven of the boys are to be graduated this year, and the graduation exercises will take place in a few days, the exact day not being yet set. There will be a vacation for the others then until Nov. 1, when the Winter term begins.

THEIR CAPTAIN SET ASHORE.

Forced Into Boat with Bayonets Near Santiago, Sailors Say.

The members of the crew of the transport Massachusetts were at the Army Building yesterday to get their wages. Some of them said that while near Santiago Capt. Findlay of the transport had been put ashore, by order of Capt. James C. Read, Quartermaster and commissary in charge. It was alleged that Capt. Findlay had shown himself incapable of commanding the ship; that he had allowed her to run on a reef, and had worked all hands for forty-eight hours at a stretch.

Capt. Findlay was "jerked ashore," the sailors said. He was forced into a small boat at the points of bayonets and rowed ashore. First Mate H. C. Robinson then assumed command, and is still in charge.

Capt. Read, when asked about the incident, said he did not wish to discuss it for publication. He admitted, however, that Capt. Findlay had been put ashore near Santiago and that Robinson is now in command. The Massachusetts is to be put in dry dock for repairs.

REAR ADMIRAL SICARD RETIRED.

Retains His Place at the Head of the Promotion Board, However.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Rear Admiral Montgomery Sicard, President of the board, charged with the promotion of officers distinguished for gallantry during the late war, was retired to-day by operation of law, having reached the age of sixty-two years.

Secretary Long has, however, by special order, directed that the officer retain his place at the head of the Promotion Board.

Owing to the legal limitation of the number of Rear Admirals in the navy, Admiral Sicard's retirement will not produce the usual promotions down the line. The number fixed by the law is six. Four promotions to be Rear Admiral are the result of thanks of Congress. The latter constitute an excess number during the life of the incumbents, permitting the usual filling of a vacancy of any of the other six, and Admiral Dewey's was made in this way.

The promotions of Admirals Sampson and Schley raised the number of Rear Admirals to nine, and no vacancies can be filled until the number is reduced to six, exclusive of Admiral Dewey.

Admiral Matthews will be retired on Oct. 24, and Admiral Miller on Nov. 22.

To Christen the Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 30.—The Wisconsin Battleship Commission to-day decided on Miss Elizabeth Stephenson, daughter of ex-Congressman Isaac M. Stephenson of Marinette, to christen the battleship Wisconsin at the launching event, which will take place at San Francisco on Nov. 26. It was also decided to use wine at the ceremony. A silver service and a design of a badger, emblematic of the State, will be presented to the battleship.

President Praises Southern Troops.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The President to-day, in talking with Senator McLaurin of South Carolina and a delegation from that State, paid an eloquent tribute to the devotion and patriotism of the soldiers of the South. He said he had not heard a murmur nor complaint from the soldiers of that section.

THE WAR INVESTIGATION.

Gen. Lee to Follow Gen. Wheeler Before the Commission—Careful Inquiry Concerning Montauk.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The War Investigating Commission to-day decided to ask Gen. Lee to follow Gen. Wheeler in giving testimony concerning the charges made against the War Department, and suggested Wednesday of next week as a date when he could be heard. Gen. Wheeler will be before the commission on Tuesday, and will be interrogated both about Camp Wikoff and the Santiago campaign, the examination concerning Santiago covering especially the facilities for caring for the sick and wounded and the precautions taken to preserve the health of the men in the trenches.

The Commissioners state their purpose to be to make a very complete investigation of these features of the Santiago siege, but Vice Chairman Denby stated to-day that the policy of calling Gen. Miles or Gen. Shafter had not been under consideration. The decision to call Gen. Lee also at an early date was reached to-day because of the knowledge of the fact that he is in the city and is liable soon to be ordered to Cuba.

The commission to-day continued its examination of letters bearing upon charges of mismanagement, some of them calling attention to such charges and others attempting to refute them. Many of the letters referred to newspaper reports of abuses, and in most of such cases letters were sent to the editors in question asking them for specific information.

Among other newspaper publications considered was an editorial article from The Brooklyn Eagle, making various charges concerning the abuse of sick soldiers by subordinate officers, and referring especially to the death of Lieut. Lafferty, under the heading "Medical Murders, Their Victims and Their Cause." In this instance the Secretary was instructed to send an especially prepared letter to St. Clair McKelway, the editor of The Eagle, the letter reading as follows:

"I am directed by the presiding officer to ask you whether you have any facts within your personal knowledge upon which you have based the charges set forth in that article, and whether, if so, you will oblige the commission by furnishing it with those facts in compact and explicit form. * * * The commission would be glad to have testimony of a kind that can be used in this investigation, not only relating to the circumstances attending the death of Lieut. Lafferty at Camp Wikoff, as alleged in the article under consideration, but also relating to the other incident to which you make reference. Such testimony is exactly what the commission wants. Will you oblige this body with what you have at your disposal or can obtain for the purpose?"

Many of the charges received by mail are vague in character. One man wrote that he had heard of an instance in which the body of a dead soldier had been buried at Camp Wikoff in an entirely nude condition, but he did not specify the regiment or company in which the soldier had served. In another case an officer in a Pennsylvania regiment wrote that he had been at Camp Thomas and at Fernandina and Tampa, Fla., and that he knew the charges of mismanagement were false. He expressed his willingness to come to Washington and give the commission the information at his command at his own expense.

To-day's letters deal especially with the conditions at Camp Wikoff. They relate to the lack of preparation of the camp before the soldiers were received. In one instance a minister wrote that he had pointed out the inaccessibility and exposed condition of the location and the poor condition of the water before the place was selected.

The members of the commission express their determination to make a very complete inspection of affairs at that point, and it is probable that the commission will visit the place as a body before completing its work.

CAMP THOMAS DEATH LIST.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Gen. Boynton, commanding at Chickamauga Park, sent the following dispatch to Washington to-day:

Replying to request of Secretary of War in your telegram of yesterday, surgeons in camp report total number of deaths in camp from arrival of regulars, April 14, to date, 425 volunteers and 1 regular. Of this number 14 were deaths from accident. These figures also include deaths in Chattanooga hospitals.

SICK SOLDIERS IN HOSPITALS.

Disposition Made of the Recent Arrivals from Camp Wikoff.

The thirty-six sick men from Montauk brought here Thursday night on the Long Island Railroad have been distributed in hospitals as follows:

ST. JOHN'S, LONG ISLAND.—Roderick McDonald, Thirty-third Michigan.

BELLEVUE.—Clarence Jones and Louis Jones, Hospital Corps.

BROOKLYN CITY.—Willis Clark, Tenth Cavalry; Michael Howey, Signal Corps; David Jordan, Twenty-fifth Infantry; James Massey, First Infantry; Millard Staten, Second Infantry; I. C. Wendt, Fifth Artillery.

WOMEN'S RELIEF.—Nelson Athon, Second Infantry; E. J. Hazlett, Jacob Holcomb, Sidney Tebbs, J. H. Johnson, and Thomas Zaph, Seventh Infantry; James Kelly, Twelfth Infantry; Gordon Powell, First Cavalry; John Schmidt, Second Infantry; John Waalkes, Thirty-fourth Michigan; Craig Worley, Second Cavalry.

ST. MARY'S.—George D. Adams, Samuel Barnes, and Charles Henderson, Twenty-fifth Infantry; John W. Burris, Second Engineers; Lucian De Bussere, Second Cavalry; T. P. Farrell, First Cavalry; William Flynn, Seymour Fraley, and August Peminske, Seventh Infantry; David Koephant, Third Cavalry; Archie Pelm, Fifth Artillery; Christian Rice, Sixth Cavalry; Elisha Rose, Second Infantry; James Shimek and Frank Stokes, Hospital Corps; Leroy Watkins, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

The seventeen who came in on the yacht Red Cross were taken to St. Peter's, in Brooklyn. They were: James Beaver, First District Columbia; William Blass, Orville Hale, Patrick McDermott, and John McGuire, Seventh Infantry; George Daltney, Second Cavalry; H. Felder, civilian, teamster; Robert Gough, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Bert Kincaide, Signal Corps; Andrew Knight, Fourth Artillery; Edwin E. Lear and John Wilson, Sixth Cavalry; John McQuaid, Gus. J. Ostenburg, and John Talafous, First Cavalry; R. I. Mosely, Tenth Infantry; Michael Ryan, Second Infantry.

Last night the Long Island Railroad brought in eighteen sick and convalescent soldiers from Camp Wikoff. Major Appel met the train at Long Island City, and on the General Meigs took them to the piers nearest the hospitals to which they were sent. The names and the disposition of the men is as follows:

ST. JOHN'S.—Robert Carter and William Grove, Tenth Cavalry; John Cobb and James Sweeny, Hospital Corps; Ferdinand Herman, Third Cavalry; Andrew Kitcher and Ralph Smith, Second Infantry; Clark Reney, First Cavalry; Charles Scatherstone, Sixteenth Infantry; Henry Smith, Ninth Cavalry; Arthur Stowell and Joseph E. Triplett, Seventh Infantry.

WOMAN'S RELIEF.—John Doyle and Forbes Warner, Hospital Corps; Richard Levin, Ninth Massachusetts; James H. Purgans, Twenty-fifth Infantry; H. C. Raymond, Tenth Cavalry; Mathew Sutton, Sixteenth Infantry.

Major Reed Investigating Camp Meade

CAMP MEADE, Middletown, Penn., Sept. 30.—Major Reed, President of the board appointed by Secretary Alger to investigate the sanitary conditions of the camps in the country, is here trying to locate the cause of the outbreak of typhoid in the New York regiment. Col. Girard and Major Reed went to Lancaster to-day to inspect the general hospital, in which several soldiers are being treated for typhoid.

Changes in the Third Connecticut.

CAMP MEADE, Middletown, Penn., Sept. 30.—Major Lapier of Norwich, Surgeon of the Third Connecticut, has resigned, and will be succeeded by First Assistant Surgeon Thompson of New London. Second Assistant Surgeon Lee has been advanced to Lieut. Thompson's place. A Norwich physician will succeed Dr. Lee.

Boy Soldier Dies of Disease.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 30.—Ralph Botkin, the sixteen-year-old son of Congressman Botkin, died from disease contracted at Camp Alger while a member of the Twenty-second Kansas, at Winfield to-day. President McKinley, upon the request of Congressman Botkin, made a personal appeal to have young Botkin enlisted in spite of his age.

Its Quality Wins

Hunter Baltimore Rye.

Pure and Mellow.

Wedding Silver

Chests of Sterling Silver Forks and Spoons

either alone or in combination with

Matched Cutlery and Serving Pieces

Under the New Schedule the prices at which these are offered are lower than generally supposed, the range in values varying according to the number of pieces and workmanship, but all based upon the system adopted by the Gorham Co.—the most favorable to the purchaser—of selling by the dozen instead of by the ounce. The new compact family chests are particularly desirable.

GORHAM MFG. CO.

Silversmiths

Broadway & 19th St. 23 Maiden Lane

Hair Turned Gray from Worriment.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 30.—John M. Seeley, whose nine-year-old boy on Monday shot and seriously injured Miss Lulu Devausney, is almost broken down under the strain he endured before it became known that the girl had a chance to recover. Mr. Seeley is but thirty-five years old. On Monday last his hair was a dark brown, almost black. Tuesday morning, ten hours after the accident, gray hairs were noticed in his head, and they have continued to increase until now his hair is an iron gray, and he looks nearly fifty years old.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:57	Sun sets...5:43	Moon rises..6:13

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....8:11	Gov. Isl'd...8:38	H. Gate...10:34
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....8:38	Gov. Isl'd...8:58	H. Gate...10:54

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) OCT. 1.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Altai, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Buffalo, Hull	....	....
Curacao, Puerto Rico, La Guayra, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
City of Washington, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Dalecarlia, Pernambuco, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Excelsior, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Hudson, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Island, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Naples, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Leona, Galveston	....	3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
	*12:30 P. M.	
Maracaibo, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Marquette, London	....	9:00 A. M.
Pennland, Southampton and Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Pretoria, Hamburg	....	6:00 A. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

MONDAY, OCT. 3.

Cherokee, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, OCT. 4.

Chalmette, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Cymric, Liverpool	....	8:00 A. M.
Lahn, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. §30 at 7 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Oct. §3 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per stemship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Sept. 30 and up to Oct. §13 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 5 at 6:30 P. M.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) OCT. 1.

Advance, Colon, Sept. 24.
Anglican, London, Sept. 17.
Chalmette, New Orleans, Sept. 24.
Chicago, Swansea, Sept. 17.
City of Birmingham, Savannah, Sept. 27.
Etruria, Liverpool, Sept. 24.
La Touraine, Havre, Sept. 24.
San Marcos, Galveston, Sept. 23.
Seminole, Jacksonville, Sept. 29.

SUNDAY, OCT. 2.

Alnmere, Manchester, Sept. 18.
America, London, Sept. 20.
El Paso, New Orleans, Sept. 27.
Kaffir Prince, St. Lucia, Sept. 26.
Orinoco, Bermuda, Sept. 29.
Patria, Hamburg, Sept. 21.
Philadelphia, Ponce, Sept. 27.

MONDAY, OCT. 3.

Idaho, Hull, Sept. 20.
Lancelot, St. Lucia, Sept. 26.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Sept. 28.
Menominee, London, Sept. 22.

TUESDAY, OCT. 4.

Fulda, Gibraltar, Sept. 26.
Southwark, Antwerp, Sept. 24.
Tauric, Liverpool, Sept. 24.
Thomas Melville, Gibraltar, Sept. 20.
Vizcaina, Shields, Sept. 20.
Werkendam, Rotterdam, Sept. 22.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 5.

Barbarossa, Bremen, Sept. 24.
Lampasas, Galveston, Sept. 29.
Majestic, Liverpool, Sept. 28.

THURSDAY, OCT. 1.

Llandaff City, Swansea, Sept. 22.
Thingvalla, Christiansand, Sept. 24.

Arrived—Friday, Sept. 30.

SS Goldsboro, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Britannic, (Br.,) Haddock, Liverpool Sept. 21 and Queenstown 22d, with mdse. and passengers to White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 8:38 A. M.

SS Excelsior, Boyd, New Orleans 5 ds., with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Sir Garnet Wolseley, (Br.,) Naver, Smyrna, &c., Sept. 4, with licorice root to MacAndrews & Forbes—vessel to J. C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Navahoe, (Br.,) Proctor, Port de Paix and Inagua Sept. 21 via Philadelphia 29, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:20 A. M.

SS La Flandre (Dutch,) Gerdes, Antwerp Sept. 12, in ballast to C. H. Randebrock. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Beechley, (Br.,) Hall, Tuxpan, &c., Sept. 15, with mdse. to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 4:45 P. M.

SS Auguste Victoria, (Ger.,) Kaempff, Hamburg Sept. 22 and Southampton and Cherbourg 23d, with mdse. and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Cluden, (Br.,) Sanderson, Amsterdam Sept. 12, with mdse. to Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Cherokee, Pennington, Jacksonville Sept. 27 and Charleston 28th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS St. Cuthbert, (Br.,) Fitzgerald, Antwerp Sept. 17, with mdse. to Sanderson & Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 10:40 P. M.

SS Bluefields, Catherine, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Sept. 30, 9:30 P. M., W. S. W., light breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Frieda, (Br.,) for Plymouth, Eng.
SS Schilhallion, (Br.,) for London.
SS State of Nebraska, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS Alava, (Span.,) for Havana, &c.
SS Port Adelaide, (Br.,) for Cork, &c.
SS Guyandotte, for Norfolk, &c.
SS Rio Grande for Brunswick.
SS Allianca, for Colon.
SS Annandale, (Br.,) for Tilt Cove, N. F.
SS Algonquin, for Charleston, &c.
SS Wennington Hall, (Br.,) for Galveston.
SS Jersey City, (Br.,) for Bristol.
SS Macedonia, (Ger.,) for Progreso, &c.
SS Clio, for Caibarien.
SS City of Augusta, for Savannah

Notice to Mariners.

BRIDGEPORT BREAKWATER LIGHT STATION—CONNECTICUT.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about Oct. 5, 1898, the striking of the fog bell at this station, on the easterly end of the inner breakwater, making off from Tongue Point, westerly side of the entrance to Bridgeport Harbor, will be discontinued until further notice.

(L. H. B. Notice to Mariners No. 92 of 1898, and Bulletin No. 87, Par. 2.)

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1897," Page 60, No. 287, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Third Lighthouse District, 1897," Page 76.

By Cable.

SS Kensington, (Br.,) Capt. Beynon, from New York for Southampton and Antwerp, passed Scilly at 10:10 A. M. to-day.

SS Werra, (Ger.,) Capt. Mirow, from New York via Naples, arr. at Genoa at 10 A. M. to-day.

SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Capt. Albers, from New York via Cherbourg and Southampton, arr. at Hamburg at 11 A. M. to-day.

SS Eidsvold, (Nor.,) Capt. Schlyder, from New York for Singapore, &c., arr. at Port Said, to-day.

SS Georgic, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, from New York for Liverpool, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Statendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Boujer, from Rotterdam for New York, passed Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Buffon (Br.,) Capt. Ohls, sld. from Pernambuco for New York to-day.

SS John Sanderson, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New York via Aden, &c., arr. at Shanghai Sept. 28.

SS Elleric, (Br.,) Capt. Nixon, from New York for Adelaide, &c., arr. at St. Vincent, C. V., yesterday.

SS Venetia, (Br.,) Capt. McDougall, (from Iquique, &c.,) sld. from Montevideo for New York yesterday.

SS Minister Maybach, (Ger.,) Capt. Prelle, sld. from Dantzic for New York Sept. 28.

SS Christine, (Dan.,) Capt. Larsen, from New York for Gothenburg, passed Dunnet Head to-day.

SS Colorado, (Br.,) Capt. Whitten, from New York for Hull, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Switzerland, (Belg.,) Capt. Nielsen, from New York for Antwerp, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Linda, (Br.,) Capt. Young, from New York, arr. at Buenos Ayres Sept. 2.

SS Bellucia, (Br.,) Capt. Nerison, from New York, arr. at Buenos Ayres Sept. 4.

SS Lasselle, (Br.,) Capt. Lewis, from New York for Manchester, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Batoum, (Br.,) Capt. Ryder, from New York arr. at London to-day.

SS Lennox, (Br.,) Capt. Williamson, from New York for Singapore, Shanghai, &c., arr. at Aden to-day.

SS Aller, (Ger.,) Capt. Nierich, (from Genoa,) sld. from Naples for New York via Gibraltar at 6 P. M. to-day.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 1:50 A. M. Oct. 1.

SS Kensington, (Br.,) Capt. Beynon, from New York for Antwerp, arr. at Southampton to-day.

CAMMEYER'S SHOE STORE

G. B. L.

These letters look mysterious, but they simply stand for

Great Wear, Big Comfort and Least Money.

These ideas refer to all our goods, but we desire to emphasize their special connection with our

$5.00 "Cornell" Men's Shoe

And Our $3.00 "Harvard."

The "Harvard" is for those who cannot well afford to put a greater sum than $3.00 in a pair of shoes, and the "Cornell" is for those who can afford to put as much as $5.00 in a pair.

They wear equally well, the only difference being in the fact that the "Cornell" is a better finished shoe and appeals more to the sense of taste and dress—it is a finer finished and a dressier shoe than the other, but does not excel it in any other particular.

They are each great shoes for the money.

We have the "Cornell" and "Harvard" in Russet, Black Calf, Patent Leather, and Enamel Leather, with single and double soles.

Open Saturday Evening Until 10 o'clock.

ALFRED J. CAMMEYER,

6th Ave., Cor. 20th St.

Going to ALASKA?

Looking for Grand Scenery? Want to Get Rich? Yes?

Then write to the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, San Francisco, for "The Gold-Fields of Alaska and the Klondike," "Map of Alaska," "Alaska Excursions," and other publications, all free. Total postage, 10 cents.

Remember that this company operates over 20 steamships—has been running to Alaska the year round for over 20 years—is the U. S. Mail and Alaska express carrier—has steamers especially built for the Alaska route—has the experienced pilots and officers who are familiar with the intricate navigation of the inland route—runs steamers to all principal Pacific Coast points from Mexico to Alaska, inclusive. Travelers who regard their time and their safety as of value will see to it that their tickets read over the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's line. The company's celebrated "excursion steamer Coinage City is scheduled to sail from Sound Ports for Alaska Sept. 17, Oct. 2; City of Topeka Sept. 27, Oct. 12, calling at Muir Glacier and other points of interest.

GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal.

Wanamaker's

On Monday morning, we open our World's Exposition of Art in Dress. Chief in the exhibit will be the largest collection of costumes from famous foreign designers that has ever been exhibited in this country. It will be a showing nearly four times larger than that of this Spring.

Shoe Tales

WE have a shoe that we sell at $3.90 a pair. Most of you know it and have found it a valuable acquaintance.

A lot of these shoes has just reached us, and we have found among them a number of pairs in which the finishing,—the blacking and polishing,—is not quite up to the mark, in spots.

Consequently,

$3 a Pair

is their price to-day. Rather a heavy penalty for a fault that one "shine" will eradicate.

Another small lot of women's shoes at

$2 a Pair, that are $3 Shoes

All black, and all desirable shapes. A superior shoe.

To Save Money on Clothing Purchases

Opportunities here at all times for that. To-day about a few bargains just created,—some that won't hold good long, however. For instance, only two hundred men may credit themselves with two dollars each on this offering of fine all-wool worsted trousers—hairlines and other neat, desirable patterns; $8 ordinarily, but choose from this lot at $6. Some good values in suits, too, like the following:

At $12—Of black and blue cheviots, single-breasted sack; all-wool, fast color, correctly cut, well made.

At $15—Of black cheviot, double-breasted; all-wool black diagonal body lining; shoulders lined with satin; stylish and serviceable; some with black satin facing and lined with serge at same price.

Especially Good Values in Boys' Clothing

Don't think the boys' interests are ever neglected here. Fact is, there's no store that gives stronger heed to their requirements. No great charge, either, for the storekeeping we do on the account. These offerings, as proof:

At $3—All-wool, navy blue flannel sailor suits, nicely trimmed; these are the regular $4 kinds; sizes 3 to 12 years. Same goods in middy suits at same price; sizes 3 to 9 years.

At $3.50—All-wool double-breasted jacket suits for boys 8 to 16 years; the $4.50 kinds.

At $4—A special blue cheviot suit; double-breasted jacket and knee trousers; strictly all-wool and fast color; sizes 8 to 16 years; $5 quality.

At 75c.—300 pairs boys' knee trousers; strictly all-wool; very good value.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Walking Hats and Rough Riders

America's best displayed side by side with London's choicest. And there's great study and attention given to walking hats, too. Just as much style in them as in the more elaborate productions. Some very attractive shapes in felt, with ribbon band, at $1; others trimmed with ribbon and quills at $1.25 to $4; trimmed turbans, $2 and upwards.

Rough Riders—the fad of the day—in splendid assortment. Prices begin at $1.25 and grow gradually to $4. Many of them have fancy silk bands.

Children's Headwear

A collection, which in extent and attractiveness it will be most difficult, if not impossible, to match anywhere. It's a gathering of children's hats that required months of tireless search in Europe, and a close lookout for the best product of home manufacturers. Specimens, too, of the skill and originality of our own milliners.

Fancy cloth Tam o' Shanters, trimmed with quills, at 50c., 75c. and 85c.

Checked cloth Golf Caps, at 65c., 75c., 85c.

Cloth Tam o' Shanters, at 65c.; trimmed with braid, at $1, $1.50 and $2.

Military Caps, 65c. to $1.50.

Boys' Alpine Hats, $1.25 and $1.50.

Boys' Derby Hats, $1.75 and $2.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Fine but Inexpensive Jewelry

The latest novelties in the handsomest designs you've ever seen. They've just been opened, and you may have first look at them to-day. Very low-priced are these for goods of such high character:

At $1—14-karat gold knot scarf pins, set with pearls, amethysts, garnets, turquoise and opals.

At $2.75—Ladies' 14-karat gold brooches.

At $2.75—14-karat gold cuff links.

At $7.50—5-stone opal rings, 14-karat setting; good value at $10.

At $14—Ladies' 14-karat gold chatelaine watches.

The Lady Lillian Watch, in open face silver case; made especially for us in Geneva. Every watch fully guaranteed. $10.

Broadway.

WANAMAKER'S

Fancy Ribbons—One-Half and One-Third Prices

Broken lots that are occupying room now greatly in demand. That's the story of why we're reducing prices on very desirable ribbons in this manner:

At 5c. yd.—The regular 15c. kind.
At 8c. yd.—The regular 25c. kind.
At 15c. yd.—The regular 35c. kind.
At 20c. yd.—The regular 40c. kind.

Broadway and Tenth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

GOVERNMENT OF HAWAII.

The Congressional Commission Back from the Islands Prepared to Make a Report.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 30.—The steamship Gaelic arrived here to-day from Honolulu, bringing the members of the Congressional Commission. Under date of Sept. 23 the Honolulu correspondent of The Associated Press writes that the commission having completed its work, Senators Cullom and Morgan and Representative Hitt left for Washington, where they will hold a meeting on Nov. 14, which will be attended by Justice Frear and probably by President Dole.

During the last few days of their stay in Honolulu several petitions were sent to the commission by various foreign residents. The American Union Party, which claims to represent the American element in the islands, presented a memorial requesting that the Commission recommend a liberal form of territorial government. The memorial further favors a liberal suffrage and the extension of the United States tariff and maritime laws to Hawaii. The memorial asserts that it is for the best interests of the islands that the first Governor of Hawaii should be one who is not bound by any tie, political or otherwise, to any party or class of residents in Hawaii.

In speaking of the work of the commission, Senator Cullom said:

"We have done as much as possible in the time at our disposal, and we have covered the ground thoroughly. When we meet in Washington we will go to work at once on our report."

HAWAIIAN COMMISSION'S PLAN.

A Territorial Form of Government to be Recommended.

HONOLULU, Sept. 23.—Though the report of the American Commission has not been prepared, the bill to be presented to Congress as a part of the report has been completed. It provides for a territorial form of government, with a Governor appointed by the President, with a salary of $6,000 a year. The Territorial Legislature is to be constituted as the Legislature of the republic was, with the usual powers. The qualifications for an elector for Senator are the usual ones of age and residence, and an annual income of $600. For Representatives in the Legislature manhood suffrage is provided.

There are many points on which the commission has not reached a final conclusion. One of these is said to be the suffrage. Another is the matter of courts. To retain the present judicial system would make necessary a more considerable departure from the usual territorial form of government than the committee wants to recommend without strong reasons.

$3,000,000 PROFIT IN SUGAR.

Spreckels Brothers Sell Their Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company Stock to a Syndicate.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 30.—The Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company to-day passed from the control of R. and C. A. Spreckels, and is now in the hands of a syndicate of bankers and brokers, the new Board of Directors being as follows: Edward Pollitz, President, E. M. Walsh, Albert Meyer, R. G. Brown, and Charles Sutro.

Some time ago the Spreckels Brothers began to "unload" and the stock was snapped up as fast as possible by the syndicate. This was done quietly, and in a short time the new owners had control. The Spreckels Brothers, it is said, tried to re-buy, but the syndicate refused to sell, and negotiations for the complete transfer were arranged, the deal being consummated to-day.

The purchase price will reach $3,000,000, or $20 a share. When, in January, 1894, the Spreckels Brothers secured control of the stock, it was not worth a cent a share literally, but by manipulation and the improvement of the property, the stock went up. To-day, after four and a half years' ownership of what was almost valueless stock, the Spreckels cleared up $3,000,000.

The new company will inaugurate extensive improvements and will operate the Hawaiian plantations on a larger scale than usual under the old régime, and expect to make a handsome profit on the investment.

HAWAIIAN SUGAR CROP.

The Trust's Alleged Efforts to Control the Output.

HONOLULU, Sept. 23.—There is evidence that the Sugar Trust is repeating its action of a year ago, when it drove a large portion of the sugar planters into the opposition camp. The trust sought to make contracts with the planters for their sugar, but on such terms that all but two of the plantation agencies refused to contract with it and shipped this year's crop, partly around the Horn to New York, to be sold on the open market, and partly by way of San Francisco to New York, via New Orleans. To punish the planters for this, it is charged that it was sought to have the reciprocity treaty amended and to prevent annexation. In neither effort was the trust successful.

All the plantations in the islands are represented by half a dozen agencies. One or two of these last year made contracts with the trust. The anti-trust firms are rapidly extending their sphere of production so that, with the present uncertain elements in the sugar industry, on account of the production of beet sugar in the United States and cane development in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines, it is considered more important than ever that the trust control the output here, in order to maintain the stability of prices.

BARK HAD AN EXCITING VOYAGE

Was Becalmed Seventeen Days and Dreaded the Spanish Fleet.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 30.—The Hawaiian bark Iolane, Capt. McClure, has arrived at Honolulu from New York after a most exciting voyage. The Iolane sailed from New York on May 10, just after the news of Dewey's victory had been received and when the Spanish fleet was supposed to be at Cape Verde Islands.

When within 300 miles of the islands, the wind failed, and for seventeen days she was becalmed. The ship drifted within 150 miles of the islands before a breeze came up. During all this time the crew of the Iolane were anxiously on the outlook for Spanish war vessels, but none was sighted.

THE SENATOR STORMBEATEN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 30.—The troopship Senator arrived at Honolulu from Manila Sept. 18, according to advices received here to-day, and will remain long enough to overhaul her machinery. While in the China Sea she encountered a typhoon and lay to for thirty-two hours. She had most of the railing and everything movable on her forward deck torn away, but suffered little serious damage.

The Senator brings a number of non-commissioned officers and privates of the Eighteenth and Twenty-third Infantry and Third Artillery, whose terms of enlistment have expired.

Soldiers' Home Governor Dying.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 30.—A telephone message has been received from the Soldiers' Home at Santa Monica, saying that Gov. Smith, who was shot Wednesday by an inmate of the home, is sinking slowly. The two missing bullets have not been located.

FIVE RACES FOR SLOANE

Remarkable Series of Victories for the American Jockey at Newmarket.

ONLY ONE UNPLACED MOUNT

A Quintet of Victories and One Second Place Out of the Seven Races Included in the Day's Programme.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—At the fourth day's racing of the first October meeting at Newmarket to-day, a selling plate for three-year-olds and upward was won by the six-year-old brown gelding Eau Gallie, by Iroquois, out of Dutchess. The four-year-old bay colt The Wake, ridden by Tod Sloane, the American jockey, finished second. The five-year-old bay colt Rugby Cement was third. Four horses ran. This race was of 200 sovereigns, the winner to be sold by auction. The course was the last mile and a half of the Cezarewitch course. The betting was 11 to 4 against The Wake.

Sloane, on the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's four-year-old chestnut gelding Draco, by The Gallic Prince, out of Darya, won the Bretby Welter Handicap. The three year-old chestnut colt Fregoli, by Orion, out of Irene, was second, and the three-year-old bay colt The White Prince, by Prince Hampton, out of Whitefoot, was third. Six horses ran. This handicap is of 5 sovereigns each for starters, with 200 sovereigns added, and was run over the Bretby Stakes course, (six furlongs.) The betting was 5 to 4 on Draco.

The Scurry Nursery Stakes was won by the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's bay gelding Manatee, by Sir Modred, out of Miss Motley, Tod Sloane scoring another victory. Eleven horses ran. The betting was 5 to 4 against Manatee. This event is a handicap of 5 sovereigns each for starters, with 100 sovereigns added, for two-year-olds. The course was the last five furlongs of the Ditch mile. Pio Portorolo's chestnut colt La Uraguaya, by Deuce of Clubs, out of Begonia, was second, and W. G. Marshall's Handmaid third.

The Rous Memorial Stakes was won by Sir R. Waldie Griffith's brown filly Landrail, by St. Serf, out of Thistlefield, with Tod Sloane up. Three horses ran. The race is of 15 sovereigns each, with 400 sovereigns added for the owner, and 100 sovereigns for the nominator of the winner, for two-year-olds, the second to receive 50 sovereigns out of the stakes; the Rous course, (five furlongs.) F. Alexander's bay filly Quassin, by Blue-green, out of Mora, was second, and Wallace Johnstone's bay filly Canobie Lea, by Torpedo, out of Bride of Netherby, third. The betting was 5 to 2 against Landrail.

An all-aged selling plate of 103 sovereigns, the winner to be sold by auction for 100 sovereigns, was won by the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's three-year-old chestnut filly Libra, by Sensation, out of Lima, ridden by Tod Sloane. The three-year-old bay filly Fiona, by Amphion, out of Sister Ann, was second, and the four-year-old chestnut gelding High Chancellor, by Crowberry, out of Lady Cecil, was third. Eight horses ran over the Rous course, (five furlongs.) The betting was 4 to 1 against Libra.

The Newmarket St. Leger Stakes were won by Sir J. Miller's bay colt Galashiels, by Galopin, out of Thebais, this being the fifth winning mount by Sloane during the day. Three horses ran. This race is of not less than 500 sovereigns, and 50 sovereigns for the second, by subscription of 25 sovereigns each for starters, the third to save his stake; for three-year-olds; last mile and three-quarters of the Cesarewitch course. The betting was 7 to 4 against Galashiels. The Duke of Westminster's bay colt Collar, by St. Simon, out of Orament, was second, and J. H. Houldsworth's bay colt Greenan, by St. Simon, out of Sunrise, third.

In the Rutland Stakes Sloane rode the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's bay colt Boomer, but failed to get a place, this being the only race out of the seven events in which he had a mount that he did not land his horse either first or second. This race, of 15 sovereigns each, with 200 sovereigns added, the second to receive 50 sovereigns out of the stakes, for two-year-olds, was won by C. D. Rose's bay filly Santa Casa, by Bona Victa, out of Lorette. "Mr. Jersey's" bay colt Eboracum was second, and J. S. Curtis's brown colt Method was third. Four horses ran, over the Criterion course, (six furlongs.) The betting was 5 to 2 against Boomer.

Sloane's successive wins were greeted with immense enthusiasm by the spectators, the crowd cheering itself hoarse as the American jockey brought home mount after mount a winner.

THE RACES AT MORRIS PARK.

Fall Meeting of the Westchester Racing Association Opens To-day—Six Events on the Card.

The opening of the Fall meeting of the Westchester Racing Association at Morris Park to-day marks the beginning of the end of the season on the metropolitan circuit, for when the meeting ends on Saturday, Oct. 22, there will be only the Fall meeting at Aqueduct remaining, and there will be no stakes of sufficient value there to bring out the cracks of the East and West. At the Morris Park meeting, however, there is inducement enough for the best thoroughbreds in training to be brought out, and to-day will see many of them in the stake events. The cross-country races will be run as the first events each day, and the danger to which horses and jockeys have been exposed when jumping races were run as the last events will be avoided. The card for to-day is as follows:

FIRST RACE.—The October Hurdle Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and three-quarters, over seven hurdles.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Sir Vassar	161	Ben Eder	145
Moslem	151	Lady Dainty	142
Marshall	148	Governor Budd	142
Dutch Skater	147	Widower	130

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. The Withers mile.

Leedsville	121	Clonsilla	105
Swamp Angel	113	Bardella	105
Oxnard	108		

THIRD RACE.—The Nursery Handicap of $5,000 for three-year-olds and upward. The Eclipse course.

Martimas	126	Rhinelander	114
Autumn	119	Filigrane	112
Black Venus	119	Composer	110
Kentucky Colonel	118	Toluca	110
Manuel	118	Prestidigitatrice	105
Ethelbert	117	Havelock	102
Counsellor Wernberg	115	The Rose	100
Himtine	114		

FOURTH RACE.—The Jerome Handicap, for three-year-olds, with $1,500 added. One mile and a quarter, over the hill.

Candleblack	116	Handball	110
Bangle	115	Laverock	106
George Keene	114	Sailor King	106
Warrenton	110	Decanter	100

FIFTH RACE.—The Manhattan Handicap, for two-year-olds and upward, with $1,500 added. The Eclipse course.

Hapsburg	115	Tophet	115
The Burlington Route	115	Macleod of Dare	115
Big Indian	115	Manlius	115
Strategist	115	Menu	112
Chappaqua	115	Dorval	112
Tipgallant	115	Al Reeves	112
Animus	115		

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds and upward. The Withers mile.

Algol	132	St. Callatine	106
White Frost	119	Miss Miriam	103
Royal Stag	116	Geisha	102
Handball	109	Lady Lindsey	94
Sanders	107	Toluca	92

THE CORBETT-McCOY PURSE.

An Agreement Made by Which It Is to be Divided.

The row which James J. Corbett and Charles ("Kid") McCoy had at the Gilsey House on Wednesday has brought to light the fact that when McCoy and Corbett agreed to fight before the Hawthorne Athletic Club of Buffalo on Oct. 15 it was stipulated that the twenty-thousand-dollar purse should be divided equally, no matter which man won.

Corbett frankly says that such an agreement was made, but that he had to consent to such a division of the purse to get on a match with McCoy.

William B. Gray, McCoy's manager, issued a sworn statement last night to the effect that the suggestion of dividing the purse was entirely the suggestion of Corbett. McCoy, he maintains, strenuously objected to any division of the purse, and did not acquiesce until he was assured it was the only way in which he could get a match with Corbett.

Corbett, so Gray states, was also to receive 20 per cent. of the profits of the kinetoscope pictures.

Edenia

Lundborg's standard Perfume, an old favorite with the ladies.

FOOTBALL GOOD FOR BOYS.

Clergymen Address the Convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 30.—The Rev. Endicott Peabody, head master of Groton School, near Boston, aroused much enthusiasm to-day in the convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew by his remarks on the subject of football. He was discussing the subject, "The Brotherhood Men of the Future," his remarks having reference to boys' work. He said boys must be dealt with firmly, and deprecated the display of emotions concerning them, which he designated as "womanish." He advocated athletics for boys, and said:

"All athletics are good for boys. Bicycling is good, tennis is good, baseball is good, and that game is good which a friend of mine calls the most spiritual of all games—football. Football has many benefits. It is one of the organized games, and organization is valuable. It makes a man eat plain food and keep early hours. It keeps back our growing tendency to indulge in luxuries. It inculcates obedience. A football player must do what he is told to do.

"I recently had occasion to write a very positive and definite letter to a father concerning his boy. The boy confided to a friend that his father had laid around on sofas all day from the effects of that letter. If that boy's father had been a football player, he would not have laid around on sofas."

The Rev. Thomas E. Winecoff, Warden of the Episcopal Hall, University of West Virginia, also discussed the subject of boys' work. He emphasized the idea of personal service. He said boys could not be bullied, even by duty. He said boys would regard the idea of love of fellow-men as cant, but, translated into their language by the use of the word "help," every college boy would respond. He declared it unnecessary to use "strategic methods of approach, miscalled tact," and said it was a simple matter of asking him to "lend a hand here."

The Leon-Flanagan Fight.

Caspar Leon and Stephen Flanagan fought a twenty-five-round battle to a draw last night before the Lenox Athletic Club, at One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lenox Avenue. John White was the referee, and the decision was a very unpopular one, it being conceded on all sides that Flanagan had much the better of the bout throughout. In the seventh round Flanagan slipped and fell, sustaining the only mishap to him during the fight. He continually jabbed Leon with his right, and in the ninth round caught his adversary on the eye, drawing blood. In the nineteenth Leon came at Flanagan with a rush. The latter ducked quickly and so great was the impact that Leon was thrown clear over Flanagan's shoulder, falling heavily. Both men were fresh when the last round ended.

THE WESTCHESTER COUNTY FAIR

Attendance Not So Large as on Thursday—Horse Show Events.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 30.—This was an off day at the Westchester County Fair and Horse Show, as there were not one-half as many in attendance as on yesterday. The summary of the horse show events follows:

Class 20.—Harness horses shown to carriages. First prize, Early Bird, b. g., 6 years, J. Dickman Brown; second, Flavia, b. m., 6 years; William O. Blanding.

Class 46.—Ponies in harness shown to carriages. First prize, Primrose, b. m., 7 years; Sidney J. Halloway.

Class 53.—Pairs of harness horses. First prize, Wilkes, ch. m., and Marie, gr. m., R. F. Carman; second, Hello, br. g., and All Right, br. g., J. Dickman Brown.

Class 38.—Sporting tandems. First prize, Elsie, b. m., and mate, J. Halloway; second, Red Oak, b. g., and mate, Grand & Elliott.

Class 24.—High steppers. First prize, George R. Read's Old Times, gr. g., 7 years; second, William H. Catlin's Hazel, b. m., 5 years.

Class 66.—Maiden hunters. First prize, Beverley, gr. g., 5 years, J. Halloway.

Class 42.—Road teams. First prize, J. D. Brown's team; second, R. F. Carman's team.

Class 55.—Polo ponies. First prize, E. S. Reynal's Kid, b. g.; second, Moonlight, gr. m., Frederick H. Allen.

DOUGLASS'S SON PROTESTS.

Proposed Removal of the Negro Leader's Remains to Anacostia, D. C.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Charles R. Douglass, youngest son of the late Frederick Douglass, has protested to the District of Columbia Commissioners against their approval of a bill introduced in the last Congress providing for the transfer of the body of the elder Douglass from Rochester to Anacostia, D. C., his former home, where it is proposed to erect a memorial.

The bill under which this is proposed to be done makes Helen Douglass, widow of Frederick Douglass, and four others, the incorporators of the Frederick Douglass Memorial and Historical Association, with Mrs. Douglass as President. This corporation is to acquire title to the Douglass homestead, which is then to be exempt from taxation, and upon the homestead site a tomb is to be erected in which the bodies of no other persons except Douglass and his widow, are to be interred. The corporation is to prepare a "Roll of Patrons of the Frederick Douglass Memorial and Historical Association," and this is to be open to the public upon payment of $5 for a life membership.

Charles R. Douglass objects to several of the propositions of this bill. He objects to the appeal to the imagination of the Afro-Americans who are addressed in order to induce them to go on indefinitely contributing $5 each to get on the roll of patrons proposed to be opened. Then he has something to say about the participation in the undertaking of Mrs. Helen Douglass. He says:

"This bill is a direct insult and affront to every member of our family. In order to make the whole conception of a memorial to Frederick Douglass still more attractive, it is proposed that the body be brought here. Section 9 of the bill provides that the body of my father may be removed from Mount Hope Cemetery, where it now rests, taken away from the side of my mother, who was his companion and helpmeet for well-nigh half a century. And, further, the section states that Mrs. Helen Douglass shall be interred next to his grave, and that the body of no other person, except as directed by her, shall be buried at Cedar Hill.

"My mother was colored; she was one of our people; she lived with father throughout the years of his active life. Three years after her death my father married Helen Pitts, a white woman, merely as a companion for his old days. Now, think of taking the body of my father from the side of the wife of his youth and his manhood. Indeed, my father had often expressed the wish that he be buried at beautiful Mount Hope Cemetery, at Rochester, for it is there that much of his great anti-slavery work was accomplished, and it is there that we, his children, were reared.

"In reality, I do not believe that the body can be moved. The plot in which it rests is our property. Yet, with the passage of a Congressional act authorizing this, there might be trouble. As for Mrs. Helen Douglass, I would have no objection to permitting her burial in the same family lot with my father, and I do not believe that there would have been opposition on the part of others of our family, although I do not now care to say as to that."

Yellow Fever in Mississippi.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 30.—There is nothing new in the fever situation to-day. The sick are recovering. The weather is cooler and this operates against a spread of the disease. Reports from over the State are more favorable. The State Board of Health gives the following total cases and deaths to date: Jackson, 10 cases, 2 deaths; Orwood, 68 cases, 3 deaths; Taylors, 85 cases, 9 deaths; Oxford, 17 cases, 4 deaths; Edwards, 2 cases; Watervalley, 1 case; Rolling Fork, 1 case.

Capt. Griscom Robbed in Havana.

HAVANA, Sept. 30.—Capt. Griscom of the staff of the American Commission has been robbed of a quantity o jewelry. The Spanish authorities have set detectives at work upon the case, but so ar no clue to the thieves has been obtained.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New York and Washington Play a Drawn Game.

NEITHER PITCHER WAS STEADY

Rusie Was Hit Hard, and Killen's Wildness Aided the Visitors to Score.

How the Clubs Stand.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Boston	94	45	.676
Baltimore	89	48	.650
Cincinnati	85	57	.599
Cleveland	77	60	.562
Chicago	78	64	.549
New York	72	66	.522
Philadelphia	69	66	.511
Pittsburg	67	72	.482
Louisville	64	75	.460
Brooklyn	50	81	.382
Washington	46	92	.333
St. Louis	35	100	.259

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 5; Washington, 5.
Baltimore, 6; Brooklyn, 3.
Baltimore, 0; Brooklyn, 0.
Boston, 7; Philadelphia, 3.
Chicago-Louisville and Cincinnati-St. Louis games postponed on account of wet grounds.

Games To-day.

New York in Washington.
Brooklyn in Baltimore.
Philadelphia in Boston.
Louisville in Chicago.
Cleveland in Pittsburg.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The Washingtons began by hitting Rusie much harder than the New Yorks did Killen, and got a lead, but errors and Killen's wildness permitted the visitors to make it a tie game, time being called on account of darkness. The score:

WASHINGTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Mercer, cf	1	1	2	0	0	V. Halt'n, cf	1	2	2	1	1
Selbach, lf	2	4	1	0	0	Davis, ss	1	2	3	3	0
Casey, 3b	2	2	0	2	0	Joyce, 3b	0	1	2	1	2
Freeman, rf	0	1	3	0	0	Seymour, lf	1	2	2	1	1
Gatins, ss	0	3	1	1	1	Doyle, 1b	0	0	8	0	0
Wrigley, 2b	0	1	3	3	0	Gleason, 2b	0	0	3	5	0
McGuire, c	0	0	7	0	0	Foster, rf	0	0	1	1	0
Carr, 1b	0	0	10	0	3	Warner, c	1	3	6	1	0
Killen, p	0	1	0	0	0	Rusie, p	1	0	0	2	1
Total	5	12	27	6	4	Total	5	10	27	15	5

Washington ... 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—5
New York ... 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 2—5

Earned runs—Washington, 1; New York, 3. Two-base hit—Gatins. Stolen bases—Casey, Davis, Gleason. Double plays—Seymour and Doyle; Wrigley and Carr; Gatins and Carr. First on balls—Off Killen, 2; off Rusie, 1. Struck out—By Killen, 4; by Rusie, 5. Left on bases—Washington, 5; New York, 7. Wild pitches—Rusie, 2. Umpire—Mr. Hunt. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

BROOKLYNS IN BALTIMORE.

Lost First Game, but in Second No Runs Were Scored.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 30.—The Baltimores could win only one game of the "double-header" with Brooklyn to-day, but they made a tie of the other, in which neither side scored. In the first game, the home players kept three runs ahead, and did not exert themselves at the bat as long as the margin was maintained. Miller's wildness was fatal to his team's chances. The second game was a pitcher's battle, in which honors were even. A hard drive injured Kennedy's hand in the third inning, and he gave way to Dunn. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BALTIMORE.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
McGraw, 3b	2	1	0	3	0	Griffin, cf	0	0	0	0	0
Kitson, rf	1	0	3	0	0	Jones, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Jennings, ss	1	0	3	4	0	Anderson, lf	1	0	4	0	0
Kelley, cf	0	0	2	0	0	Magoon, ss	1	3	1	6	0
McGann, 1b	0	2	13	0	0	Daly, 2b	1	3	2	2	0
Holmes, lf	1	0	1	0	0	La Ch'ce, 1b	0	1	14	0	0
Demont, 2b	1	2	0	4	0	Hallm'n, 3b	0	0	0	1	0
Clarke, c	0	0	4	0	3	Smith, c	0	3	2	2	3
McJames, p	0	0	0	2	0	Miller, p	0	1	0	4	0
Total	6	5	*26	13	3	Total	3	11	24	15	3

*Magoon out, hit by batted ball.

Baltimore ... 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 3 ..—6
Brooklyn ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0—3

Earned runs—Baltimore, 6; Brooklyn, 2. Sacrifice hits—Demontreville and Miller. Stolen bases—McGraw, 2; Jennings, 2; La Chance, 2; Daly, 2; Holmes, Demontreville, Kitson, and McGann. Two-base hit—Daly. First base on balls—Off McJames, 1; off Miller, 7. Hit by pitched ball—By McJames, 1. Struck out—By McJames, 3; by Miller, 1. Passed ball—Smith. Wild pitch—Miller. Left on bases—Baltimore, 5; Brooklyn, 8.

SECOND GAME.

BALTIMORE.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
McGraw, 3b	0	2	0	2	0	Griffin, cf	0	1	2	0	0
Kitson, rf	0	0	1	0	0	Jones, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Jennings, ss	0	0	3	6	0	Anderson, lf	0	1	1	0	0
Kelley, cf	0	1	1	0	0	Magoon, ss	0	0	1	4	0
McGann, 1b	0	0	12	0	1	Daly, 2b	0	1	4	5	0
Holmes, lf	0	1	0	0	0	Lacha'ce, 1b	0	0	9	0	0
Demont, 2b	0	0	4	2	0	Hallman, 3b	0	1	1	2	0
Robinson, c	0	1	3	2	0	Ryan, c	0	0	4	1	0
Hughes, p	0	1	0	4	0	Kennedy, p	0	0	0	1	0
						Dunn, p	0	0	1	1	0
Total	0	6	24	16	1	Total	0	4	24	14	0

Baltimore ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Brooklyn ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Game called on account of darkness.

Stolen base—Holmes. Two-base hit—Kelley. Double play—Hallman, Daly, and Lachance. First base on balls—Off Hughes, 2; off Kennedy, 5. Struck out—By Hughes, 2; by Kennedy, 2. Left on Bases—Baltimore, 8; Brooklyn, 4. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Assistant umpire—Mr. Betts.

Boston, 7; Philadelphia, 3.

BOSTON, Sept. 30.—The Bostons' good batting won to-day's game. In the second inning Lajoie was ordered out of the game for protesting against a decision, and on the way to the bench denounced Umpire Brown as being "crooked," whereupon the latter suspended him for three days. The score:

Boston ... 0 4 1 0 0 2 0 0 ..—7
Philadelphia ... 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—3

Base hits—Boston, 16; Philadelphia, 9. Errors—Boston, 2; Philadelphia, 2. Batteries—Boston, Nichols and Bergen; Philadelphia, Donahue and Murphy. Umpire—Mr. Brown. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

Happy Jack Does a Fast Mile.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 30.—Happy Jack, the riderless pacer, made a mile in 2:10 at the Inter-State Fair to-day, equaling the time made by Marion Mills on the same track last year.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. William P. Van Ness, First United States Artillery, is detailed for general recruiting service at New York.

The leave of absence granted Col. B. D. Spillman, First West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, is extended twenty days.

The following-named officers, having tendered their resignations, are honorably discharged the service of the United States: First Lieut. Francis T. Underhill, Regimental Quartermaster, Two Hundred and First New York Volunteer Infantry, to take effect Nov. 5; First Lieut. Herbert Utley, Third Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, to take effect Sept. 26; First Lieut. William A. Campbell, First Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, to take effect Sept. 26; First Lieut. Frederick Steigleiter, Fourth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, to take effect Sept. 26; Second Lieut. Walter E. Edge, Fourth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, to take effect Sept. 26.

The following-named officers, having tendered their resignations, are honorably discharged the service of the United States: Capt. W. Hamplin Hoffman, Second Louisiana Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. A. H. McRoberts, Fifty-first Iowa Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. Branch Martin, Second Arkansas Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. David Lowenbein, Twenty-second New York Volunteer Infantry.

Transfers in the Two Hundred and First New York Infantry: First Lieut. B. V. Curnen from Company E to Company G, First Lieut. H. A. Murphy from Company G to Company H, First Lieut. E. S. Hartshorn from Company I to Company K.

First Lieut. Robert W. Mearns, Twentieth Infantry, now in New York City, when able to travel, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and join his company.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. Harry Clement, Twenty-first Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The leave of absence granted Major Eugene D. Dimmick, Fifth Cavalry, is extended to include Oct. 15, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Leave of absence, on account of sickness, from Sept. 23 to Oct. 19, inclusive, is granted Second Lieut. Charles F. Bates, Twenty-fifth Infantry.

Acting Assistant Surgeons William H. Block, George B. Heinecke, Samuel L. Hannon, Edwin P. Hayward, and Dudley W. Welch will proceed to New York City and report to Major Nathan S. Jarvis, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, for service at Santiago de Cuba.

Major Leon S. Roudiez, Quartermaster United States Volunteers, is relieved from his present duties with the Fifth Army Corps, and will proceed to Lexington, Ky., for assignment to duty as Depot Quartermaster.

Capt. Benjamin Johnson, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers, is relieved from his present duties with the Fifth Army Corps, and will proceed to Lexington, Ky., for assignment to duty as Assistant to the Depot Quartermaster.

Second Lieut. Lucius R. Holbrook, Fourth United States Cavalry, upon the completion of his examination in New York City for transfer to the Ordnance Department, will return to Boise Barracks, Idaho.

Capt. John C. Breckinridge, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers, will proceed without delay from New York City to Camp Meade, Middletown, Penn., for assignment to duty as Brigade Quartermaster, Second Brigade, First Division, Second Army Corps.

The leave of absence granted Major James M. Bell, First Cavalry, is extended two months on account of sickness.

Leave of absence for three months on Surgeon's certificate of disability is granted Major Charles Porter, Fifth United States Infantry.

The leave of absence granted Capt. Charles Byrne, Sixth Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

Capt. Peyton Randolph, Seventh United States Volunteer Infantry, will join his regiment at Lexington, Ky., on or before Oct. 10.

The leave of absence for one month on Surgeon's certificate of disability granted First Lieut. Burnett F. Bliss, Tenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, is extended ten days on account of sickness.

The leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability granted Second Lieut. Francis J. Cronin, Sixty-ninth New York Volunteer Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The extension of leave of absence granted First Lieut. Edward F. McGlachlin, Jr., Quartermaster, Fifth Artillery, is further extended one month on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Major Pierre C. Stevens, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, is assigned to duty in the office of the Paymaster General of the army from Sept. 12.

First Lieut. Lawson M. Fuller, Ordnance Department, will make not exceeding five visits during the month of October to the works of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, Steelton, Penn., on official business pertaining to the manufacture and inspection of seacoast mortar carriages.

The extension of leave of absence granted First Lieut. John Perry, Eighth Infantry, is further extended one month on account of sickness.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. Robert L. Hamilton, Fifth Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

Capt. David A. Lyle, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed fifteen visits from Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 from the Midvale Steel Works, Philadelphia, to the works of the Pennsylvania Steel, Casting and Machine Company, Chester, Penn., and to the works of the American Steel Casting Company, Thurlow, Penn., on official business pertaining to the manufacture and inspection of seacoast gun carriages.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Lawrence B. Simonds, Eighth Infantry, is extended one month on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Lieut. Col. Tasker H. Bliss, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty with the Sixth Army Corps, and will report for instructions to the Commissary General of Subsistence, United States Army.

First Lieut. James R. Gillespie, Eighth United States Volunteer Infantry, is relieved from duty as Judge Advocate, and First Lieut. Thomas H. R. Clarke, Eighth United States Volunteer Infantry, is detailed in his stead.

Major Stephen P. Jocelyn, Nineteenth United States Infantry, is detailed as Chief Mustering Officer for the State of Vermont, with station in Burlington, with Capt. Henry Hovey, Twenty-fourth United States Infantry, as his assistant.

The assignment to duty Sept. 26 of Major Jacob A. Augur, Fourth United States Cavalry, as Chief Mustering Officer for the State of Kansas, with station in Fort Leavenworth, and of Capt. William B. Reynolds, Fourteenth United States Infantry, as his assistant is announced.

Capt. Samuel N. Bridgman, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Camp Meade, Middletown, Penn., and report to the commanding General, Second Army Corps, for assignment to duty as Commissary of Subsistence of a brigade of that corps.

Leave of absence for two months, to date from Aug. 29, is granted First Lieut. Benjamin F. Hardaway, Seventeenth Infantry.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Alvan C. Read, Thirteenth Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

Major Eugene Coffin, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Harrisburg, Phoenixville, and such other places in Pennsylvania as may be necessary, to pay the Fourth Pennsylvania Infantry.

First Lieut. Matthew A. Batson, Fourth United States Cavalry, will report to Major Gen. Wheeler, United States Volunteers, for assignment to duty as aide de camp on his staff.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. John H. Parker, Thirteenth Infantry, is extended one month, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Campbell E. Babcock, Twelfth Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The leave of absence granted Major William C. Daniels, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The leave of absence granted Major Thomas M. Woodruff, Inspector General, United States Volunteers, is changed to a leave of absence on account of sickness, and extended fifteen days on account of sickness.

First Lieut. Frederick T. Stetson, Third Infantry, now at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., when able to travel, will proceed to Fort Snelling, Minn., and join his company.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Morton F. Smith, Twentieth Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Alexander M. Miller, Jr., Tenth Cavalry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

Major Frank Gordon, Third United States Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Sept. 30.

Transfers—Second Lieut. Guy Henry, Jr., from the Fourth United States Infantry to the First United States Cavalry, Troop L, Sept. 26, with rank from April 26, vice Glasgow, promoted; Second Lieut. Wallace B. Scales, from the Fifteenth United States Infantry to the Sixth United States Cavalry, Troop F, Sept. 26, with rank from April 26, vice Phillips, promoted.

Brig. Gen. John F. Weston, United States Volunteers, (Colonel and Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, United States Army,) will temporarily relieve Col. Charles A. Woodruff, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, United States Army, of his duties as Chief Commissary, Department of the East, and Col. Woodruff, upon being thus relieved, will proceed to such places as may be necessary, and carry out the instructions he may receive from time to time from the Commissary General of Subsistence, United States Army.

Leave of absence for four months is granted Lieut. Col. Stevens T. Norvell, Ninth Cavalry.

The resignation by Major Morris C. Foote, Twenty-first United States Infantry, of his commission as Major and Chief Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers only, has been accepted.

The assignment to duty Sept. 24, 1898, of Major Cyrus S. Roberts, Seventeenth United States Infantry, as chief mustering officer for the State of Ohio, with station in Columbus, and the following-named officers as his assistants, is announced: Capt. Joseph B. Batchelor, Jr., Twenty-fourth United States Infantry; First Lieut. Harry R. Lee, Sixth United States Infantry; First Lieut. Melvin W. Rowell, Fifth United States Cavalry.

Navy.

Paymaster's Clerk A. W. Barnes is appointed to duty at the naval station at Key West.

Paymaster's Clerk E. Dunn is appointed to duty on board the Buffalo.

Capt. G. H. Wadleigh is detached from command of the Philadelphia and ordered home to wait orders.

Commander E. White is detached from command of the Terror and ordered to command the Philadelphia.

Commander W. H. Brownson is ordered to command the Terror.

Lieut. Commander J. K. Cogswell is ordered to duty as Inspector of the First Lighthouse District.

Commander S. W. Nichols is relieved from duty as Inspector of the First Lighthouse District and ordered home to settle accounts.

Commander A. S. Snow is detached from command of the Badger and ordered to command the naval station at Port Royal.

Commander C. H. Rockwell is detached as commander at the naval station at Port Royal and ordered home to wait orders.

Lieut. C. M. Knepper is detached from the McKee and ordered home to wait orders.

Lieut. H. A. Wiley is detached as Assistant to the Inspector in charge of the Seventh Lighthouse District and ordered home to wait orders.

Naval Cadet E. Woods is detached from the Columbia and ordered to duty with the Chicago.

Naval Cadet L. A. Cotten is detached from the Columbia and ordered to duty with the Chicago.

Rear Admiral Sicard is ordered to continue his present duties when retired.

Lieut. R. O. Bitler is detached from the Lebanon and ordered to take charge of the Branch Hydrographic Office, Norfolk, Va.

Lieut. C. E. Littlefield is ordered to the Lebanon as executive officer.

Pay Inspector W. Goldsborough, retired, is detached from accounts of auxiliary naval vessels and ordered home to wait orders.

Naval Cadet W. G. Roper, is detached from the Dolphin and ordered immediately to duty with the Chicago.

Passed Assistant Engineer L. D. Miner is detached from the Celtic and ordered immediately to the Iowa.

Passed Assistant Engineer H. O. Stickney is detached from the Iowa and ordered immediately to duty with the Chicago.

Lieut. W. H. H. Southerland is detached from command of the Eagle and ordered to the Navy Department; he is ordered Oct. 7 for duty in connection with the Naval Militia.

Ensign R. J. Baird is ordered to the Sterling.

Passed Assistant Engineer M. O. Kasson is detached from the navy yard at Mare Island and ordered home.

Ensign R. P. Borden and Ensign D. H. Sughue are honorably discharged Sept 29.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Gloucester arrived at Brooklyn Sept. 29.
Kanawha arrived at Brooklyn Sept. 29.
Annapolis arrived at Newport Sept. 29.
Panther arrived at League Island Sept. 29.
Miantonomoh arrived at Tompkinsville Sept. 30.
Cassius arrived at Fort Monroe from Norfolk Sept. 30.
Dolphin sailed from Washington for Fort Monroe Sept. 30.

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WEEDING OUT OF GOLFERS

Twelve Now Left for the Queens County Club Prizes.

FINAL ROUNDS COME TO-DAY

Travis Continues to Win and Toffey of Jersey City Furnishes a Surprise—Hard-Luck Stories.

There was a great weeding out of golfers in the three different contests yesterday during the second day's play of the Queens County Golf Club on the links at Glen Cove, L. I. From forty-eight ambitious players who qualified for the three silver cups on the first day, the number was reduced to twelve at the close of the day. Many disappointments, therefore, were occasioned, and some of the contestants who were forced to retire developed the tendency frequently noticeable, to relate hard-luck stories, by which name the laborious recitals of tales telling "how and why I didn't win," are known in golfing circles.

Many groups of these consoling sympathizers acted the part of more or less interested spectators in the afternoon, but it is safe to say that the majority of them firmly believed that had it not been for a few miserable strokes that no man in the world could have avoided, they themselves would have been among the competitors. One of these unfortunates, whose downfall occasioned some surprise, was Dr. Burdette O'Connor, the Staten Island golfer, who led the field with the lowest score on the first day. W. H. Coles of Oyster Bay defeated O'Connor with the utmost ease in the first round for the Queens County Cup, by the high score of 6 holes and 5 to play.

A. E. Whitney of the Crescent Athletic Club played two meritorious games, defeating C. O. Gates in the morning and C. L. Perkins of the Rockaway Hunt Club later in the day, by 3 holes and 2 to play. Whitney was two holes behind at the ninth hole, but he picked up wonderfully on the last half of the match, and came in like a race horse.

Walter J. Travis had no difficulty in winning both of his games, and he will play Whitney this morning in the semi-final round for the chief trophy. The other pair will be G. A. Toffey of Jersey City and Joseph Chadwick, Jr., the champion of the Powelton Club of Newburg. Toffey has only been playing the game a little over a year, and furnished one of the big surprises of the day, for in the morning he vanquished Lieut. J. H. Goldfinch, an able golfer, who won the Narragansett tournament, and he followed up his success in the afternoon by defeating W. H. Coles.

In the contest for the North Country Cup, the second trophy in importance, the survivors are F. B. Pratt, who will meet H. M. Adams, and F. M. Freeman, who will play J. F. Talmage. The four men left in the Glen Cove Cup event are Howard Godwin, Charles Adams, I. R. Maxwell, Jr., and H. S. Beard. They will meet in the semi-final round this morning, and the final contest for each of the three trophies will be played in the afternoon.

The summary of the rounds for the different events, showing the various winners, follows:

QUEENS COUNTY CUP.—First Match-Play Round—Walter J. Travis, Oakland, beat W. L. Thompson, Morris County, 4 up and 3 to play; Maturin Ballou, Apawamis, beat W. R. Thurston, Morris County, 1 up; C. L. Perkins, Rockaway, beat R. F. Mayhew, Oakland, by default; A. E. Whitney, Crescent Athletic, beat C. O. Gates, Queens County, 5 up and 3 to play; W. H. Coles, Oyster Bay, beat Dr. Burdette O'Connor, Staten Island, 6 up and 5 to play; G. A. Toffey, Jersey City, beat Lieut. J. H. Goldfinch, Tuxedo, 2 up; Joseph Chadwick, Jr., Powelton, beat W. L. Hicks, Queens County, 2 up; J. H. Merritt, Dyker Meadow, beat J. N. Steele, Jr., Nutley, 1 up, (19 holes.) Second Round—Travis beat Ballou, 5 up and 4 to play; Whitney beat Perkins, 3 up and 2 to play; Toffey beat Coles, 2 up and 1 to play; Chadwick beat Merritt, 3 up and 1 to play.

NORTH COUNTRY CUP.—First Match-Play Round—H. L. Riker, Oakland, beat John T. Pratt, Queens County, 2 up and 1 to play; F. B. Pratt, Queens County, beat A. G. Hamilton, Baltusrol, 4 up and 3 to play; Howard W. Maxwell, Queens County, beat H. M. Adams, Queens County, by default; Garry B. Adams, Queens County, beat James L. Taylor, Queens County, 1 up; Frank M. Freeman, Fairfield, beat J. B. C. Tappan, Queens County, 2 up; C. M. Hamilton, Baltusrol, beat H. L. Pratt, Queens County, 4 up and 3 to play; W. M. Campbell, Crescent Athletic, beat A. D. Weeks, Jr., Oyster Bay, 1 up; J. F. Talmage, Tuxedo, beat H. S. Bowns, Crescent Athletic, 2 up and 1 to play. Second Round—Pratt beat Riker, 2 up and 1 to play; Adams beat Maxwell, 2 up and 1 to play; Freeman beat Hamilton, 1 up; Talmage beat Campbell, 1 up.

GLEN COVE CUP.—First Match-Play Round—Percy Weeks, Oyster Bay, beat W. C. Ridgeway, Jersey City, 5 up and 3 to play; Charles Adams, Dyker Meadow, beat A. S. Barnes, Seabright, 7 up and 6 to play; Fred Sherwood, Queens County, beat C. B. Van Brunt, Crescent Athletic, by default; Howard Godwin, Queens County, beat H. P. Johns, Powelton, 4 up and 3 to play; A. Ludlow White, Queens County, beat A. Holland, Westchester, 5 up and 4 to play; J. R. Maxwell, Jr., Queens County, beat William Beard, Queens County, 2 up and 1 to play; Henry C. Hall, Queens County, beat J. G. Cunningham, 5 up and 4 to play; H. S. Beard, Queens County, beat W. B. Cocks, Queens County, 4 up and 3 to play. Second Round—Adams beat Weeks, 4 up and 3 to play; Godwin beat Sherwood, 7 up and 6 to play; Maxwell beat White, 5 up and 4 to play; Beard beat Hall, 5 up and 4 to play.

In addition to the finish of the above contests to-day, there will be an eighteen-hole handicap for the Red Spring Cup, for which the club committee has received nearly eighty entries.

Cricket at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30.—The last of the international cricket matches between the Gentlemen of Philadelphia and Capt. Warner's British eleven was begun to-day on the grounds of the Germantown Cricket Club, at Manheim. When stumps were drawn for the day, the local players had scored 143 runs for their first inning and the visitors 114 for the loss of four wickets.

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THE CAPTURE OF MANILA

Gen. Merritt Details His Operations in a Report to the War Department.

THE DIFFICULTIES OVERCOME

Brilliant Final Advance Against the Capital of the Philippines Carefully Prepared and Executed Without a Hitch.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The report of Major Gen. Wesley Merritt of his operations about Manila was made public at the War Department to-day. It is dated on board the transport China, Aug. 31. After giving briefly the story of his embarkation and arrival at Manila, and the disposition of the troops there, he says:

"I found Gen. Greene's command encamped on a strip of sandy land running parallel to the shore of the bay, and not far distant from the beach, but owing to the great difficulties of landing supplies, the greater portion of the force had shelter tents only, and were suffering many discomforts, the camp being situated in a low, flat place, without shelter from the heat of the tropical sun or adequate protection during the terrific downpours of rain so frequent at this season.

"I was at once struck by the exemplary spirit of patient, even cheerful, endurance shown by the officers and men under such circumstances, and this feeling of admiration for the manner in which the American soldier, volunteer and regular alike, accepts the necessary hardships of the work they have undertaken to do, has grown and increased with every phase of the difficult and trying campaign which the troops of the Philippine expedition have brought to such a brilliant and successful conclusion.

"The Filipinos, or insurgent forces at war with Spain, had, prior to the arrival of the American land forces, been waging a desultory warfare with the Spaniards for several months, and were at the time of my arrival in considerable force, variously estimated and never accurately ascertained, but probably not far from 12,000 men. These troops, well supplied with small arms, with plenty of ammunition, and several field guns, had obtained positions of investment opposite to the Spanishs line of detached works throughout their entire extent."

Gen. Merritt then speaks of what Aguinaldo had accomplished previous to his arrival, and continues:

"As Gen. Aguinaldo did not visit me on my arrival or offer his services as a subordinate military leader, and as my instructions from the President fully contemplated the occupation of the islands by the American land forces, and stated that 'the powers of the military occupant are absolute and supreme and immediately operate upon the political condition of the inhabitants,' I did not consider it wise to hold any direct communication with the insurgent leader until I should be in possession of the City of Manila, especially as I would not until then be in a position to issue a proclamation and enforce my authority, in the event that his pretensions should clash with my designs.

"For these reasons the preparations for the attack on the city were pressed and military operations conducted without reference to the situation of the insurgent forces. The wisdom of this course was subsequently fully established by the fact that when the troops of my command carried the Spanish intrenchments, extending from the sea to the Pasay road on the extreme Spanish right, we were under no obligations, by prearranged plans of mutual attack, to turn to the right and clear the front still held against the insurgents, but were able to move forward at once and occupy the city and suburbs.

REBELS ASKED TO MOVE ON.

"To return to the situation of Gen. Greene's brigade as I found it on my arrival, it will be seen that the difficulty in gaining an avenue of approach to the Spanish line lay in the fact of my disinclination to ask Gen. Aguinaldo to withdraw from the beach and the 'Calle Real' so that Greene could move forward. This was overcome by instructions to Gen. Greene to arrange, if possible, with the insurgent brigade commander in his immediate vicinity to move to the right and allow the American forces unobstructed control of the roads in their immediate front.

"No objection was made, and accordingly Gen. Greene's brigade threw forward a heavy outpost line on the 'Calle Real,' and the beach, and constructed a trench, in which a portion of the guns of the Utah batteries was placed.

"The Spanish, observing this activity on our part, made a very sharp attack with infantry and artillery on the night of July 31. The behavior of our troops during this night attack was all that could be desired, and I have, in cablegrams to the War Department, taken occasion to commend by name those who deserve special mention for good conduct in the affair. Our position was extended and strengthened after this, and resisted successfully repeated night attacks, our forces suffering, however, considerable loss in wounded and killed, while the losses of the enemy, owing to the darkness, could not be ascertained.

"The strain of the night fighting and the heavy details for outpost duty made it imperative to reinforce Gen. Greene's troops with Gen. MacArthur's brigade, which had arrived in transports on the 31st of July. The difficulties of this operation can hardly be overestimated. The transports were at anchor off Cavite, five miles from a point on the beach where it was desired to disembark the men. Several squalls, accompanied by floods of rain, raged day after day, and the only way to get the troops and supplies ashore was to load them from the ship's side into native lighters, (called 'cascos,') or small steamboats, move them to a point opposite the camp, and then disembark them through the surf in small boats, or by running the lighters head on the beach.

"The landing was finally accomplished after days of hard work and hardship; and I desire here to express again my admiration for the fortitude and cheerful willingness of the men of all commands engaged in this operation.

"Upon the assembly of MacArthur's brigade in support of Greene's, I had about 8,500 men in position to attack, and I deemed the time had come for final action. During the time of the night attacks I had communicated my desire to Admiral Dewey that he would allow his ships to open fire on the right of the Spanish line of intrenchments, believing that such action would stop the night firing and loss of life, but the Admiral had declined to order it unless we were in danger of losing our position by the assaults of the Spanish, for the reason that, in his opinion, it would precipitate a general engagement, for which he was not ready.

"Now, however, the brigade of Gen. MacArthur was in position, and the Monterey had arrived, and under date of Aug. 6 Admiral Dewey agreed to my suggestion that we should send a joint letter to the Captain General notifying him that he should remove from the city all non-combatants within forty-eight hours, and that operations against the defenses of Manila might begin at any time after the expiration of that period.

DEMAND FOR SURRENDER.

"This letter was sent Aug. 7, and a reply was received the same date to the effect that the Spanish were without places of refuge for the increased numbers of wounded, sick women, and children now lodged within the walls. On the 9th a formal joint demand for the surrender of the city was sent in. This demand was based upon the hopelessness of the struggle on the part of the Spaniards, and that every consideration of humanity demanded that the city should not be subjected to bombardment under such circumstances.

"The Captain General's reply, of same date, stated that the council of defense had declared that the demand could not be granted; but the Captain General offered to consult his Government if we would allow him the time strictly necessary for the communications by way of Hongkong.

"This was declined on our part for the reason that it could, in the opinion of the Admiral and myself, lead only to a continuance of the situation, with no immediate result favorable to us, and the necessity was apparent and very urgent that decisive action should be taken at once to compel the enemy to give up the town in order to relieve our troops from the trenches and from the great exposure of unhealthy conditions which were unavoidable in a bivouac during the rainy season.

"The seacoast batteries in defense of Manila are so situated that it is impossible for ships to engage them without firing into the town, and as the bombardment of a city filled with women and children, sick and wounded, and containing a large amount of neutral property, could only be justified as a last resort, it was agreed between Admiral Dewey and myself that an attempt should be made to carry the extreme right of the Spanish line of intrenchments in front of the positions at that time occupied by our troops, which, with its flank on the seashore, was entirely open to the fire of the navy.

"It was not my intention to press the assault at this point in case the enemy should hold it in strong force until after the navy had made practicable breeches in the works and shaken the troops holding them, which could not be done by the army alone, owing to the absence of siege guns. This is indicated fully in the orders and memorandum of attack hereto appended. It was believed, however, as most desirable and in accordance with the principles of civilized warfare, that the attempt should be made to drive the enemy out of his intrenchments before resorting to the bombardment of the city.

"By orders issued some time previously MacArthur's and Greene's brigades were organized as the Second Division of the Eighth Army Corps, Brig. Gen. Thomas M. Anderson commanding, and in anticipation of the attack Gen. Anderson moved his headquarters from Cavite to the brigade camps and assumed direct command in the field. Copies of the written and verbal instructions, referred to above and appended hereto, were given to the division and brigade commanders on the 12th, and all the troops were in position on the 13th at an early hour in the morning.

"About 9 A. M. on that day our fleet steamed forward from Cavite, and before 10 A. M. opened a hot and accurate fire of heavy shells and rapid-fire projectiles on the sea flank of the Spanish intrenchments at the powder magazine fort, and at the same time the Utah batteries, in position in our trenches near the Calle Real, began firing with great accuracy.

"At 10:25, on a prearranged signal from our trenches that it was believed our troops could advance, the navy ceased firing, and immediately a light line of skirmishers from the Colorado regiment of Greene's brigade passed over our trenches and deployed rapidly forward, another line from the same regiment from the left flank of our earthworks advancing swiftly up the beach in open order.

"Both these lines found the powder magazine fort and the trenches flanking it deserted, but as they passed over the Spanish works they were met by a sharp fire from a second line situated in the streets of Malate, by which a number of men were killed and wounded, among others the soldier who pulled down the Spanish colors still flying on the fort and raised our own.

A GENERAL ADVANCE.

"The works of the second line soon gave way to the determined advance of Greene's troops, and that officer pushed his brigade rapidly through Malate and over the bridges to occupy Binendo and San Miguel, as contemplated in his instructions.

"In the meantime the brigade of Gen. MacArthur, advancing simultaneously on the Pasay road, encountered a very sharp fire, coming from the blockhouses, trenches, and woods in his front, positions which it was very difficult to carry, owing to the swampy condition of the ground on both sides of the roads and the heavy undergrowth concealing the enemy. With much gallantry and excellent judgment on the part of the brigade commander and the troops engaged these difficulties were overcome with a minimum loss, and MacArthur advanced and held the bridges and the town of Malate, as was contemplated in his instructions.

"The City of Manila was now in our possession, excepting the walled town, but shortly after the entry of our troops into Malate a white flag was displayed on the walls, whereupon Lieut. Col. C. A. Whittier, United States Volunteers, of my staff, and Lieut. Brumby, United States Navy, representing Admiral Dewey, were sent ashore to communicate with the Captain General.

"I soon personally followed these officers into the town, going at once to the palace of the Governor General, and there, after a conversation with the Spanish authorities, a preliminary agreement of the terms of the capitulation was signed by the Captain General and myself. This agreement was subsequently incorporated into the formal terms of capitulation, as arranged by the officers representing the two forces.

"Immediately after the surrender the Spanish colors on the sea front were hauled down and the American flag displayed and saluted by the guns of the navy. The Second Oregon Regiment, which had proceeded by sea from Cavite, was disembarked and entered the walled town as a provost guard, and the Colonel was directed to receive the Spanish arms and deposit them in places of security. The town was filled with the troops of the enemy driven in from the intrenchments, regiments formed and standing in line in the streets, but the work of disarming proceeded quietly and nothing unpleasant occurred.

"In leaving the subject of the operations of the 13th, I desire here to record my appreciation of the admirable manner in which the orders for attack and the plan for occupation of the city were carried out by the troops, exactly as contemplated.

"I submit that for troops to enter under fire a town covering a wide area; to rapidly deploy and guard all principal points in the extensive suburbs; to keep out the insurgent forces pressing for admission; to quietly disarm an army of Spaniards more than equal in number to the American troops, and finally by all this to prevent entirely all rapine, pillage, and disorder, and gain entire and complete possession of a city of 300,000 people filled with natives hostile to the European interests, and stirred up by the knowledge that their own people were fighting in the outside trenches, was an act which only the law-abiding, temperate, resolute American soldier, well and skillfully handled by his regimental and brigade commander, could accomplish. * * *

"It will be observed that the trophies of Manila were nearly $900,000, 13,000 prisoners, and 22,000 arms."

GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY.

Gen. Merritt then details the inauguration of the military government of Manila by the Americans. Further he says:

"On the 16th a cablegram containing the text of the President's proclamation directing a cessation of hostilities was received by me, and at the same time an order to make the fact known to the Spanish authorities, which was done at once. This resulted in a formal protest from the Governor General in regard to the transfer of public funds then taking place, on the ground that the proclamation was dated prior to the surrender. To this I replied that the status quo in which we were left with the cessation of hostilities was that existing at the time of the receipt by me of the official notice, and that I must insist upon the delivery of the funds. The delivery was made under protest.

"After the issue of my proclamation and the establishment of my office as Military Governor I had direct written communication with Gen. Aguinaldo on several occasions. He recognized my authority as Military Governor of the town of Manila and suburbs, and made professions of his willingness to withdraw his troops to a line which I might indicate, but at the same time asking certain favors for himself. The matters in this connection had not been settled at the date of my departure.

"Doubtless much dissatisfaction is felt by the rank and file of the insurgents that they have not been permitted to enjoy the occupancy of Manila, and there is some ground for trouble with them owing to that fact, but, notwithstanding many rumors to the contrary, I am of the opinion that the leaders will be able to prevent serious disturbances, as they are sufficiently intelligent and educated to know that to antagonize the United States would be to destroy their only chance of future political improvement.

"I may add that great changes for the better have taken place in Manila since the occupancy of the city by the American troops. The streets have been cleaned under the management of Gen. MacArthur, and the police, under Col. Reeve, Thirteenth Minnesota, were most proficient in preserving order. A stranger to the city might easily imagine that the American forces had been in control for months rather than days."

In concluding his report, Gen. Merritt declares his indebtedness for the success of the expedition to the brigade and division commanders, the members of his staff, and his personal aides. He commends especially Brig. Gen. R. P. Hughes, Brig. Gen. Babcock, Major McClure, Major Whipple, and Capt. Mott for valuable services rendered.

All the documents, orders, and proclamations referred to in the report and appended to the same have been heretofore published.

LITTLE SICKNESS AT MANILA.

Admiral Dewey Reports Sailors and Troops in Good Health.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Admiral Dewey appears to have been fortunate in preserving the health of his sailors. In that matter he has even exceeded the record of the North Atlantic Squadron. Secretary Long to-day made public a short extract from the Admiral's last report, treating of this subject, in which, while dealing with the general climatic conditions of the Philippines for the information of the Government, he says of the sailors and troops:

"As Luzon is the furthest north of the large islands, its climate is naturally the most temperate. In this connection it may be mentioned that out of a force of over 2,000 on the ships of my squadron the number of men on the sick list at any time has not exceeded forty, nor has there been any considerable sickness among our troops on shore, though they were much exposed for three weeks in the trenches during the rainy season. As a matter of fact, Manila is far from being an unhealthy city, and the climate is as fine as that of any place in the tropics."

WANT DEWEY TO EXCLUDE BEER.

Temperance Women Send a Letter to the Admiral at Manila.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, Acting President of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, has made an effort to enlist Admiral Dewey's sympathy with the temperance cause by writing him the following letter:

"On behalf of the Women's Christian Temperance Union we beg leave to request you, as commander of the Port of Manila, to prevent the landing of beer or other intoxicants. We learn that a cargo of beer has been started from this country, and we feel very desirous that the glory of our arms in that far-off land may not be dimmed by the introduction of a commodity which so surely works evil wherever it goes."

The letter had to travel to Portland, Me., for the signature of the President of the Union, so that it was not until to-day that it started on its errand to the Philippines.

ARCHBISHOPS TO MEET.

Present Roman Catholic Authority in the Spanish Islands Will Not Be Disturbed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The condition of the Roman Catholic Church throughout the country will be considered at the annual meeting of the Archbishops of the United States, which will be held at the Catholic University, beginning Oct. 11. A full attendance of the leading figures of the Church is expected, including Archbishop Keane, who has come from Rome to attend the annual gathering. The Directors of the university hold their annual meeting at the same time.

It is understood that the Archbishops will deal with little outside of the routine affairs of the Church, as there are no large questions pending, and that the subject of Catholic authority in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines will not be considered. So far as Cuba and Puerto Rico are concerned, they are under an established Catholic Archbishopric, which will not be disturbed in any way. The Church authority is centred at Santiago, that being the old capital of the Island of Cuba, and the Archbishop of Santiago has two suffragans, one at Havana and another in Puerto Rico. The Bishops at the two latter points, as well as the Archbishop of Santiago, will remain in control of Catholic affairs. The purpose is to avoid upheavals such as would result from a sudden change in the governing powers of the Church in these quarters, so that no changes will be made until they come about naturally by death or retirement.

The Catholic authorities are expecting early word from Rome as to the new Archbishop of Santa Fé, who takes the place of Archbishop Chapelle, now at New Orleans. The nominations for the Santa Fé Archbishopric have been sent to Rome, although the name selected may be outside of those on the nominating list. The recent death of the Bishop of Harrisburg leaves a vacancy in that post, which, however, will not be filled for some time.

WAR TAX RULINGS.

Capital of Bankers—Social Clubs Selling Liquor—Excess Baggage and Railroad Rebate Tickets.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has held that the provision of the new war revenue tax which states that the amount of the annual tax required to be paid by bankers "shall, in all cases, be computed on the basis of the capital and surplus for the preceding year," relates only to bankers who have been in business during the preceding year. In every case where the business is commenced for the first time in the month of July, 1898, the tax is $50.

The Commissioner has also held that a "merry-go-round" set up at fairs, &c., for the amusement of children is not an exhibition or show within the meaning of the law, and, therefore, is not subject to a special tax.

Recently a large number of inquiries have reached the Commissioner as to the liability of social clubs to the special tax as retail liquor dealers. In a letter to-day the Commissioner quotes from a recent decision of the courts to the effect that if liquor is sold by a club to its members or others, whether for profit or not, or whether by means of tickets or otherwise, or under any conditions constituting a sale, the club becomes liable to the special tax.

The Commissioner has issued telegraphic instructions to internal revenue officers that, pending the receipt of a formal opinion on the subject by the Attorney General, they will not require railroad companies to stamp receipts for excess baggage or rebate tickets given by conductors to passengers for fares paid in cash.

BOND SUBSCRIBERS IN COURT.

Mandamus Proceedings Brought to Compel Secretary of the Treasury Gage to Make Allotments.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Two mandamus cases were filed to-day in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia against Secretary Lyman J. Gage, growing out of the issue of bonds to carry on the war.

In the first case, William H. Wharton of Jersey City sets up that he was a subscriber for $520 of the bonds. He empowered the Produce Exchange Trust Company of New York to make the necessary advancements on the bonds, holding them as collateral. Thereafter Secretary Gage refused to make this allotment of bonds, on the grounds, it is understood, that the subscription was not bona fide, but was made in the interest of a third party.

The second suit is instituted by George B. Wightman, and seeks to restrain Secretary Gage from setting aside the award of many small lots of bonds aggregating $335,340, which were to be handled through the Produce Exchange Trust Company.

The Court fixed the hearing for Oct. 14. Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle, who was the predecessor of Mr. Gage, is the attorney for the plaintiffs. The cases are understood to be a test of many similar ones.

JEHU BAKER IS BLIND.

Illinois Congressman's Sight Lost Beyond Hope of Recovery.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., Sept. 30.—Congressman Jehu Baker is blind, after an active career covering half a century. At his age, seventy-six, the doctors say, there is no hope of a restoration of sight. This calamity has not fallen suddenly. The Congressman has been failing for some time. In fact, he has never quite recovered from his serious illness of four years ago.

Congressman Baker has been for years a conspicuous figure in politics in Southern Illinois. He is the only man who ever defeated Col. William R. Morrison, so long Congressman from this, the old Eighteenth District, and more recently Chairman of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. Mr. Baker beat Col. Morrison three times.

At the last election, in which Morrison was defeated, the tariff was the great issue, and Col. Morrison was such a conspicuous low-tariff man that he was known from one end of the United States to the other as "Horizontal Bill." Mr. Baker was prevailed upon by the Republicans to take another nomination against his old opponent. The campaign which followed is historic in this part of the country. Its like was never seen before or since. When the ballots were counted, Mr. Baker was elected, and Col. Morrison never again became a candidate for an elective office.

Died Sitting at His Desk.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 30.—John V. Chamberlain, a paint dealer of this city, died in his office, at 47 Drift Street, last evening. He was last seen alive at 5:30 yesterday afternoon, when he seemed as well as usual. Two hours later Theodore Ryerson and George Barker went to his office, and when they entered found Mr. Chamberlain dead, sitting in a chair at his desk. A physician who was summoned said that death was due to heart disease. Mr. Chamberlain was unmarried.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

An Army Formed for the Rescue of Fallen Men and Women.

TO BE A NATIONAL MOVEMENT

Members to Work in Streets and Saloons—A Mission to be Established—The Plan Outlined.

A Rescue Army has been organized in this city, which is designed by its projectors to be a National movement. So far as developed, it is the outgrowth of a circular issued some time since by Mrs. F. M. Stowell of Worcester, Mass., who was prominently identified there with Young Women's Christian Association work, and who is now at the head of the Girls' Club in Wanamaker's; Miss Belle J. Freeland, and O. B. Booth, who, in 1893, founded the New York Rescue Band.

The special feature of the new Rescue Army will be the organization of bands, the members of which will go out into the streets, into all places where men and women congregate, and conduct their spiritual work, not always in groups of persons, but often with one man or woman. In this rescue work it is purposed to maintain a mission where many may be influenced to come. The army provides also practical helps for rescued men and women. This branch of the work is in Miss Freeland's charge.

O. B. Booth, a member of the army, spoke interestingly yesterday of the work before the members. "We are entering upon this project," he said, "fully aware of its magnitude, but convinced of its absolute necessity. I am no alarmist, and have no desire to make sensational statements, but it is even so that among the greatest dangers to this city and to this Nation are the evils which bring the rescue army into existence. These evils have increased at a rapid rate during the past decade, and it is imperative that they should be checked. This city has now 175,000 fallen men and women, and their number is increasing, not from those in the lower walks of life alone, but from the higher stations as well. This is the field for our work. We are simply common men and women, who, not of their own strength, but in the belief that they are serving God and doing His work, are to try to save others.

"The plan of the Rescue Army will be to secure in this and other cities bands of men and women who, without salary, will spend their nights in going about the streets, into saloons, and wherever else necessary, and doing personal work. We may in time establish rescue homes, but they will be incidental only. We shall found also, if possible, business places where those who desire to lead better lives may be given remunerative employment. In our work we are not antagonistic to any agency. We want to be helpful to all philanthropic efforts, and believe we can be more so as an organized rescue army of National scope than as individual workers.

"The New York Rescue Band has at present about ninety members, and every night from fifteen to twenty of them are at work. We want similar bands in other cities and the work enlarged. More than that, we want parents to know what is being done, and to that end a branch of our work will be to furnish information to parents in small towns of the country concerning the dangers of great cities. In sympathy with us are all of the well-known rescue workers, and we feel that the movement starts with a splendid nucleus. We shall be dependent upon voluntary contributions, but are convinced that when the Christian people of this country are made aware of the danger, of the need, and of the organization itself, they will give us their support."

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selected for Oct. 9.

Copyright, 1898, by John R. Whitney.

SUBJECT—Jehoshaphat's good reign. Second Chronicles, xvii., 1-1).

GOLDEN TEXT—In all thy ways acknowledge Him, and He shall direct thy paths. —Proverbs, iii., 6.

The little bark canoe and the great ocean steamer are alike, by their design and by their construction, fitted to ride upon deep waters. Life and property may safely and without hesitation be committed to each in its sphere, although the one is sure to meet rough winds and tempestuous seas and the other rocks and rapids. Neither the depth of the sea, nor the howling of the storm, nor the rapidity of the current, nor the raggedness of the rocks, however, can seriously harm either the one or the other, as it fulfills its mission and rides upon the surface of the ocean or the stream.

But if the water of the sea or of the stream enters by ever so small an opening into either the canoe or the ship and its entrance is not checked it is only a question of time for it to go to the bottom, and all on board to suffer loss. The size of the ship, the faultlessness of its lines, and the perfection of its equipment, singly or together, will not keep it from sinking. Neither will the plainness and simplicity of the canoe. Both can ride safely in the water, but neither can ride long with the water in it. This familiar and natural law is a forcible illustration of the spiritual things of this lesson.

Jehoshaphat was a great and good man—almost the equal of King David among the Kings of Judah. He believed in God—he loved Him—and he not only walked with Him, but he honestly and earnestly endeavored to lead others to a like faith and conduct. He was like the magnificent steamer fitted up with everything to command the admiration of men and to insure their confidence. But three times in his career he was, like that same steamer, in danger of foundering because of water pouring into her hold through an unguarded opening. He lived in a world in which he did noble work, and which he greatly enriched by his example and by his teaching. He was peculiarly well fitted and furnished by God's grace and blessing to do this work. But three times the world—with its maxims, and policies, and pursuits—so controlled him that he not only dishonored his God and his profession, but he nearly made shipwreck of his faith. Many, many, have been like him in every age. There are many like him in our own day, and the exhortation of the Apostle has not lost either its point or its power—"Wherefore, let him that thinketh he standeth, take heed lest he fall." (First Cor., x., 12.)

JEHOSHAPHAT, KING OF JUDAH.

Jehoshaphat was the fourth King of Judah, and it is a noticeable fact that we are told both his mother's name and the age at which he succeeded his father, Asa. (First Kings, xxii., 41, 42: Second Chron., xx., 31.) The same facts are recorded concerning Rehoboam, but not of either his son, Abijah, nor of his grandson, Asa. When, however, they are given to us, we may be sure that it is because they have some important connection with the character of the man and the history of his kingdom.

We have already seen this in the case of Rehoboam. As for Jehosaphat, for thirty-five years he was familiar with all that was done by Asa, his father. Of his mother, Azubah, we know nothing, excepting as her character is reflected in her son; but a child is not influenced by the character and teaching of his mother alone. They undoubtedly have a wonderful power in forming and developing the plastic mind. But as the child grows in years, the example of the father—especially in the case of a boy—has quite as much to do with his character as the teaching of his mother. It must, however, be always borne in mind that neither the teaching of the mother nor the example of the father can by any possibility relieve any boy from his own personal responsibility. Every one must choose for himself whether he will be better or worse than his father or mother. God deals with each one by himself. (Ezek., xviii., 4.)

Quaint old Thomas Fuller, who lived in the early part of the seventeenth century, says in this connection: "Lord, I find the genealogy of my Saviour strangely checkered with four remarkable changes in four immediate generations. Rehoboam begat Abijah—that is, a bad father begat a bad son. Abijah begat Asa—that is, a bad father a good son. Asa begat Jehoshaphat—that is, a good father a good son. Jehoshaphat begat Jehoram—that is, a good father a bad son. I see, Lord, from hence that my father's piety cannot be entailed; that is bad news for me. But I see, also, that actual impiety is not always hereditary; that is good news for my son."

Five years after the great deliverance of King Asa from Zerah, the Ethiopian—which we considered last week—there was a very notable gathering together of the people at Jerusalem. It was "in the fifteenth year of the reign of Asa." (xv., 10.) It awakened a new zeal for God and for true religion. Then King Asa entered more fully than ever before into the work of purifying his land. (xv., 8.) He did not even spare the feelings of his grandmother, Maachah. He not only removed her from the honorable position of Queen Mother, but he "cut down her idol—stamped it—and burnt it at the brook Kidron." Godly men from all Israel flocked into the holy city "in abundance when they saw that the Lord, his God, was with him." It was a most memorable occasion—one of the epoch-making events in the history of God's people. It resulted in the entering of all the people "into a covenant to seek the Lord God of their fathers, with all their heart and with all their soul. And they sware unto the Lord with a loud voice, and with shouting, and with trumpets, and with cornets. And all Judah rejoiced at the oath." (xv., 9-16.) It was followed by twenty years of peace and prosperity—a long time, when the religious sentiment was in the ascendant.

Such a gathering must have made a deep impression on every lad in Jerusalem. It took place twenty-six years before King Asa's death; and if Jehoshaphat then was thirty-five years old, he must, at this time, have been a boy of nine. He must, therefore, have grown up to manhood, in this atmosphere of religious interest. Then came the war with Baasha. At that time he was a man, twenty-nine years of age; well-grounded and settled in his religious convictions. His father's defection then would tend to confirm and strengthen his own faith and steadfastness.

STRENGTHENING AGAINST ISRAEL.

So when he came to the throne we find it recorded as his very first act that he "strengthened himself against Israel." This he did in two ways, by fortifying cities on the borders (see xiii., 19) so as to keep the people of Israel from encroaching on his territory; and by seeking the Lord God of his father; and walking "in His commandments, and not after the doings of Israel." (v., 4.)

To understand this we must bear in mind the condition and "doings of Israel." Ahab and Jezebel were then ruling there. Baal and Ashtaroth were everywhere openly worshipped. Omri, the father of Ahab, had made laws regulating and enforcing this worship. Its great attractive feature was the supremacy of this world; it could supply all that man needed. It was not cruel, but sensual and enticing. The whole nation had become corrupt. Spiritually, it was a nation wholly given to worldliness.

Now, Jehoshaphat not only refused to walk in such ways himself, but he took every precaution to prevent them from coming into his kingdom. "Therefore the Lord established the kingdom in his hand." (v. 5.) This encouraged him more and more, and "his heart was lifted up" or filled with zeal, and he proceeded to do all that he could to take away every defiling thing from his land. To a certain extent his efforts were seconded by the people, but he was only partially successful. "The high places were not taken away, for as yet the people had not prepared their hearts unto the God of their fathers." (xx., 33.)

This then was the problem before him, how to prepare their hearts. Early in his reign, even "in the third year," he saw what was needed and proceeded to do it. He selected trained men; from the princes or "military officers" (Stanley) five; from the Levites nine, and from the priests two, to go out and teach the people. (v. 7, 8.) The instrument they used was "the Book of the Law." (v. 9.) It comprised the Pentateuch, the words of Joshua (Joshua xxiv., 26,) and perhaps some of the Psalms and some of the Proverbs of Solomon. These teachers went everywhere "throughout all the cities of Judah and taught the people" out of this Book. They read, explained, and enforced it.

Their work was very similar to that of God's servants now. Their purpose was to prepare the hearts of their hearers, and this should be remembered by every teacher. His or her scholars are not simply animal beings who need discipline and training, neither are they simply intellectual beings needing instruction in the geography and history of the Bible and in the manners and customs of Oriental life. They are moral and spiritual beings as well, having an eternal destiny before them. They need to know their condition as sinners and how they may be saved.

It is not sufficient therefore that they should be taught sound maxims for the regulation of conduct among men. Over and above this they must understand clearly the demands of God's law and the wonderful riches of His grace in meeting those demands in Jesus Christ His Son. All teachers, the Apostle says, are "stewards of the mysteries"—or hidden things—"of God." (First Corinthians, iv., 1.) As such, having had their own eyes opened by the Spirit of God, they are to declare that which is hidden from those "in whom the god of this world hath blinded the minds," (Second Corinthians, iv., 4)—that the Holy Ghost may take of the things of Christ and show them unto them. (John xvi., 13-15.)

THE FEAR OF THE LORD.

The result of the work undertaken by Jehoshaphat was immediate and far-reaching. "The fear of the Lord fell upon all the kingdoms of the lands that were round about Judah, so that they made no war against Jehoshaphat. Also some of the Philistines brought Jehoshaphat presents and tribute of silver, and the Arabians brought him flocks." He "waxed great exceedingly," and "he had much business in the cities of Judah." His standing army, under "mighty men of valor," is recorded as having consisted of no less than 1,160,000 trained men "ready prepared for war." (vv. 10-19.)

This closes our lesson, but it does not close the history of Jehoshaphat. Although he stood on this high pinnacle, he was, after all, only a man; and "there is no man that sinneth not"—(First Kings, viii., 46)—there never has been, and probably there never will be, until after the millennium. As the nation grew rich it grew careless and worldly. In this respect history is always repeating itself. The supremacy of idolatry in Israel had its influence in Judah. Even Jehoshaphat's own son was so enamored with the Court of Ahab that he married Athaliah, the daughter of Ahab.

After a while, Jehoshaphat himself also "joined affinity with Ahab," (xviii., 1,) and was beguiled into going with him against Syria. At Ramoth-Gilead, Ahab was slain and Jehoshaphat barely escaped with his life. When he returned to Jerusalem the prophet of the Lord went out to meet him. "Shouldest thou," said he, "help the ungodly, and love them that hate the Lord?" It was a searching question. It is a pertinent question for many now. Coupled with his own narrow escape and the fate of his companions, it awakened Jehoshaphat to repentance; a new effort to serve God and work righteousness in His kingdom. (xix., 1-11.)

But before long, seeking the material interests of his people, he was again tempted to enter into commercial enterprises with Ahaziah, the son of Ahab. But their "ships were broken at Ezion-geber." Again he was reproved and again he repented. (First Kings, xxii., 48; Second Chronicles, xx., 35-37.)

Then, still later, he was induced to join his forces with those of Jehoram, the brother of Ahaziah, against Moab. It was to quell a rebellion, which was threatening even to his own country. But this union with "the ungodly" also proved disastrous, and deliverance was secured only by the presence and ministry of Elisha. (Second Kings, iii.)

So three times he fell from his own steadfastness by walking in fellowship with those who had no affection for his God or interest in His service. Many have done the same thing since then. But when he fell, he fell as Peter fell, and not as Judas—as David, and not as Saul. His heart and his face were always toward God and not from Him. So when he arose he went at once to Him, humbled and penitent. To all such there is always forgiveness and a renewing of strength.

Questions on the Lesson.

With what illustration does this lesson open and how does it apply to Jehoshaphat?

What important facts are recorded concerning him, and what is said of a mother's teaching and of a father's example?

What does quaint old Thomas Fuller say on this subject?

What occurred five years after the deliverance of King Asa from Zerah, and what is said of it?

How old was Jehoshaphat at that time, and what is said of his youth and manhood?

How did he strengthen himself when he became King, and what is said of the "doings" of Israel?

What is said of his success?

What problem was before him and how did he meet it?

What is the lesson for teachers now, and what is their work?

What was the result of Jehoshaphat's efforts?

What is the first instance given of his yielding to the worldly influences about him and the result?

What is the second instance, and the third?

What is said of his falls and what is the lesson of his restorations?

A NEW LONG ISLAND CHURCH.

The Cornerstone of St. Luke's to be Laid by Bishop McDonnell.

WHITESTONE, L. I., Sept. 30.—The cornerstone of the new St. Luke's Catholic Church, in this village, will be laid next Sunday afternoon at 3 P. M., by Bishop McDonnell. Father Sylvester Malone of Williamsburg will preach the sermon of the day.

Services will be held in the basement of the church, as that section of the edifice is completed. The auditorium is arranged to seat 700 persons. Services will be held every Sunday thereafter in the basement until the whole of the structure is completed. The rector of the parish is the Rev. Father O'Hare, formerly of Brooklyn.

THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

To Meet at Grand Rapids—Prominent New Yorkers Will Attend.

The eighty-ninth annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions will be held in Grand Rapids, Mich., next week. The meetings will commence on Tuesday and continue until Saturday. Among those who will go from this city are Lucien C. Warner, D. Willis James, the Vice President of the board; the Rev. Dr. R. R. Meredith, pastor of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, who will preach the annual sermon; the Rev. Dr. C. C. Creegan, Secretary for the New York District, and John H. Washburn.

During the year the number of contributing churches has been increased from 765 to 790. The donations have increased $23,000 over last year. The total receipts amount to $248,003. Of this amount New York State contributed $52,624.

Among the important features of the annual meeting will be the report by the deputation which was sent out last year to make a tour of investigation of the foreign mission stations.

A New Pastor for Reformed Church.

The Rev. John H. Elliott will be installed next Friday evening as pastor of the Thirty-fourth Street Reformed Church. The Rev. Dr. Edward B. Coe of the Fifth Avenue Church will preside, and the sermon will be preached by the Rev. Dr. D. J. Burrell of the Marble Church. A special invitation has been sent to all Christian Endeavor societies. The Rev. Mr. Elliott is President of the New York State Christian Endeavor Union, and was also a former Young Men's Christian Association worker of prominence.

To Honor a Sailor's Memory.

A memorial service will be held to-morrow evening at the Washington Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, for the late George H. Ellis, chief yeoman of the cruiser Brooklyn. He was the only American seaman killed at the naval battle of Santiago. There will be present at the service Commodore Philip, Capt. Sigsbee, Capt. Cook, and the officers and crew of the Brooklyn. It is expected that Gen. Stewart L. Woodford will make an address.

Church Notes.

The Young Men's Bible Class of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church will resume its meetings to-morrow morning at 9:45 o'clock. All young men are invited to attend the meeting.

A Lutheran mission and Sunday school has been opened on Washington Avenue, near One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, in the Borough of the Bronx, under the direction of the Rev. M. Heck.

At the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner Twenty-second Street, the Rev. John B. Devins, who has been named as Moderator of its session during the time the church is without a pastor, will preach to-morrow.

At the Thirteenth Street Presbyterian Church, Thirteenth Street and Seventh Avenue, next Monday afternoon, the Rev. A. C. Dixon will resume his lectures on the books of the Bible. His subject for the opening lecture will be "God in Human Affairs as Seen in the Book of Esther."

The Fraternity (Church) of Divine Communion will hold service at the Aurora Grata Cathedral, Bedford Avenue and Madison Street, Brooklyn, to-morrow evening. Ira Moore Courlis will make a short address and will give a demonstration of spirit communications.

The Southern New York Baptist Association will hold its Fall convention this year at the new Washington Heights Baptist Church, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Convent Avenue. The session will open Tuesday, Oct. 11, the Rev. J. L. Campbell, D. D., presiding.

The meetings of the Metropolitan Independent Church will be resumed to-morrow at Berkeley Lyceum, 19 West Forty-fourth Street. The meetings will be conducted by the Rev. Henry Frank. The object of this church is for the reconstruction of religion upon a scientific basis.

The Rev. George P. Eckman, pastor of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, has returned to his pulpit, and will preach morning and evening to-morrow. The subject of his evening discourse will be "A Storm at Sea." The activities of the church will be renewed at once in all departments of work.

The Rev. G. L. Wallis, who was the rector of the Church of the Holy Nativity up to the time of its consolidation with the Church of the Redeemer, in West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, where he has since been curate, has resigned to accept the office of curate of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, in West Forty-sixth Street.

At the Church of the Holy Apostles, at Ninth Avenue and West Twenty-eighth Street, the morning service to-morrow will be conducted by the Right Rev. W. F. Nichols of San Francisco, Bishop of California. The Rev. G. B. Van Waters of Portland, Ore., will preach in the evening. Both of these clergymen are en route to the triennial convention at Washington.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A. C. DIXON PREACHES IN HANSON PLACE Baptist Church, Brooklyn, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Evening subject: "Jonah and the Fish."

A. C. DIXON SPEAKS ON MONDAY, OCT. 3, at 4 P. M., in Thirteenth St. Presbyterian Church, near 7th Av., on "God in Human Affairs."

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AV. and 81st St., Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, Ph. D., Rector.—Holy communion, 8 A. M.; morning prayer and Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.; holy communion and sermon by the rector, 11 A. M.; choral evening song, 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AVENUE and 66th Street.—Rev. A. N. Henshaw will preach at 11 A. M. and evensong at 8 P. M.

AT CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 29th St., Between 5th and Madison Avs.—Fiftieth anniversary; holy communion, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., choral celebration, Mozart's B flat, and 4 o'clock evensong, with anthem, orchestral accompaniment.

AT LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 12th St.—Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, pastor, will preach at 11. Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. All welcome.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES IN Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St., evening, 7:45, Rev. James A. O'Connor, pastor, Capt. Smead of the United States Signal Corps in Cuba will deliver an address.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Service at 11 A. M.

AT 74TH ST., NEAR PARK AV.—The CHURCH of the Holy Sepulchre, Protestant Episcopal, Rev. Dr. Hughes, Rector.—Morning service 11 A. M. Evening service 8 P. M. Sunday school 9:30 A. M.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Howard L. Jones, at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; subjects, "Forethought" and "Afterthought"; prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH, BOULEVARD, W. 68th.—Madison C. Peters preaches, 11, "Heart-Distressing Christians." 8, "Stirring the Eagles' Nest." Cordial welcome to everybody.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Av., corner 37th St.,
Henry van Dyke, Pastor.
Services, Sunday, Oct. 2.
Dr. van Dyke will preach
at 11 A. M., and
Rev. James M. Farr, Jr., at 4:30 P. M.
Sunday school at 9:45 A. M.
Young Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M.
Weekly evening service, Wednesday, 8 o'clock.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, CORner Broadway and 34th St.—Services at 11 A. M., and 8 P. M.; the pastor, Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, D. D., will preach. Prayer meeting in the chapel on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

Brooklyn Academy, Rev. Thos. Dixon
Preaches 8, "The Church Outside." Prelude, "Dreyfus."

CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH AV AND 21ST ST., Rev. J. Lewis Parks, S. T. D., Rector.—Holy communion, 8 and 10 A. M.; morning prayer, sermon, and holy communion, 11 A. M.; Sunday school, 3 P. M.; children's service, 3:45 P. M.; evening prayer, 5 P. M.; choral service and sermon, 8 P. M.; the rector will preach in the morning.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—Dr. MacArthur preaches. 11, communion. Evening, "The Moral Awakening in China and the Orient; Its Proofs, Causes, and Results."

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av.—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor, will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Communion immediately after the morning service; Sabbath school and Bible classes at 3 P. M.; devotional meeting Wednesday, 8 P. M.; Christian Endeavor, Monday, 8 P. M. Welcome.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Special Notice.—The Rev. William Lloyd, having returned from Europe with renewed health, the Central Congregational Church will resume services on Sunday, Oct. 16, in the Sherman Square Hall, situated between West 70th and 71st Sts., which is being fitted up for church purposes; Mr. Lloyd, pastor, will preach morning and evening; music will be under the direction of Mr. Samuel Moyle, late choirmaster of Holy Trinity and soloist of the Cathedral Melbourne.

CHURCH DIVINE PATERNITY.
Charles H. Eaton, D. D., Pastor.
First services, 11 A. M., 7:45 P. M.
"THE NEXT STEP."
Unveiling memorials, P. M. PATRIOTIC SERVICE. Carnegie memorial organ played first time, 7:45 to 8:15. Address, "THE AMERICAN SOLDIER"; Sunday school, 9:45. All welcome.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St.—Masses for communion, 7:30, 9; matins, 10; high mass, 10:45; vespers, 4.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,
5th Av. and 10th St.
Services Sunday, Sept. 25th.
9 A. M., Holy Communion.
11 A. M., Morning Service.
4 P. M., Musical Service.
Anthem, "Ave Verum" ....Mozart
Offertory, "The Holy City" ....Gaul
8 P. M., Evening Service.
The rector, the Rev. Percy S. Grant,
will officiate.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, 35TH Street and Lexington Avenue, Rev. Joseph Hutcheson, Rector.—Morning prayer and sermon with holy communion at 11 A. M. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M. The rector will officiate.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE,
81st St., west of Columbus Av. Service 11 A. M.
Rev. W. S. Crowe, D. D., Minister.
Subject: "Feeding the Multitudes."

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH AV., Above 45th St., Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.—8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer, sermon by the rector; 4 P. M., evening prayer, sermon by Rev. John Williams.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20TH St. and 6th Av., Rev. Henry Mottet, D. D., Rector.—Services, 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M.; 12 noon; 4:15, (choral evensong,) and 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (UNITARIAN,) 34th St., Corner Park AV.—Services 11 A. M. Dr. Minot J. Savage will preach his first sermon for the year. Subject, "Worry"—a suggestion for the coming year. The Sunday school will meet for organization in the chapel at 10 o'clock. All invited.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 57TH St., betwkeen 8th and 9th Avs.—Services to-morrow at 8 A. M., 11 A. M., and 8 P. M. The rector, Rev. Dr. Lubeck, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 WEST 46th St., Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, D. D., Pastor.—At 9:45 A. M., opening of the Bible School. At 11 A. M. the pastor will preach on "The Meaning of Love to Christ," and at 7:45 P. M., on "The Real Expansion of the Republic." Devotional services Monday and Friday evenings.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St.—Services Sunday, 2d inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. The Rev. T. Ralston Smith, D. D., is expected to officiate.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, cor. 22d St.—Rev. John Bancroft Devins will preach at 11 and 8. Preparatory service Wednesday evening at 8, led by Rev. Robert Russel Booth, D. D.

GRACE CHURCH, BROADWAY, COR. 10TH ST.
Holy Communion ....8 A. M.
Early Morning Prayer.....................9 A. M.
Later Evensong.....................8 P. M.
All sittings free.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, THOS. DIXON
Preaches 11 and 3:30. Prelude, Unhappy France.

HENRY FRANK.
Reopening, 11 A. M., Berkeley Lyceum, 19 West 44th St. Subject, "What is Destiny?" Special musical programme, John J. Bergin, distinguished tenor; Mr. Royal, violinist.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH,
Lenox Avenue and 122d Street,
Rev. Charles De Witt Bridgman, D. D., Rector.
Morning prayer, sermon, and Holy Communion, 11.
Sunday school, 3 P. M.
Evening prayer and sermon, 7:45.
The rector will preach in the morning, and Rev. R. Marshall Harrison, D. D., in the evening.

HUGH O. PENTECOST, UNITY CONGREGAtion, Mott Memorial Hall, 64 Madison Av., 27th St., Sunday, 11 A. M. Subject: "Our New Heroes."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, Corner 31st St., Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., Pastor.—Services to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. The pastor will preach at both services. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M. Chapel service Wednesday, 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Corner 60th St., Rev. Andrew Longacre, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., preaching by the pastor, followed by service of holy communion; 4 P. M., preaching by the Rev. M. C. Hartzell; Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. Week night devotional meeting, Wednesday, at 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church, 53d St.—Rev. Charles L. Thompson will preach morning and evening. Communion at morning service.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 24th St., Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Edward Huntting Rudd, Assistant Minister.—Sabbath services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. Dr. Parkhurst will preach in the morning and Rev. Mr. Rudd in the evening. communion service 4 P. M. The regular sessions of the Bible school will be resumed Oct. 2, 9:45 A. M.

MARBLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29th St., 5th Av.—Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D.D., preaches 11 A. M.; topic, "The Invalids of Corinth," and 8 P. M., topic, "The Hard Sayings of Jesus."

FIFTH AV. COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, 48th St. and 5th Av.—Rev. Edward B. Coe, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MIDDLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St.—Rev. John G. Fagg will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS COLLEGIATE REformed Church.—Rev. Ferdinand S. Schenck, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

WEST END COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, West End Av. and 77th St.—Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

N. Y. SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.
The public is cordially invited to the reopening of these non-denominational classes, where the lesson for next Sunday will be taught.
1. In Collegiate Reformed Church, Lenox Av. and 123d St. Tuesday, Oct. 4, 8 P. M.
2. Olivet Memorial Church, 63 2d St. Thursday, Oct. 6, 8 P. M. (Also Normal Class.) Rev. A. H. McKinney leader.
3. Madison Av. Reformed Church, 57th St. Friday, Oct. 7, 8 P. M. Dr. Kittredge leader.
4. Primary Union in Chapel of Broadway Tabernacle, 34th St. Saturday, Oct. 1, 2:15 P. M. Mrs. S. W. Clark leader.
5. Broadway Tabernacle, 34th St. Saturday, Oct. 1, 3:30 P. M. Dr. Schauffler leader.
6. North Presbyterian Church, 9th Av., cor. 31st St. Saturday, Oct. 1, 8 P. M. Dr. S. B. Rossiter leader.
7. Superintendent's class, 113 Fulton St. Tuesday, Oct. 4, 4 P. M. Ralph Wells, leader.
8. Calvary Baptist Church, 57th St., bet. 6th and 7th Avs. Thursday, Oct. 6, 8 P. M. John W. Miles leader.
9. Washington Square M. E. Ch., 137 W. 4th. Particulars to be announced later.

RUTGERS RIVERSIDE PRESBYTERIAN
CHURCH, Boulevard, cor. 73d St.
Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by the pastor.
Rev. SAMUEL McCOMB, M. A.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, 44TH ST. and Madison Av., Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., rector, will reopen on Oct. 2. Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. The Right Rev. Thomas Underwood Dudley, Bishop of Kentucky, will preach.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 2D AV. AND 10TH ST.—11 A. M., morning prayer, holy communion, and sermon, Dr. Rylance will preach, and in the evening at 8 o'clock.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
West End Av. and 86th St.
Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor.
Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by the pastor.
Evening subject: "A Storm at Sea."
Prayer meeting Wednesday at 8 P. M.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 10th St.—Public worship to-morrow, 11 in the morning, and in the evening at 8 o'clock. Rev. George Alexander, D. D., pastor. In the afternoon of to-morrow the sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be observed at 4 o'clock. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—The pastor, Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Communion at 11 A. M. Midweek service on Wednesday at 8 P. M. You are invited.

34TH STREET REFORMED CHURCH, WEST of 8th Av.—Sunday, Oct. 2d, Rev. Henry D. B. Mulford will preach. 10:45 A. M., topic: "Christianity's Cyclopedia." 8 P. M., topic: "The Beginnings of Faith." On Friday evening, Oct. 7th, at 8 o'clock, the Rev. John H. Elliott, President New York State Christian Endeavor Union, will be installed as pastor of the church. Strangers welcome. Christian Endeavorers specially invited.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 1, 1898.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK—
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up-Town .....1,260 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Low's, 8 Northumberland Av.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency. Agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

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TWELVE PAGES

AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

THE FRIENDS OF GOOD GOVERNMENT.

It is very easy for the friends of honest government year after year to reason themselves into the support of Mr. PLATT'S party and Mr. PLATT'S candidates. Eleven months may be spent in violent but purely academic abuse of PLATT and denunciation of Plattism. When the twelfth month brings the nominations and the friend of good government sits down to search his heart and examine the situation he finds a short and easy way absolutely to nullify all the good preaching and reform work he has done during the year. He has only to say to himself: "PLATT is pretty bad, I admit, but look at CROKER!" From this point of departure the way rapidly broadens, and the gradient becomes more inviting. As in all moral compromises, the conscience begs the intellect to supply justifying pretexts, and they come at call.

PLATT is in power and we probably know the worst he intends to do—so runs the thought fathered by the wish. The legislation he has enacted or attempted has roused the public indignation. His Governor carried things with a mighty high hand and there was no shame about him. We are indebted to him for putting that old lobbyist PAYN in a place which gives him almost unlimited power over great financial corporations. How that appointment shocked us! He kept GEORGE ALDRIDGE in office and let him squander a great part of the nine-million-dollar canal fund. When that story of waste, fraud, and corruption came out we resolved never to vote another Platt ticket. It angered us beyond measure, too, when BLACK took the starch out of the civil service law, and the metropolitan elections law was a daring usurpation of power over the suffrage, unconstitutional, subversive of liberty, and full of danger. No boss ought to be allowed to survive such a public crime.

But look at CROKER! To be sure, CROKER never has had power in State matters. The present candidate of the Democrats is not a Tammany man, we know, and he was not CROKER'S choice, but was a compromise candidate. We know, too, that he is a man of ability and upright character. No man has ever spoken a word against him, and he has been a sound and respected Judge. But could he stand up against CROKER? The Republican candidate nas made his bow to PLATT and has formally recognized him as the party chief. But even his opponents know that he would be independent of boss control. On the whole, we friends of good government will have to vote the Republican ticket this year and settle with PLATT next time.

Next time never comes for the friends of good government who reason in that way. The effect of their action is to condone all the past sins of PLATT and the Platt organization and to grant absolution for all their future sins. Their license to misgovern is renewed, and that renewal approves, ratifies, and confirms all their past deeds, the bad with the good. And the next time, when Mr. PLATT and his machine come up for judgment with a fresh load of public sins and outrages, we have the same old business over again. It amounts to a grant in perpetuity to a bad and powerful boss of the power to administer the affairs and make the laws of the State of New York. The real grantors are the friends of good government. The grantee is the man Dr. PARKHURST described as "worse than five Crokers."

The moral effect of unpunished sin is said by theologians to be bad. There is a great deal of unpunished sin charged up to the Republican Party. But let PLATT prosper in his sins if we can only keep out CROKER! The example may be demoralizing for the youth of the State. They will certainly conclude that the evils of corrupt and bad administration have been grossly exaggerated if they see the friends of good government turn in every year to help the corruptionists get a new lease of power. To the young voter what better evidence can be presented that reformers are great humbugs than the spectacle of the friends of good government stepping up to the polls year after year to vote the ticket the arch fiend they have thundered against puts into their complacent hands?

But the candidate, the candidate! He is one of the very elect. We vote for him, not for the boss. You vote to put your high-minded candidate in a place where he will be tied with withes that even his giant thews cannot part. A reforming Governor, even if his good intentions be backed up by a tireless pugnacity, will strive in vain against a Legislature controlled by a wicked boss. The Governor has much power. But a hostile Legislature can constantly hamper or defeat him in its exercise. Moreover, to set up the virtues of the candidate as a justification is a weak evasion. That does not meet the grave charge that it is immoral and of bad example to condone in November sins that one professed to be horrified at in June.

There is such a thing as steadfastness in the cause of good government. The laborer in that cause sometimes finds himself at the crossroads where neither way pleases him, and he is in doubt which to take. Always to choose the one that is the known road to the perdition of the cause and the consorting with sinners, known because often traveled and uniformly leading to the same destination, is not perhaps the surest way to discourage vice and inspire the pure in heart with courage and hope. At least, we never come to good government in that way. If the Democrats prove to be misdoers themselves they offer the community the substantial compensation of exposing and punishing the misdeeds of the Republicans, which they are sure to do. But the misdeeds of the Republicans are accomplished, past, and flagrant. Those of the Democrats are conjectural and in the future. That consideration might weigh with some minds.

PRESERVING THE CITIZENS' UNION.

It is a matter for congratulation that the Independent Citizens' Committee have so promptly yielded to the protest of members of the Citizens' Union and abandoned the use of the emblem of the latter for any State ticket that they may finally put in nomination. It is not necessary to question at all the sincerity of the Central City Committee of the Union in allowing the use of the Union's emblem. They were either inconsiderate or ill-advised as to the extent of their authority to do this, but that they believed they were serving the real objects of the Union is not to be doubted. They reasoned that it would be greatly to the advantage of the Union to have a full column on the official ballot in which to place the candidates for the judiciary and for the Legislature, and, so far as that goes, they were correct. But they did not see that this advantage in an off year, when there is no actual municipal campaign going on, would be more than offset by the apparent departure from the declared purpose of the Union to confine itself to municipal affairs and not to seek in any way to influence State elections.

What the future of the Union may be no one now can tell, but whatever success it may attain must be as an organization in which men who differ ever so widely in State or National politics can unite to secure improvement in city affairs. That was the character it assumed last year. How far it drew on both parties in that contest can roughly be calculated by comparing the figures of the city with those of the State ticket. The Democratic State ticket received 67 per cent. of the total vote, Mayor VAN WYCK received only 48 per cent.; the Republican State ticket received 33 per cent. of the total, while Mr. TRACY received only 21 per cent.; the Citizens' Union ticket received 31 per cent. of the total, while the vigor of the local campaign brought out a total vote about 16 per cent. larger than was cast for the State ticket. This is a very striking showing, and the best friends of the Citizens' Union, whether Democrats, Republicans, or independents, must desire to preserve its character with the greatest jealousy, for that is the condition precedent to success in the future.

THE SITUATION IN CUBA.

The plan of Gen. WOOD to which we recently referred of establishing a mounted police in Santiago has been approved at Washington and is now being gradually carried out. It appears also that the Government is considering the extension of the plan over the interior provinces of Cuba as fast as the Spanish garrisons are withdrawn. The body of the police force, together with the subofficers, will be largely, if not wholly, recruited from the insurgent army, and it is reported that both Gen. GARCIA and Gen. GOMEZ are ready to co-operate cordially. It will, of course, be necessary to exercise great care and discretion in the choice of men for the force, while their officers will have to be men of unusual intelligence, tact, and strength of character. The advantage of such a force will be in enforcing strict order and justice, and the work of the officers will consist in requiring this from men whose political and race antagonisms are strong. If it can be done, not only will the whole island secure the blessings of peace according to American ideals and methods, but a large body of energetic insurgents will be firmly enlisted in maintaining these conditions.

Meanwhile it will be noted that Gen. LEE, who is to command one of the divisions in Cuba, avows the most sanguine expectation that the island will secure its independence and be fitted for it under no very long guardianship by the American garrisons. This, with all respect for Gen. LEE'S familiarity with Cuba and its people, seems to us somewhat premature confidence. Cuba is still essentially terra incognito not only to Americans generally, but to the Government. The first duty—that of maintaining order there—is plain enough, but it is not clear what difficulties we may find in the way of even this preliminary work. When that is done, the organization of a local Government which can be relied on to relieve the United States of the task will be an extremely puzzling operation. And even when that is accomplished there will remain the question of possible annexation, or, if annexation be not sought, of the guarantees which it will be practicable for the United States to take for the necessary degree of freedom of trade and other relations with the island.

When the time comes to consider the proposition of annexation—as it is bound to come—it is by no means as clear as some both of the advocates and the opponents of expansion assume, that popular opinion in the United States will approve it, much less demand it. Already a strong opposition to annexation is being manifested by the cane-sugar growers of Louisiana and Mississippi and by those interested in the nascent industry of producing beet sugar. Both of these classes feel that they cannot compete against the sugar of Cuba, if admitted free of duty, as it would have to be were Cuba a State in the Union. There are signs also of a disposition on the part of the organized workingmen to oppose expansion, their feeling being that it will lead to a large increase in the supply of labor, especially of the cheaper sort. If a notion of this sort should take root among the workingmen, it might have a very strong influence upon the course of Congress. The whole question of the future relations of Cuba to the United States is left an open one by the protocol; it may yet become a very lively issue in our National politics.

EDUCATE NAVAL CONSTRUCTORS.

The report of Capt. F. W. DICKINS, Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, on the question of abandoning the course in naval architecture at the United States Naval Academy is what might have been expected of an officer who is proud of his arm of the National service and desires not only to see its honorable traditions preserved, but to carry its development to the highest possible point of technical proficiency. The fact that the course has been conducted by Naval Constructor RICHMOND PEARSON HOBSON, which might have some influence with persons of sentimental inclinations, certainly had no weight with Capt. DICKINS. But he was capable of perceiving from purely practical considerations the possibility of building up an advanced course upon the foundations already laid.

The proposition was to send graduates of the Naval Academy to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to pursue post-graduate courses in naval construction. There need be no discussion of the fitness of the Boston school for the work. Its high standing and complete equipment for such instruction are beyond all question. But it is altogether probable that Americans generally will sympathize with the feelings and ideas which prompted Capt. DICKINS to advise against sending cadets there. In the first place, a removal of the post-graduate course to Boston would be an open confession of weakness and a blow at the prestige of an institution which has a world-wide reputation. It has been no source of pride to our people that some of our cadets have been sent to the Royal Naval College, at Greenwich, England, to pursue their advanced studies, but it was not a practice which could have the same significance as an open confession that there was in America an institution better fitted to teach naval experts how to produce Oregons and Brooklyns than the academy supported by the Government for the education of such men.

One of the incidents attendant on the recent war was the admission by English naval officers of high standing that our naval officers were technically better trained than they were. If the Annapolis institution is capable of producing such results in the general education of the naval officer it ought to be able—and if it is not, it ought to be made able—to achieve similar ones in the specialties of the profession. If the academy is not properly equipped for such work now, it will not be difficult to induce Congress to provide the necessary funds.

Public opinion will undoubtedly support the National Legislature in any such work. The people of the United States will be pleased to know that its naval officers are able not only to navigate, fight, and engineer such splendid products of science and skill as the Oregon and the Iowa, but to design them and superintend their construction. Let us by all means have a post-graduate course in naval construction at Annapolis. The people will cheerfully pay the bills.

"WHEN ARE YOU COMING UP?"

Implicit confidence can hardly be placed in the report that Gen. KITCHENER has already telegraphed to CECIL RHODES the significant inquiry, "When are you coming up?" Of course the General would be pleased to get information on that interesting point at first hand, and equally of course Mr. RHODES could not fix a date for "coming up" too early to suit the class of Englishmen of which the Sirdar is a very perfect and typical specimen. But while it is not impossible that a message to the effect indicated has already made its way from Fashoda to Cairo and thence under the sea to Cape Town, there is no great likelihood that either the questioner or the questioned would make the message public.

Nominally, Gen. KITCHENER is engaged in putting down a rebellion against the Khédive, and his victory over the so-called dervishes simply puts the Soudan again under the rule of the Sultan's representative. Therefore it would not be judicious to hint so plainly that what has really happened is that England has given a long extension southward to the broad red line which in time the political maps are to show, extending "from Cairo to the Cape." Talking often interferes seriously with doing, a fact which none has better reason to know than Mr. RHODES himself, and as for Gen. KITCHENER, he has cultivated taciturnity so long that even so great a victory as the one just gained would scarcely cause an alteration in his habits.

But whether the telegram was sent or not, the time for the northward advance is evidently approaching, and, whatever other folks may think, Mr. RHODES still regards himself as the one man best qualified, and therefore predestined, to make it. He is not at all overwhelmed by his disasters, and the events of the immediate past have left his trust in his own capacities unimpaired. In a recent speech he explained at length why he did not retire from public life.

"My telegraph," he said, "would go to the dogs, my railway would not go to Tanganyika, and the efforts of my life for the union of South Africa would come to nothing." And Mr. RHODES did not hesitate to declare that England still had need of him. "I will say with all humility," he remarked in the same speech, "that I do not know who is to take my place. There are many more brilliant men, many individually better, but there is no one who has the various relationships with the different States that I have. It would be paltry on my part, having the opportunity to forward these objects better perhaps than any other man in South Africa, were I to retire."

Misfortune, however, has not been without a chastening effect on Mr. RHODES. The man who not long ago was talking somewhat contemptuously about the "unctuous rectitude" that criticised the Jameson raid, now admits that there was need of a change in his methods and morals, and he thinks the change has come. "I honestly believe," he told his hearers, "that my years of trouble have made me a better man. I long had a life of uninterrupted success, then I had two years of considerable trouble, and I found, if I might put it to you personally, that I had an individuality that could stand trouble."

Then came the words that may have started the story of the dispatch from Gen. KITCHENER: "I have a lot of work to do yet. I am determined to form a junction with Egypt. The Sirdar has started for Khartoum. In fancy we can see him on the march. We, too, are coming up from the south, and we are going to join him as sure as I am standing here. That is not in the interests only of an imaginative idea; it is in the interests of this country, and what was attempted by ALEXANDER, CAMBYSES, and NAPOLEON, we practical people are going to finish. There is something better for me to do than to retire to a hermit's cell."

What a pity it is that this man of strength and imagination is not freer than he is from the commercial, self-seeking instinct! His greatness is obvious, but so is his smallness, and somehow one cannot help doubting that he will accomplish the work which means so much for civilization. His is the dream, but it will be surprising if the realization is not another's—perhaps KITCHENER'S, who as yet has kept clear of chartered companies and shady speculations in diamonds and gold.

WANTED—SOME BRAINS.

Prof. BURT G. WILDER, who teaches physiology at Cornell, has prepared, printed, and distributed among the students and graduates of that institution an appeal which is, in almost so many words, an admission that their Alma Mater is suffering for lack of brains. This at first thought is distinctly surprising, for, though scarcity of the valuable material mentioned exists in many, almost innumerable, places, it is much oftener charged than confessed, even when most apparent, and, besides that, the history and present condition of Cornell warrant the generally held belief that few universities either have been or are better supplied with high-class "gray matter" than that one is.

But when Prof. WILDER says brains he means brains, not metaphorically, but literally, and he wants them, not for what they can do, but for what can be done with them by investigators well supplied with microscopes, scalpels, and scientific curiosity.

Moreover, the desire is for brains of good quality—the brains of wise, successful, intelligent people, and not those of criminals and paupers. The latter are comparatively easy to secure, and they have their uses, but for the sake of variety—and other more important reasons—the professor wants to employ his own and his students' skill on thinking machines that were a credit rather than disgrace to their former owners. Therefore he requests Cornell's well-wishers to insert in their wills à clause—which he has drawn in legal form to save trouble—bequeathing their brains to the university.

The suggestion is a rather grewsome one, and not everybody will consent to be this particular sort of a public benefactor. It seems, however, that the professor's appeal has not been in vain, that the queer clause has been placed in the wills of not a few Cornellians of common sense and strong nerves, and that in time the university will be supplied with some more than ordinarily excellent material for investigation.

Why not? Fancy, sentimentality, imagination, suggest numerous objections, but reason offers not one. When a man is dead he is dead, and not many of us have, or at least not many of us utilize in life, such a multitude of opportunities for benefiting our fellows that we can afford to neglect one that comes after—we have no use for brains.

Twelve hundred years and a score or two more have passed since CAEDMON, the cowherd of Whitby, left his beasts to their own devices—and subsequent fates which nobody thought to record—and devoted himself to the writing of poetry. Folks who read Anglo-Saxon declare that his poetry was rather good, considering the circumstances, and, anyhow, it is the oldest specimen we have of what our speech-fathers could do in that line, and therefore both the verses and their author possess considerable interest. It is decidedly surprising, therefore, that CAEDMON has had to do without a monument of any kind until this Fall. But at last the oversight has been noticed and remedied by the erection at Whitby of a stone cross suitably inscribed. The unveiling took place on the 22d ult., and the curious feature of the ceremony—and the excuse for these comments—is the fact that the memorial to the first of English poets was dedicated by the—well, by Mr. ALFRED AUSTIN. It would hardly be accurate to call the Laureate the last of English poets, for he has many contemporaries and is sure to have successors. Still the temptation to complete the balanced phrase is a strong one.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S RESIDENCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE NEW YORK TIMES prides itself, and, I must say, justly, upon its independence; further, as I understand, especially in its editorial pages, upon the exactness of its statements and its unwillingness to draw false conclusions for the purpose of making a given point.

For these reasons, I take the liberty of calling your attention to the editorial in your paper of the 29th inst., headed "What Are the Facts?" an editorial which is dangerous by reason of the fact that by appealing to the independent vote and apparently candidly stating facts, instead of seeking to elucidate the truth as to the eligibility of Col. Roosevelt, throws doubt upon the entire matter, and puts it into a muddle.

The editorial makes the following points:

First—That from 1895 to 1897 Col. Roosevelt resided in New York City.

Second—That in April, 1897, he went to Washington and his family to Oyster Bay.

Third—That in October, 1897, his family joined him in Washington.

Fourth—That on the 24th day of August, 1897, he made affidavit at Oyster Bay that he resided and voted in New York City.

Fifth—That on the 21st day of March, 1898, he made affidavit at Washington that he had no residence in New York City; that he did not vote there at the last election, and could not vote there—and that he was at that time a resident of Washington.

The editorial then goes on to state that the explanation of the "learned Mr. Root" at Saratoga utterly failed to dwell upon the Oyster Bay affidavit, and that if the Oyster Bay affidavit showed that Col. Roosevelt had no residence in Oyster Bay, the Washington affidavit showed that he had no residence in New York, and that, therefore, it would be necessary for Col. Roosevelt to show "facts of re-entry, occupation, and re-establishment of domicile" in order to give him a legal domicile at Oyster Bay.

The trouble, Mr. Editor, with the writer of this editorial is, I believe, that he has not examined closely the facts of the case, and I am positive that he has not at all examined the law of the case.

As I understand the facts, they are these: Col. Roosevelt was born in the City of New York, State of New York, and up to the year 1884 had his domicile in the City of New York.

It is on the misunderstanding of what is a "domicile" in the eyes of the law that all this contention and misunderstanding has arisen.

There may be and frequently is a wide difference between a "domicile" and a "residence." While they are usually at the same place, they may be at different places. A domicile is the fixed, permanent, ordinary dwelling place or residence of a party, as distinguished from his temporary and transient, though actual, place of residence. One is his legal residence, as distinguished from his temporary place of abode. In other words, one is his home, as distinguished from the place or places to which business or pleasure may temporarily call him.

These rules have been laid down by the courts, by Story in his "Conflict of Laws," and by Wharton in his "Conflict of Laws," and in all the leading cases on the subject.

Col. Roosevelt, therefore, continued his "domicile" in New York City until about 1884, when he changed it to Oyster Bay in this State. In 1895, being called to the office of Police Commissioner in the City of New York, he changed it again to this city, State of New York, taking a lease of his house until October, 1897.

In April, 1897, having been appointed to the office of Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and his duties requiring him to be present at the City of Washington, he went to that city and his family went to Oyster Bay, to his old home, which he had built in 1884.

All this time his domicile was in the State of New York. Whether it was in the City of New York or at Oyster Bay for purposes of "eligibility" is entirely immaterial.

In October, 1897, Col. Roosevelt's family joined him at Washington, and remained with him until his appointment as Lieutenant Colonel in the Army of the United States, at the outbreak of the war with Spain, when they left him and returned to their home, the domicile at Oyster Bay.

From this plain and actual statement of facts, one would suppose there could be but one deduction drawn, but it seems that arising from certain attempts at taxation—one, or possibly two, affidavits were made.

According to your article, Col. Roosevelt made one on the 24th day of August, 1897, to the effect that he resided in New York City. Undoubtedly he had voted there at the Fall election of 1896—possibly in the Spring election of 1897, and so as for the words, "resided in New York City," the only fair deduction to be drawn is that, having voted in that city, and his lease of his home not expiring until Oct. 1, 1897, in that city, he considered himself a legal resident of that place up to that time.

When, in March, 1898, he made the affidavit at Washington that he had no residence in New York City, and did not vote there at the last election, he stated what was perfectly true. He had not voted there in the Fall election of 1897, but had removed his goods and chattels to Oyster Bay, had given up the intention of residing in New York City, had given up the lease of his house, (which expired on the 1st of October, 1897,) and while his actual residence was in Washington, and his legal residence, his domicile, at Oyster Bay, neither were in New York City.

His "re-entry," then, Mr. Editor, in Oyster Bay was, in my opinion, made in April, 1897, although, by his affidavit of Aug. 24, 1897, he supposed that it would not be made until the 1st of October, 1897, the date when the lease of his house in New York City expired. As to the affidavit of March 21, 1898, as I have said, that certainly did not indicate an intention to take up a domicile outside of the State of New York. It simply indicated that he did not consider himself a temporary or permanent resident any longer of the City of New York.

The fact that Col. Roosevelt, for the purpose of avoiding an illegal taxation, used the words "resident of Washington" in the affidavit of March 21, in no manner or way indicates that he ever intended to give up, or did give up, his domicile in the State of New York.

It is not alone actual change of residence that makes change of domicile, it is also intention. Neither alone is sufficient. That his intention was to remain a citizen under the Constitution of the State of New York is indicated plainly by his letter of March 25, 1898, (written four days after his famous affidavit,) to his attorney in New York, wherein he expressly says that he desires "to pay what is just, and, rather than lose his vote, will pay the penalty, even though outrageous."

The much-quoted article in the Constitution applicable to this case reads as follows:

Article IV., Section 2. No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor except a citizen of the United States, of the age of not less than thirty years, and who shall have been five years next preceding his election a resident of this State.

No law, no court, will claim that these five years' residency must be continuous in the sense that there can be no temporary absence—once the domicile is fixed—and no absence, no matter how long, coupled with the intention of returning—can destroy this residency, which, under the Constitution, is the domicile.

There have been many decisions on this point, but, perhaps, the one that is most conclusive, the most pertinent, and that should settle this question coupletely, is the famous decision given by Mr. Justice Swayne in the case of Mitchell vs. United States in the 21st of Wallace.

I quote as follows from his decision, and then, Mr. Editor, leave the subject:

A domicile once acquired, is presumed to continue until it is shown to have been changed. Where a change of domicile is alleged, the burden of proving it rests upon the person making the allegation. To constitute the new domicile two things are indispensable: First, a residence in the new locality, and second, the intention to remain there. A change cannot be made except facto et animo. Both are alike necessary. Either without the other is insufficient. Mere absence from a fixed home, however long continued, cannot work the change. There must be the animus to change the prior domicile for another.

PETER ZUCKER.

New York, Sept. 30, 1898.

What Are the Facts?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The main question as to the residence of Col. Roosevelt is whether he established a legal residence in Washington between Oct. 1, 1897, and March 21, 1898. If he did establish such residence, he will not have been a resident of the State of New York for five years preceding the election for Governor, and is therefore ineligible to that office.

On March 21, 1898, Col. Roosevelt made an affidavit before the Tax Commissioners of the City of New York that he was a resident of Washington. If he was a resident of Oyster Bay why did he not say so, as that would equally have relieved him from the payment of taxes in New York City? Col. Roosevelt is a master of the English language, and we cannot place so low an estimate upon his intelligence as to suppose he did not understand the full significance of a statement in plain English made under solemn oath in a legal proceeding. S. B. F.

New York, Sept. 30, 1898.

Hope for Democracy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorials in to-day's issue on "The Regentrated Democracy" and "The Independents" strike with no uncertain sound the keynote of the situation. The repudiation of the silver monstrosity by the Syracuse Convention enables me, and I think many other Democrats, to vote for the candidate of our party in the coming election, involving State and National issues. In 1896 I voted for the candidate standing on the Indianapolis platform, the only sound one of that year. In 1897, on a municipal issue, I voted for Seth Low. While protection is an abomination, free silver is a crime and a calamity.

The hope of the country lies in the party that will in 1900 combine in its platform sound money with a revenue tariff that abandons the henceforward shackling tendencies of the protection fallacies. It now looks as if the Democratic Party in this coming election would give favorable promise for the work of 1900. D. P. B.

New York, Sept. 30, 1898.

Roosevelt's Limitations.

From The Chicago Journal (Ind.)

The nomination of Theodore Roosevelt was much less a victory for Roosevelt than for Platt. The Colonel of the Rough Riders did not work for it; that is to say, it was not in any sense a reward for his political labors. It fell to him because Platt so willed it. Who can doubt that if Platt had decided to give the nomination to Black the present Governor would be reading telegrams of congratulations, and Roosevelt would be sitting alone at Oyster Bay, with envy gnawing at his heart?

In a way, New York is to be congratulated on the result of the convention. As we have said before, Roosevelt is a narrow man in his conception of great National questions. Aristocratic by birth, as aristocracy goes in New York, he has carried the traditions of his class into political life. He has been called a reformer, but reform with him means change of the superficial faults of government. He has shown no sympathy for the struggles of the poor, given no consideration to the rights of those who are unable to demand their rights. His "reforms" have been limited to parochial measures—disciplining police forces, and establishing the merit system. These are laudable enterprises. He deserves great credit for his activity in the work. But it is strange that in an era of industrial agitation a man should pass as a radical and a "leader of young men" who has given no heed to the progress of industrial events, and whose only known contribution to the literature of the subject is a suggestion that certain persons who disagree with the traditions of the Roosevelt family as to the relations of employer and employe be "stood against a wall and shot." He is, in fact, a conservative of the most approved school, as hidebound, unthinking, and unprogressive as Mark Hanna.

But there is this to be said of Roosevelt. He is honest. Throughout his political career he has kept his hands clean and his heart pure. He has been an antiseptic. There seems to be a pretty good chance for a first-class antiseptic at Albany, and were it not for the fact that Platt has backed him with enthusiasm we might expect to see a general destruction of pathogenetic germs in New York for the next two years. Platt may shake his moral fibre, even turn him away from his ideals of civil service reform, but the people of New York can hope for the best and take a reasonable amount of present pleasure out of the fact that a sincere and straightforward man is likely to be the next Governor of the State.

NUGGETS.

High Enough for Him.

Bowles—Did you climb the Alps while you were abroad?

Cupps—No. Just ran up a bill, that was all.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

Stinging Repartee.

R. E. Morse—Oh, you got a jewel when you married me!

Mrs. R. E. Morse—Did I? Well, I'm sure I never got one afterward!—Jewelers' Weekly.

Set a Bad Example.

"I've got to stop my paper."

"What's the trouble?"

"Why, there's no living with my wife since she commenced readin' how that Chinese Empress was carryin' on."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Sad Mistake.

She—They say that a little learning is a dangerous thing.

He—Yes, I guess it is. I found it so once. I stopped investigating when I found out how much property my first wife's father was supposed to own, without going ahead and making inquiries as to his debts. But I'll never get taken in that way again.—Cleveland Leader.

Too Crocked.

"Too bad about young Braxley, isn't it?"

"What's he been doing?"

"Oh, they say he's got to drinking. I guess he's going to follow right in the footsteps of his father."

"No, that'll be impossible. Even if he were sober he would get dizzy if he attempted to keep in the old man's trail.—Cleveland Leader.

THE MAN WHOM IT DIDN'T HURT.

S. E. Kiser in Cleveland Leader.

"These goody-goody mortals," he vehemently declared,
"Who never tasted liquor and who never smoke or chew
Are always makin' efforts to get other people scared
About the things tobacco and strong beverages do.

"They say that smokin's harmful—that it knocks the nerves all out,
And that chewin's just an awful thing, indeed;
They say that whisky's poison—rankest kind, without a doubt,
But I've always drunk in reason and I also use the weed.

"I've chewed away for sixty years, and I'm a smoker, too,
I take a quid last thing at night, before I go to bed;
When I want a drink I take it, as a man's a right to do,
And I'm just as sound as ever, and I've just as clear a head."

And this was all the solemn truth! He stood up, straight and strong,
But there were yellow spots upon the ragged shirt he wore—
His ancient shanty swayed before each breeze that came along,
And strips of rusty leather served as hinges for the door.

$100,000 GIFT TO BARNARD

Conditional on College's Being Freed from Debt by Monday.

$56,900 MUST BE SUBSCRIBED

Gift Will Render Columbia's Women's Department Self-Supporting—Donor's Name Withheld.

On condition that the debt of Barnard College, the women's department of Columbia University, be wiped out by next Monday, an endowment gift of $100,000 has been made to that institution. This offer was contained in a letter received yesterday morning by George A. Plimpton, Barnard's Treasurer, and by him announced through Mrs. Annie Nathan Meyer, one of the Trustees. The name of the donor was withheld. The amount required to be raised in such a limited time is $56,900. The college had for some time been burdened with a debt of $130,000. The movement to extinguish it was begun Jan. 25 of this year, in a letter by Abram S. Hewitt, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, to Mr. Plimpton, suggesting that an appeal be made to the public to contribute $100,000 for the fulfillment of plans already in operation.

Since the subscription was started, $73,100 has been subscribed to retire the indebtedness, "under the conditions that at least $100,000 shall be subscribed, and that the Trustees shall pledge themselves by appropriate resolutions not to incumber the property of the college by any mortgage or lien whatsoever."

One gift of $25,000 from "A Friend" was made on condition that the college should be out of debt Oct. 3. Another, of $10,000, by John D. Rockefeller, was conditional upon $90,000 being raised by Oct. 3. The list of subscriptions is as follows:

Mrs. Richard T. Auchmuty	$1,000
Mrs. James A. Constable	500
"Friend"	25,000
"Friend"	1,000
Mrs. Esther Herman	1,000
Mrs. F. E. Hackley	1,000
Robinson & Wallace	1,000
"Friend"	1,000
"Friend"	1,000
"Friend"	1,000
Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer	1,000
Abram S. Hewitt	1,000
Miss Annie B. Jennings	500
Morris K. Jesup	1,000
John S. Kennedy	1,000
Mrs. Seth Low	1,000
Mrs. Henry F. Osborn	500
Mrs. W. H. Osborn	1,000
Oliver H. Payne	5,000
Mrs. Percy R. Pyne	500
Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff	1,000
Miss Mabel Slade	1,000
Mrs. Henry Villard	1,000
John D. Rockefeller	10,000
W. C. Schermerhorn	1,000
Herman Ridder	100
Caroline Phelps Stokes	1,000
Mrs. James J. Goodwin	1,000
"Friend"	9,000
"Friend"	1,000
Roswell P. Flower	1,000
Total	$73,100

Mrs. Meyer, in speaking yesterday of the endowment gift, said that, with the interest which would accrue on it and the saving of interest on the debt, the college would receive an extra yearly income of about $10,000.

"In this event," said Mrs. Meyer, "the college will be self-supporting, when we add the income from the students, whose number is larger this year than ever before. Our prospects, once the debt is raised, are bright for a prosperous future. This will be the last public appeal for aid, and we think Barnard deserving of help, as it is the only college in New York devoted to the higher education of women."

The college debt was incurred principally in equipping the three new buildings, Fiske, Milbank, and Brinckerhoff Halls, which stand in the Boulevard, between One Hundred and Nineteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth Streets.

Mr. Plimpton would like to have persons wishing to aid the college in this crisis of its fortunes communicate with him at 70 Fifth Avenue.

THE CORNELL SCHOLARSHIPS.

List of the Successful Freshmen in the Recent Examinations.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 30.—At the meeting of the University Faculty of Cornell to-day the following members of the freshman class were awarded university scholarships, as a result of the recent examinations. Each scholarship is valued at $400, $200 being awarded for the first two years of the course. The list as announced follows:

J. A. Magoffin, arts, North Tonawanda High School; M. H. Corlston, arts, Wellsville High School; S. G. Koon, electrical engineering, Auburn High School; H. L. Field, arts, Spencer Union School; A. Walton, mechanical engineering, Lake View High School; Isaac Levy, arts, Elmira Free Academy; C. H. Snyder, civil engineering, Oswego High School; Miss Ruth Bentley, Jamestown High School; C. F. Randall, civil engineering, Oswego High School; F. L. Edminster, arts, Brooklyn Boys' High School; A. H. Whitback, arts, Genesee Normal School; T. F. Rhoades, civil engineering, Peddis Institute, Newark, N. J.; E. H. Riedell, arts, Brooklyn Boys' High School; F. L. Longenecker, arts, Columbia High School; R. R. Pratt, Mechanical Engineering, Bridgeport, Conn.; Miss B. L. Alexander, arts, Brooklyn Girls' High School.

WORCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

Violin Concerto by Lalo a Feature of the Last Day's Programme.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 30.—A violin concerto by Edouard Lalo had its first performance in America at the afternoon concert of the festival to-day. It is on the whole so good a work that wonder is excited that it should not have been brought over before. The concerto is dedicated to Marsick, who has played in this country, but neither he nor any other virtuoso gave it any attention, apparently, until Ovide Musin took it up.

It is called "Russian concerto," from the fact that two of the four movements are developed from Russian songs. The first movement is disappointing, and if, as seems probable, the composition comes into general use, it will be well to abbreviate the prelude.

The unfavorable impression created by the prelude is wholly removed by the slow second movement, in which the Russian national hymn is suggested with rare subtlety. The melody is nobly sensuous and splendidly adapted to the instrument for which it is designed. The third movement is an intermezzo of the daintiest description, and the fourth a lively development of Cossack themes.

A distinguishing feature of the composition is the orchestration, which is always subordinated to the solo instrument, but which is never for a moment dry or commonplace. It is an unusually good example of such writing, and under Mr. Franz Kneisel's conducting the orchestra performed it with remarkable care and success. M. Musin played with abundant artistic sensibility, but with some insecurity with respect to intonation.

Other numbers of the afternoon programme were Haydn's symphony in G, No. 13; Massenet's suite, "Les Erinnyés," and operatic airs by Ffrangcon Davies and Gertrude May Stein. Both soloists were eminently successful.

In the evening J. Wallace Goodrich of Boston gave an excellent performance of an organ concerto by Rheinberger, and the festival came to a really brilliant close with Horatio W. Parker's glorious oratoria, "Hora Novissima." This work was well given last year under the direction of the composer. This time the composer sat in the audience and Mr. Chadwick conducted.

The chorus proved adequate to the task, and the soloists fuifilled all expectations as a matter of course. They were Gadski, Stein, Williams, and Ffrangcon Davies.

It is too early to announce the exact financial outcome of the festival, but the management seems to feel assured of but a trifling deficit, even if there is a deficit at all.

THE NEW CHINESE REGIME

Chang-yin-houan, the Opponent of Li Hung Chang, Dismissed from Office and Banished.

KANG-YUWEI IS AT HONGKONG

Escorted Thither by the British Cruiser Bonaventure, Which Cleared for Action on Sighting Two Chinese Warships.

PEKIN, Sept. 30.—An imperial decree was published to-day dismissing Chang-yin-houan, the opponent in the Chinese Foreign Office of Li Hung Chang. He was formerly Minister of China at Washington and was Special Envoy of China to Queen Victoria's jubilee. He is dismissed from all his offices and is banished to Ili, a district of Chinese Turkestan.

HONGKONG, Sept. 30.—Kang-Yuwei has arrived here on board the steamer Ballarat, which was escorted by the British second-class cruiser Bonaventure. He was landed and lodged at the police barracks. Upon sighting two Chinese cruisers on her way here the Bonaventure cleared for action.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The correspondent of The Globe at Hongkong says Kang-Yuwei, the Cantonese reformer, in interviews since his escape from Pekin, has said he fled because the Emperor informed him of a plot to depose him and kill the reform leaders. His Majesty, the reform leader added, wanted Kang-Yuwei to escape while there was time for him to do so and commissioned him to endeavor to obtain protection for the Emperor and for the empire.

According to a dispatch to The Times from its Pekin correspondent, the imperial decree dismissing from office and banishing to Ili, Chinese Turkestan, Chang-yin-houan, Li Hung Chang's opponent in the Foreign Office, "acquits the dismissed official of complicity with Kang-Yuwei, the Cantonese reformer, but convicts him vaguely as crafty and treacherous." The true reason for his dismissal and banishment, The Times's correspondent asserts, is that Chang-yin-houan was a powerful supporter of the Emperor's Party.

THE CZAR'S PEACE PROPOSAL.

Russia Notified that This Country Will Be Represented at the Disarmament Congress.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—A dispatch to The Standard from Moscow says United States Minister Hitchcock yesterday communicated to the Government the decision of the Washington Government to be represented at the disarmament congress.

The dispatch further says that the Moscow papers publish remarks credited to the American Consul General, to the effect that "to the gratitude the Americans felt for Russian sympathy in 1864 is now added the admiration of the President and the American people for the Czar's peace circular."

DREYFUS MAY BE AT CAYENNE.

Rumor that He Awaits a Steamer There to Take Him to France or Algeria.

PARIS, Sept. 30.—It is rumored that Dreyfus has already been transferred from the Ile du Diable to Cayenne, where he awaits a steamer to bring him to a French or an Algerian port.

THE DREYFUS AGITATION.

Plan to Disturb Meetings in Paris—A Duel to be Fought To-day.

PARIS, Sept. 30.—The walls of the city were placarded to-day with the announcement that the anti-Dreyfus meeting which was to have been held on Sunday next by the followers of Paul Déroulède had been abandoned in order to allow those who would have attended to visit the various Dreyfus meetings and shout "Vive Armée" and "Vive France."

A duel has been arranged between M. Charles Ernest Paulmier, Deputy from Calvados, whose wife on Sept. 23 went to the office of La Lanterne and twice shot M. Ollivier, the editor's secretary, because, as she asserted, the paper had slandered herself and her husband, and M. Turot, the writer of the article the publication of which led to the shooting. The meeting will take place to-morrow.

ASSASSIN LUCCHENI'S TRIAL.

Slayer of the Austrian Empress to Appear in Court Nov. 3.

GENEVA, Switzerland, Sept. 30.—At a special session of the Assize Court to-day the trial of Luccheni, the Italian Anarchist who assassinated the Empress of Austria here on Sept. 10, was fixed for Nov. 3.

An Anarchist named Hugo Ramboni, accused of complicity in the crime, has been arrested.

Hungarian Conspirators Sentenced.

BUDAPEST, Sept. 30.—Three laborers, named Muzsik, Hartmann, and Koracs, convicted of plotting against the Emperor's life, were to-day sentenced. Muzsik was condemned to five years' penal servitude for conspiring to commit high treason and Hartmann and Koracs to two years each.

Conference to Suppress Anarchists.

ROME, Sept. 30.—The Tribuna announces that all the European Governments have now consented to Italy's proposal for a conference to concert measures for the suppression of the Anarchists.

A WEST INDIAN CYCLONE.

Weather Bureau Reports Indicate the Development of a Storm.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 30.—The Weather Bureau reports that a cyclone is developing in the neighborhood of Santo Domingo with an easterly tendency.

The weather at this port is fair, but there is an ominous sea swell on the north and east coasts. The barometers here have fallen.

THE OMDURMAN EXPEDITION.

Lord Kitchener Commends Those Who Cared for His Troops.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The Gazette to-day prints Lord Kitchener's report of the Omdurman expedition. The Sirdar praises his subordinates, naming several hundred of them.

He warmly commends the Commissary, Medical, and Transport Departments and the "excellent rations which were always provided, and kept the men strong, healthy, and fit to endure all the hardships of an arduous campaign, enabling them at a critical moment to support exceptional fatigue, continuous marching, and fighting for fourteen hours during the height of a Soudan Summer."

King Mataafa to Return to Samoa.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The State Department confirms the report that it has given its assent, through the American Consulate, at Apia, Samoa, to the return to Samoa after an exile of ten years of the former King, Mataafa. It is assumed that this chief is to be made King to succeed the late King Malietoa, who died about a month ago.

Rebellion in Damaraland.

BERLIN, Sept. 30.—Advices received from Northern Damaraland report that the German settlers there have been compelled by the rebellion of the natives to form defensive encampments.

Turks Kill Fifty Armenians.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 30.—Advices just received from Van say fighting has occurred at Alashgorb between the Turks and a number of Armenians from Russia. About fifty Armenians were killed.

THE SEARCH FOR DR. GUILFORD.

Scotland Yard Officials Provided with a Provisional Warrant for the Suspected Woman's Arrest.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The officials of the United States Embassy received only yesterday evening instructions in regard to the extradition of the woman alleged to be Dr. Nancy Guilford, the midwife of Bridgeport, Conn., who arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday last on the steamer Vancouver from Montreal.

A warrant for the provisional arrest of the woman until the arrival here of extradition documents is now in the hands of the officials of Scotland Yard. The well-known Police Inspector, Froest, has charge of the case, but thus far the woman has not been arrested.

THE AUSTRIAN PARLIAMENT.

Count von Thun Is Defeated, but the Opposition Finally Yields.

VIENNA, Sept. 30.—The report that Count von Thun Hohenstein has resigned is unfounded. Count von Thun appeared to-day in the Reichsrath, where he made two speeches. The opposition demanded that he explain the agreement arranged with Baron Banffy, the Hungarian Premier, in the event of its being impossible to pass the Ausgleich constitutionally. Count von Thun refused, whereupon the opposition demanded a division on the question, and the Premier was defeated by ten votes. His defeat, however, does not entail his resignation.

Finally, after a stormy session, the opposition decided to suspend obstruction, and the House resolved to give precedence to the Ausgleich bills. The discussion will begin on Monday.

Troops Returning to Cairo.

CAIRO, Sept. 30.—The Cameron Highlanders, which it was reported Gen. Kitchener had left at Fashoda, are returning here.

SIXTH AVENUE TROLLEY.

The Electric Service Will Be Established Regularly To-morrow.

It is officially announced that beginning to-morrow the Sixth Avenue Electric Railway will be regularly operated between Fifty-ninth Street and Eighth Street. Two cars of the company were run over the line last night for the first time, with President Vreeland and other officials on board. The test was satisfactory in every sense.

The new cars which will be put on the line are very handsome. Transfers will be given at Fifty-ninth Street.

CAR MEN TO CELEBRATE.

Entertainment of the Metropolitan Street Railway Association.

To-night the second anniversary celebration of the Metropolitan Street Railway Association will be held in Carnegie Hall, commencing at 8:45 o'clock. One of the features of the entertainment will be the presence of about twenty-eight of the employes of the road who served in the late campaign in Cuba and Puerto Rico.

The association was organized two years ago by the employes of the Metropolitan Street Railway for the purpose of securing a mutual insurance and taking care of its sick. In that time, it has paid out $3,000 insurance, spent as much for sick benefits, and accumulated a fund of $5,000, which it has invested in the securities of the railroad company. Membership or lack of membership in the association does not affect the man's standing with the company.

ESHBAUGH'S DISAPPEARANCE.

President of the New England Loan and Trust Still Missing.

The whereabouts of Daniel O. Eshbaugh, President of the New England Loan and Trust Company, which failed recently, are still unknown.

The receiver of the company, Otto T. Bannard, when seen at the temporary offices in the Johnston Building, 30 Broad Street, said:

"Mr. Eshbaugh's friends are looking anxiously for some trace of him. He was never known to leave his home to go on a business trip unless his affairs demanded his personal attention. His family are greatly worried over his strange disappearance, but are still hopeful that he will soon return to his home."

WANTS $1,000 FROM MR. HERBERT

A 'Cellist at Wallack's Theatre Accuses the Composer of Plagiarism.

A man who represented to Mrs. Herbert that his business was of the greatest importance and that he must see her husband called at Victor Herbert's home, 164 West Ninety-second Street. Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Herbert explained to the visitor that the physician had left positive orders that her husband was not to be disturbed. On leaving the house the visitor gave Mrs. Herbert a card bearing the name of E. Schippe, 455 East Eighty-sixth Street, and asked her to tell her husband that he would write.

Last evening Mr. Herbert received a twenty-four page letter in which the writer accused both Harry B. Smith, who wrote the librette, and Victor Herbert the music, of "The Fortune Teller," of plagiarism, and said that they had taken their ideas from an opera of his own which he wrote several years ago. He added that unless he received $1,000 by this afternoon he would bring proceedings against every one interested in the production.

It has been discovered that the writer of the letter is none other than the first 'cellist in the orchestra of Wallack's Theatre, who has been playing there since the opening performance of the opera.

CANADA'S PROHIBITION VOTE.

Majority For Will Probably Not Exceed 18,000 for the Whole Dominion.

TORONTO, Ontario, Sept. 30.—The majority for prohibition throughout the entire Dominion will not likely exceed 18,000. All the provinces except Quebec voted prohibition, Ontario giving it a majority of about 10,000.

Quebec's majority against of 40,000 is just about offset by the returns from the maritime provinces, while the returns from Manitoba, the Territories, and British Columbia show that the west is in favor of prohibition by a majority of 7,000 or 8,000. The incomplete returns so far give:

Ontario, 10,000 for; Quebec, 40,121 against; Nova Scotia, 17,079 for; New Brunswick, 15,584 for; Prince Edward, 6,160 for; Manitoba, 8,000 for; British Columbia, 500 for; Northwest Territories, 488 for.

Even the prohibition papers consider the majority too small to influence the Government to attempt to enact prohibitory legislation.

DOCTOR VICTIM OF HYDROPHOBIA

Official of Insane Asylum at Toledo Dies at Chicago Pasteur Institute.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—Dr. F. A. Todd, Assistant Superintendent of the Ohio Insane Asylum, at Toledo, Ohio, died at the Pasteur Institute in this city at 7 o'clock to-night from hydrophobia. He was bitten by a mad dog which got into the asylum grounds and which threatened to bite the patients.

It was in defending the latter that Dr. Todd was bitten. The dog caught the doctor's thumb and tore the nail. The wound was cauterized, and Dr. Todd came to the institute for treatment.

Soon after he arrived he received a letter stating that there was no doubt that the dog was mad.

Todd was never the same after the letter came. He developed symptoms of hydrophobia, and Dr. Lagorio pronounced his case hopeless. Fortunately the agony was short, and death did not keep him long in suspense. He recognized his father before he passed away.

Lay for Hours with Broken Hip.

With a broken hip and insensible from the effect of a fall from a ladder while hanging pictures yesterday, Mrs. Margaret Dailey lay for four hours on the floor of her parlor, at 29 Oakland Street, Greenpoint.

A passer-by was at last attracted to the house by hearing the woman groan. The police were notified, and then it was learned that Mrs. Dailey was alone in the house. Entrance was forced by breaking a window. Ambulance Surgeon Duffy removed the woman to St. Catharine's Hospital, where it was found that she was in a critical condition from being so long unattended.

OUR EMBASSY IN LONDON

The President and Secretary Hay Said to be Consulting as to Who Shall Fill It.

TALK OF HITT AND McMILLAN

Mention of the Latter Coupled with Reports of the Alleged Plan to Give His Seat in the Senate to Alger.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—There is a general agreement of reports here that President McKinley has deferred selecting an Ambassador to Great Britain until he could consult about the matter with Secretary of State Hay, who to-day assumed the office to which he had been appointed. Secretary Hay has had brief conversations with the President, and it is assumed as possible that the two have consulted concerning men indicated as eligible to be appointed to the most important diplomatic office at the disposal of the President. Speculation still lingers about two men—Representative Hitt of Illinois and Senator McMillan of Michigan.

Representative Hitt's qualifications for the place, barring somewhat infirm health, are admitted to be considerable. His training has been almost altogether in diplomatic affairs, and he would be at least a prudent, if not a bold, Ambassador. But he is Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. His appointment to another position, taking him out of the House, would in the usual order of things make Representative Adams of Pennsylvania the Chairman, and this change, at a time when the committee will need a strong Chairman, does not seem advisable. It is admitted that it would be better to skip Mr. Adams and take Mr. Quigg, who stands next, although Mr. Quigg's lack of experience might be regarded by the President and the Speaker as a drawback.

The mention of the name of Senator McMillan is always connected with suggestions about Secretary Alger. The selection of Mr. McMillan seems to be pressed by those who fancy they see a way out of the Cabinet for the Secretary of War that will be easy for him as well as gratifying to the President. Mr. McMillan is altogether lacking in diplomatic training. He has a good reputation, which would not be improved by his selection for a great diplomatic office for which he may have little or no qualification, if he is to be appointed to it merely to afford Secretary Alger an opportunity to surrender with all the honors of war, and to move at once into the United States Senate, to which body, it is asserted, Gov. Pingree, for reasons of his own, is prepared to do him the favor to appoint him.

Persons who know the President and Secretary Hay, and who believe the report that the two were to consult about several men, and then to select the best equipped one in their acquaintance to go to the Court of St. James, find it impossible to believe that the President has awaited the coming of Mr. Hay to ask him seriously to discuss the appointment, from the point of view of the politicians who wish to employ the opportunity to readjust the positions of two Michigan men of wealth and high political position. If the President had entertained any idea of permitting Secretary Alger and Gov. Pingree to play with this appointment as with battledore and shuttlecock, it is assumed that he would have preferred to excuse Mr. Hay from participating in the business.

Looking at the matter in every way, it seems to the sincerest friends of the President to be incredible that the reported Michigan "dicker" has at any time found acceptance by him. They admit that the office of Secretary of State unfortunately was disposed of once in a manner indicating that that high position was subject to undue influence, but it is not considered at all likely that a change in that office is to be made to lead directly to an intrigue worse than the degradation of Sherman in order to gratify the ambition of Hanna.

The idle talk about the appointment to Great Britain of Senator Wolcott has been checked by the suggestion that the President would not send to Great Britain as his Ambassador a man who is known there only as a leading American advocate of a double standard of currency. While the President may wish to be friendly to bimetallism, he would not volunteer to send to England as Ambassador a man who is so decidedly at odds with the majority of his party on the money question.

Mr. Hitt may yet be chosen. It appears that his inclinations in the matter have not yet been ascertained.

TITLE DIED WITH WINNIE DAVIS.

Gen. Gordon Says There Is Now No "Daughter of the Confederacy."

REYNOLDS, Ga., Sept. 30.—Gen. John B. Gordon, Commander in Chief of the United Confederate Veterans, is at his plantation near here resting and at intervals pursuing his literary work. The General to-day was shown a dispatch from Chicago in which Miss Lucy Hill claims to have had the title "Daughter of the Confederacy" conferred upon her by her Southern friends since the death of Winnie Davis. The General was asked if the title could be thus transferred, and replied with great earnestness:

"Emphatically no. Miss Winnie was the only daughter of President Davis, born in the Confederate 'White House' during the life of the Confederacy. As Jefferson Davis was the only President of the Confederate Government, no daughter of any other official could truly represent the Confederacy. For that reason it would not be appropriate to call even the daughter of Gen. Robert E. Lee the 'Daughter of the Confederacy.' To designate any one else as 'Daughter of the Confederacy' would not only be inappropriate and meaningless, but would deprive the title of all its value.

"In the very nature of the case no one except Miss Winnie Davis is entitled to be called the 'Daughter of the Confederacy.' That title was unique and peculiarly her own, and is very properly to be placed upon her tomb. To designate any one else by that title would be almost a sacrilege.

"As with Jefferson Davis passed the title of President of the Confederacy, so with Miss Winnie has passed that of 'Daughter of the Confederacy.'"

WEDS TUESDAY, DROWNS FRIDAY

West Hoboken Man Loses His Life on a Fishing Trip.

William Koutnik, twenty-one years old, of 424 Spring Street, West Hoboken, N. J., son of a prosperous builder and contractor, married Miss Catherine Grady on Tuesday last. On Thursday afternoon he and Michael Blackey of North Bergen, N. J., went fishing in the Hackensack River. They went to the boat house of Henry Heflick, at the Bergen County end of the Paterson Plank Road, where they hired a boat. They rowed away in the direction of Little Ferry. They did not start to return until late, and it was after midnight when they reached the Paterson Plank Road bridge again.

As they rowed under the bridge the tide swept the boat against a broken pile. The frail craft was capsized. Koutnik could not swim, and, despite the efforts of Blackey to save him, he was drowned. Blackey finally succeeded in reaching the broken pile, and climbed upon it. He was rescued half an hour later. Koutnik's body was swept away by the tide.

Mrs. Koutnik was prostrated by grief when informed of the accident that made her a widow less than three days after her marriage. The couple were to have been married in January last, but on the evening set for the wedding Koutnik was knocked down by a wagon as he was on his way to the West Hoboken Monastery, where he was to meet Miss Grady to be married. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, and remained there for a month.

Why Reform Is Impossible.

From The Boston Transcript.

The smallest Connecticut town is Union, with a population of 431, but it sends two representatives to the Legislature. Were this the basis of representation throughout the State there would be a membership of 3,462 in the lower house, instead of 252 as at present. This is the reductio ad absurdum applied to the antique and unique Constitution of the Nutmeg State. But it is so convenient an arrangement for bossism that it cannot be reformed.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Mrs. Eugene Kelly, Sr., is very ill at her residence, on Orange Mountain, N. J., and serious fears are entertained that she will not recover. Mrs. Kelly was the second wife of the late Eugene Kelly, the banker, and her children are Edward, Eugene, and Thomas Hughes Kelly. She was Miss Margaret Hughes, a niece of the noted Roman Catholic Archbishop Hughes, and as a young woman was noted for her good looks and her charming personality. She has always been a very charitable woman, and her death would be a loss to the Roman Catholic charities of the city. She has been particularly interested in and a liberal donor to the Foundling Asylum, St. Vincent's Hospital, whose founder, Sister Angela, was Mrs. Kelly's aunt. Mrs. Kelly spent the past Summer at Good Ground, L. I., with her son Thomas Hughes Kelly. She gave up her city residence two years ago, and since then, with her son Thomas, has occupied a large and beautiful apartment in the Bolkenhayn, ex-Commodore Gerry's large aparement house, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, during the Winter, and has kept open her country house on the Orange Mountain.

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The Kelly boys, as Messrs. Eugene and Thomas Kelly are generally known, have come somewhat into prominence during the past few years in New York. Mr. Eugene Kelly married Miss Milmo, the daughter of the wealthy ranchero Don Patricio Milmo of Monterey, Mexico. They have a handsome house on North Washington Square, but for the past two years have lived most of the time in London, where they have given many notable entertainments. Mr. Thomas Kelly, who is exceedingly popular, has rarely refined musical and literary taste. He gave last Winter in his apartments the first production of Miss Liza Lehman's song cycles, "In a Persian Garden," which became the rage in musical circles everywhere. Some few years ago the Messrs. Kelly founded the weekly paper "Vanity," which treated of social, literary, and art topics. Their connection with the publication, however, was brief, and, although the journal met with a cordial reception, it did not have any special field, and expired soon after they had abandoned it.

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To-night will occur the annual dinner of the Seawanhaka Yacht Club, at its clubhouse at Oyster Bay, L. I. There is to be a golf match on the Seawanhaka links this morning and a race of the knockabouts owned by the club in the afternoon. Especial efforts have been made to have this dinner this year a notable event, and every room in the clubhouse has been engaged. Those members of the club, and there are several of them, who served in the navy during the recent war with Spain will be the guests of honor of the evening, and it is hoped that Col. Theodore Roosevelt will be present to receive the congratulations of the club upon his safe return from Cuba and upon his nomination for Governor of the Empire State.

***

The funeral of Dr. John Hall, which has been appointed to take place in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, of which he was for so many years the pastor, on Tuesday afternoon next, will bring out the most representative attendance of what is called the rich Presbyterian set ever seen in New York. There is to be a large delegation from Princeton, and the most eminent divines in the Presbyterian Church in America are to take part in the services.

***

The final distribution of the Crocker estate in San Francisco this week involved property to the extent of over $8,000,000, and largely increases the already large fortune of Mrs. Charles B. Alexander of this city, who was formerly Miss Crocker. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander will spend the Winter in New York, and it is said will be among the prominent entertainers during the season.

***

The first of the Autumn dances at the Ardsley Casino will take place this evening. These dances are a feature of the Autumn all along the eastern bank of the Hudson from Yonkers to Sing Sing, and are attended by all the prominent and fashionable residents of that section of Westchester County. It had been hoped that Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, who was thrown from her carriage some ten days ago, and who had a narrow escape from being killed, would be able to attend this first dance, but she is still confined to her room, and cannot be present.

***

The fashion among New York women of wearing their hair à la Pompadour is attracting universal attention. It is probably only a passing fad, but it is raging with extreme virulence. The trouble with it is that while exceedingly becoming to many women, it is so positively unbecoming to a few that the friends and admirers of these few have started on a crusade against it, and are denouncing it in public and private everywhere. Mme. de Pompadour has much to answer for.

***

Stag theatre parties have been something of a fad this Autumn. Mr. Goold Redmond has been one of the bachelor hosts who have been entertaining in this way. He gave a party of this character on Thursday evening at the Empire to see John Drew in "The Liars." Mr. Redmond will sail this month for Europe.

***

Suburban society will again be drawn to Morristown next week, when there will take place the annual horse show, which will begin on Thursday and end on Saturday. George C. Freylinghuysen Richard A. McCurdy, Charles Pfizer, Jr., W. W. Tucker, Leslie D. Ward, and John M. Shaw will be among the exhibitors. There will be several large house parties for this event, and among them one at Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly's. All the boxes have been taken, and also the parking spaces for coaches and breaks.

***

Tuxedo will have an exodus to-day, when the majority of its people will go over to Goshen and join in the celebration of Tuxedo Day. Every box has also been taken at this show, and there will be a large array of coaches and breaks, headed by T. Suffern Tailer. Dinners will be given in the evening at the Tuxedo Clubhouse.

***

Among the late arrivals in New York are Mr. and Mrs. W. Jauncey Cruger, who have been abroad a long time, and who are now to be in this country for quite a stay. Messrs. Goold Redmond and Winthrop Rutherfurd will be among the early departures for Europe, and Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Allen sail within a fortnight.

***

The last day of the Westchester Horse Show will be devoted to a driving competition and the final judging of thoroughbreds. There will be drag parties driven by E. S. Reynal, Thomas Maitland, Jack Cheever, and Willie Iselin. The show has been a great social success with the Westchester set and there are several week-end parties to remain over Sunday and play golf. Among those entertaining will be Thomas Maitland, Miss Helen Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. Marion Story, Col. and Mrs. William Jay, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Gould, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Allen, and Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Rives.

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Mr. and Mrs. John G. Beresford will pass the Autumn in New Rochelle. They will visit at the various houses belonging to the Iselin family.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Bloodgood will not close "Fairie Lea" until November. This is their second season at Seabright. Mr. and Mrs. Albert Shattuck have been visiting ex-Mayor Strong, who is Mrs. Shattuck's father. Owing to the death of the elder Mrs. Shattuck, Mrs. Burrell Hoffman, her daughter, has not been able to entertain at Lenox this season.

***

Mr. Henry Meyer of the Union Club has just purchased the old Wye Heights Farm in Talbot County, Md., for $36,000, from Dr. Ridgway Trimble, who married Miss Margaret E. Jones of this city Oct. 1, 1897. There are about 1,200 acres in the tract, 800 acres of which is arable land. Dr. Trimble's father, Major David C. Trimble, married Miss Lloyd, the sister of the present Col. Edward Lloyd. Wye Heights became her property in the division of the estate of her father, the late Col. Edward Lloyd. It is one of the finest estates in Talbot County. Mr. Meyer lives with his sisters, Mrs. Theodore F. Jones, Miss Margaret Jones, and Miss W. K. Soutter, at 41 West Seventeenth Street.

***

Mr. Harold Baring, who is to marry Miss Churchill on Oct. 24, with his sister, Miss Baring, is at the Astoria. They came over with the Churchills on the Umbria. Mr. Baring and Miss Churchill met and became engaged in Cairo, where they spent the Winter. Miss Baring probably will be maid of honor, and there will be no bridesmaids. Mr. Baring has not yet selected his ushers. Miss Churchill's trousseau is to be made in New York. Mr. and Mrs. Baring will travel for some months after their wedding.

ARE CITIZENS OF RHODE ISLAND.

Decree of the Court at Newport in the Case of Elbridge T. Gerry and Robert Goelet.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 30.—At the September session of the Supreme Court, held here to-day, Col. Samuel R. Honey was accorded preference to present the cases of Elbridge T. Gerry and Robert Goelet for determination of citizenship under the new statute of Rhode Island.

The cases were similar, but Mr. Goelet's was somewhat stronger, as he had been put on the voting list and voted here last April. Mr. Gerry set forth that Jan. 7, 1897, he became the owner of real estate and May 18, 1897, he registered in the registry book in the City Clerk's office. In September, 1897, he was duly admitted to the bar of the State of Rhode Island. In February, 1898, he was assessed taxes on real and personal property, which were paid.

The Attorney General had been duly cited to appear and a letter from the Assistant Attorney General was placed on file stating that the State did not intend to contest and did not care to be heard in the cases.

Mr. Gerry was sworn and testified to the matters in the petition. He owns Sea Perge at the end of Bellevue Avenue and has paid tax in Newport on $150,000 personal property; is in Rhode Island about every month, has registered his yacht in this port, and as a member of the bar intended to live here.

This satisfied the court, and a decree reciting the premises and declaring Mr. Gerry a resident and citizen here was entered.

Mr. Goelet has owned his place on Narragansett Avenue and the Ocean since October, 1881, and has paid taxes on real and personal property.

Mr. Goelet was sworn and testified. He is now a member of the bar in New York, and purposes to be in Rhode Island. He showed receipt for tax paid on $250,000 personal property. He says he is a domiciled inhabitant and citizen of Rhode Island, and intends to remain so. The court entered the decree in this case also.

Aiken—Ingersoll.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 30.—Frank Albert Aiken of New York City was married here to-day to Miss Kitty Miner Ingersoll of this city. The wedding was attended by over 200 guests. The ceremony was performed in a tent built in the shape of a cross. In one end of the tent a tiny chapel was formed, with plants in the background. Mr. and Mrs. Aiken have gone East on their wedding trip. They will be home after Nov. 1 in a house in Mamaroneck, N. Y.

Corwin—Fisk.

Miss Mary Helen Fisk, daughter of Pliny Fisk of Trenton, N. J., and a niece of the late Harvey Fisk of this city, and Charles Edward Corwin of New Haven, Conn., were married Thursday at the Prospect Street Presbyterian Church, Trenton, N. J., the Rev. Dr. Walter A. Brooks, pastor of the church, officiating. The bride's only attendant was her sister, Miss Annie Fisk. Winthrop Slade and A. Hall were the ushers. After their wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Corwin will reside in New Haven.

The Rev. J. W. Gammack to Wed.

GLEN COVE, L. I., Sept. 30.—The Rev. John W. Gammack, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and Miss Mary Adele Coles, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Coles, will be married in St. Paul's Church here on Oct. 20. Miss Coles is well known here. Mr. Gammack has been rector of St. Paul's for about a year and a half.

TRIBUTES TO MR. BAYARD.

The State Department's Notice to Diplomatic and Consular Officers—Secretary Hay's Memorial.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The State Department has sent out the following circular:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, Sept. 29, 1898.

To the Diplomatic and Consular Officers of the United States:

Gentlemen: It becomes my painful duty to announce the death yesterday at "Karlstein," near Dedham, Mass., of Thomas Francis Bayard, a distinguished citizen, formerly Secretary of State of the United States.

Mr. Bayard served the people of the United States in many and important capacities; as a Senator of the United States from the State of Delaware from 1869 to 1885, as Secretary of State of the United States from 1885 to 1889, and as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States to Great Britain from 1893 to 1897. In each of these capacities his career was marked by great usefulness, in which abilities of a high order were applied with unfailing devotion and fidelity to the performance of public trusts. His private life was pure and unstained, his services to the people of the United States were unquestionably great, and his memory will be cherished with affection and respect by his countrymen.

As a tribute of respect, you will cause the flag of the United States to be displayed at half mast above your respective offices for a period of ten days from the receipt by you of this notification. I am, gentlemen, respectfully yours.

ALVY A. ADEE, Acting Secretary of State.

The following tribute to Thomas F. Bayard was written by Secretary of State John Hay:

The news of Mr. Bayard's fatal illness—followed so swiftly by the tidings of his lamented death—came upon his many friends with a singular shock. One of the elements of the remarkable charm which distinguished him was his persistent youthfulness. His handsome face was always young; he had the voice and the bearing of buoyant youth; his enthusiasm and quick emotions were those of a pure-minded and high-spirited boy. His scorn of everything mean or base, his disregard of consequences in the pursuit of what he thought right, his frank expectation of that sympathy which he was so ready to give; his belief in the sincerity of others, being himself absolutely sincere; all these qualities, even more than his good looks and gallant bearing, gave the impression not only of a young man, but of one who would always be young. It is hard to think that the rigid limit of three score and ten years should be the term of so much activity and energy. But the fine vitality and power of such a character will survive his death. In the affection of those who knew him, as a model and example to those who admire him, he will live long as an enduring memory and a wholesome inspiration.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Sept. 30.—Ex-President Grover Cleveland left here for New York to-day on board Commodore Benedict's steam yacht Oneida. He will go from New York to Wilmington, Del., by train, to act as pall bearer at the funeral of his former Ambassador to England, the Hon. Thomas F. Bayard. Mr. Thurber accompanied Mr. Cleveland.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 30.—The train carrying the body of Thomas F. Bayard reached this city at 8:35 o'clock to-night. A crown of 1,500 people was at the Pennsylvania Railroad station when the train pulled in.

Mr. Bayard's remains were at once taken to Old Swedes' Church, where another large crowd had collected. The casket was placed in front of the chancel of the church, where it will remain until the services to-morrow afternoon. The Rev. Dr. G. W. Douglass of Tuxedo Park, N. J., will officiate.

The following have been selected as pall bearers: Grover Cleveland, John V. Craven, Thomas Craven, Salem, N. J.; Gov. Ebe Tunnell, Chancellor John R. Nicholson, Judge I. C. Grubbs, Dr. J. A. Draper, and Henry C. Banning of Wilmington; Henry W. Vryan of Washington, and George L. Rives of New York.

SCOTT INGLIS KILLS HIMSELF.

The Actor, Formerly a Member of Julia Arthur's Company, Sends a Bullet Into His Heart.

Scott Inglis, who was formerly a member of Julia Arthur's company, committed suicide last evening by shooting himself in the heart at his boarding house, 44 West Twenty-seventh Street. Inglis was in the habit of going on periodic carousals, and over a week ago he began drinking heavily and neglected to attend rehearsals. His landlady, Mrs. George Wickes, remonstrated with him, but he replied that he had inherited the craving for drink from his father, and could not get over it, although he has two brothers who do not drink.

In consequence of his neglect of his work, Manager Canby discharged him at the beginning of the week, and engaged W. S. Hart to take his place in the company. Inglis told Mrs. Wickes, and on her advice he called on Miss Arthur and asked to be re-engaged. On his return home he told his landlady that Miss Arthur said she could not re-engage him now, as his place was filled, but she would give him the first chance.

Inglis became greatly dejected at his ill-fortune and kept to his room, and seemed to be afraid lest the other boarders might know about his carousal. He made friends with one boarder, Dr. Rynear, and remarked to him yesterday morning that the best thing he (Inglis) could do would be to blow his brains out. Another friend, a Mr. Roylston, called on him last evening, and left him a few minutes before 6 o'clock, promising to return shortly. On reaching the street Royiston heard Inglis whistling to him from the window, and then he threw down his pass key, with the remark, "You can let yourself in with it when you return, old man."

A few minutes later a boarder by the name of Duncan heard a pistol shot in Inglis's room, and rushed down and told Mrs. Wickes he believed the actor had killed himself. When the door was broken open Inglis was found dead in bed. He was lying in his underclothes, and a red spot of blood on his shirt, just over the heart, showed where the bullet had entered. There was no blood flowing, as the hemorrhage was internal.

Inglis was thirty-five years old and was born in England, where he began his stage career when very young. About nine years ago he went to Australia as a member of Mrs. James Brown Potter's company, touring all the principal cities of that country and playing the second rôles in such productions as "Charlotte Corday," "Francillon," and "Cavalleria Rusticanna." He acted in these parts up to a year ago, when he came to this country to play the part of the Duke of Ormonde in Miss Arthur's play of "The Lady of Quality." During the last year of his stay in Australia he met Yda Hamilton, then a member of the Potter-Bellew company, who was then playing a minor part in "The Queen's Necklace." They returned to this country and were married about eleven months ago. He was engaged this year to play the part of Sir John Oxen, succeeding Edward Arden, who played the part last year. His wife is at present visiting relatives in Kentucky.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. JOHN R. HALPIN died yesterday at her home, 7 Albany Street, of heart failure. She was formerly Miss Horn, a teacher, who taught for many years in the Stone Street, Pearl Street, and Greenwich Street Public Schools. The funeral will be held to-morrow morning.

JOHN ROHRBACH died at his home, 518 Paterson Avenue, West Hoboken, on Thursday from heart disease. He was talking to his eldest son about some business affairs when he fell from his chair and died before a physician arrived. He was sixty years old.

PETER SCHRASS, who died at his home, in West Hoboken, on Thursday, was born in that town, then a part of Bergen County, in 1830. He had been prominently identified with the town affairs, and was successively a School Trustee, Councilman, and Commissioner of Assessments.

H. A. W. REEVES, fifty-five years old, an architect and mechanical engineer, having offices at 99 Cedar Street, and living at New Brighton, Staten Island, who was stricken with apoplexy in the Bank of Commerce Building Thursday, died yesterday morning at the Hudson Street Hospital.

MICHAEL J. ROCHFORD, fifty-five years old, died at his home, 267 Eighth Street, Jersey City yesterday of paralysis. He served through the civil war in a New York regiment, and was formerly in the coal business, but retired a year ago on account of failing health. He is survived by a widow and five children.

PETER MCQUADE died yesterday at his home in New Brighton, S. I., of acute gastritis. Mr. McQuade, who was sixty years old, was born in Ireland and came to America at an early age, locating in this city and engaging in the wholesale liquor business. He was a veteran of the civil war, having served as a Captain in the Sixty-ninth Volunteer Regiment. A widow, two daughters, and one son survive him.

Mrs. SUSAN MULFORD COREY, widow of James Corey, and one of the oldest residents of Orange, N. J., died yesterday at her home, 156 Centre Street, after a short illness. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Mulford, and was born in Hanover, Morris County, N. J., on Dec. 6, 1801. At the time of her death a sister, Mrs. Jane E. Condit, of Lima, Ohio, who is eighty-three years old, was visiting her. Another sister, Mrs. Ira H. Condit, of Roseland, N. J., who is eighty-seven years old, celebrated her fifty-sixth wedding anniversary a few weeks ago. Funeral services will be held Monday afternoon.

FUNERAL OF G. W. PHILLIPS.

Many Insurance Men Attend the Services at Rocky Hill.

The funeral of George W. Phillips, the Actuary of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, took place yesterday afternoon at Rocky Hill, N. J., where he died suddenly on Tuesday. The officers of the Equitable Society and large delegations from the clerical staff and agency corps of the Equitable and a representation from the Actuarial Society of America, of which Mr. Phillips was the Vice President, were present at the funeral services.

The pall bearers were Bloomfield J. Miller, President of the Actuarial Society of America, and Actuary of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, N. J.; Emory McClintock, Actuary of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and David Parks Fackler, Consulting Actuary; Israel C. Pierson, Secretary of the Actuarial Society of America and Actuary of the Washington Life Insurance Company; John B. Lunger, Managing Actuary of the New York Life Insurance Company, and Walter C. Nichols of the Actuarial Society of America.

Mr. Phillips was born at Salem, Mass., on Nov. 27, 1827, and was graduated from Harvard in 1847. After a dozen years of successful business experience he became the Actuary of the Equitable Society at its organization, in 1859, a post which he held up to the time of his death. It was generally admitted that in actuarial knowledge Mr. Phillips was second to none. He was eminent as a scholar and mathematician and master of the science in which he spent his life.

Commander Brownson's Mother Dead.

LYONS, N. Y., Sept. 30.—Mrs. Morton Brownson, mother of Commander Willard H. Brownson, United States Navy, died this evening, aged seventy-six. Besides the commander, two daughters and four sisters survive the deceased.

DECIDED TO KILL HIMSELF.

Reinner After Much Hesitation Spares His Wife and Ends His Life.

After some hours of indecision as to whether he would kill his wife or himself, Thomas J. Reinner made up his mind last night, stood beneath a motto of "Home, Sweet Home," in his rooms at 866 Boulevard, and shot himself in the head. Reinner was a bath rubber, thirty-three years old, and he had been out of employment for two weeks. His wife has for some time been janitress of the Boulevard flathouse, and lived there with her three children.

Thursday night Reinner, who was intoxicated, said to his wife: "I think I'll kill you to-morrow morning." Yesterday morning he bought a revolver and took it to show his wife. He said: "I don't know whether I'll kill you or myself. Anyhow, I guess I'll wait until night." Mrs. Reinner, who was much alarmed, sent for her sister, and they were together, with Mrs. Reinner's three children, when the man stumbled into the house again. "You look happy here," said Reinner; "I guess I'll kill myself." Then he drew his new revolver, put it behind his right ear, pulled the trigger, and fell to the floor, dead.

DEATH OF CHARLES F. ALLEN.

Member of the Council from the Second District Passes Away.

Charles F. Allen, ex-Quarantine Commissioner, a member of the City Council from the Second District, died suddenly yesterday at his home, 153 West Forty-fifth Street. He was about sixty years old, and was in the insurance business at 256 Broadway, and also a dealer in real estate. He was President of the American Institute, and at one time an officer of the Great Marine Insurance Company. At the time of his death he was Corresponding Secretary of the Insurance Clerks' Mutual Benefit Association. A widow and several grown-up children survive him. The Council will take action in regard to his death on Tuesday.

The charter provides for such a vacancy as follows:

"Any vacancy which may occur in the Council or the Board of Aldermen shall be filled by election, by either of said bodies respectively, by a majority of all the members elected thereto; and the person so elected to fill any such vacancy shall serve for the unexpired portion of the term." Both Council and Board of Aldermen are Democratic, and a Tammany man will undoubtedly be chosen to fill Mr. Allen's place.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

As a dressing and color restorer, PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM never fails to satisfy. HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15 cts.

A.—Carpet Cleansing, T. M. Stewart, 326 7TH AV. Tel. 1,132—38th. Established 1863.

MARRIED.

DALE—MESSINGER.—At Christ Church, New Brunswick, N. J., on Sept. 28, by the Right Rev. John Scarborough, D. D., Bishop of New Jersey, assisted by the Revs. E. B. Joyce and C. E. Phelps, Emily Neilson, daughter of the late Daniel Messinger, to the Rev. William Dutton Dale, rector of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, New Brunswick, N. J.

SWAYNE—SIEBENECK.—At 3 P. M. on Wednesday, Sept. 28, 1898, in Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, Pittsburg, Penn., by the Rev. John Crockar White, D. D., assisted by the Rev. Alfred Arundel, D. D., Noah Hayes Swayne, second, of New York City and Christine, daughter of Joseph George Siebeneck of Allegheny, Penn.

DIED.

BELL.—On Thursday at midnight, at her residence, 205 West 56th St., Louisa Sadler Bell, wife of the late Edwin Q. Bell.
Funeral services will be held at Zion and St. Timothy's Church, 57th St., between 8th and 9th Avs., on Sunday at 2 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.
Charleston and Savannah papers please copy.

FROST.—At Garden City, Sept. 30, 1898, Sarah Frost, widow of the late Jacob Frost.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

HALL.—In Bangor, Ireland, on Saturday, Sept. 17, 1898, the Rev. John Hall, D. D., LL. D., pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York.
Funeral services at the church Tuesday, Oct. 4, 1898, at 3 P. M. Friends will kindly refrain from sending flowers. Members of the congregation will be admitted at the lecture room door on 55th St. from 2 to 2:45 P. M., after which hour the doors will be open to the public.

HOLBROOK.—At Brattleborough, Vt., Sept. 29, Anna Morrison, wife of William C. Holbrook and daughter of the late Thomas C. Chalmers, M. D.
Funeral at Brattleborough, Vt., Sunday, Oct. 2, at 2 P. M.

MINOR.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Sept. 29, 1898, Anna Pierrepont Minor, daughter of the late James M. and Ellen J. Minor.
Funeral at Grace Church, corner of Hicks St. and Grace Court, Brooklyn, at 3 P. M. Saturday, Oct. 1.
Virginia papers please copy.

RINTOUL.—At New Brighton, S. I., Sept. 30, James Rintoul, aged eighty-one.
Funeral Monday, Oct. 3, at 11 A. M. from 6 Tompkins Av., St. George, S. I. Boat leaves South Ferry at 10 A. M.

WEEKS.—Suddenly, at his residence, 646 Madison Av., on Thursday, Sept. 29, Samuel Weeks, aged fifty-eight years.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence at 11 o'clock Monday morning, Oct. 3. Interment at Woodlawn.

DEATHS REPORTED SEPT. 30.

Manhattan and the Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Sept.
ASOR, Bozena, 309 E. 70th St	28	29
AUNT, Percy E., Waukegan, Ill	20	29
ALLEN, Charles F., 153 W. 45th St	64	30
BURKE, John, 746 Greenwich St	38	28
BURGESS, Isaac, 126 7th Av	53	28
BECKER, Louis N., 337 E. 6th St	1	29
BALDWIN, Howard A., 323 W. 17th	42	28
BURNS, Mary A., Home for Little Sisters of the Poor	78	29
BURROUGHS, Edward, St. Luke's Hospital	18	29
CONRAN, Thomas, 42 W. 48th St	25	28
COLEMAN, Daniel, 216 W. 39th St	30	29
CARPENTER, John, Loudenville, O	27	29
CARR, Nora, 139 W. 30th St	69	28
CLONON, Owen, 402 E. 48th St	52	58
CALANNIA, Angelo, 7 Extra Place	24	29
CROWE, William, 351 W. 38th St	25	29
CRUSE, Catherine, 536 E. 14th St	32	29
CHILSON, Virginia, 690 9th Av	75	29
DODY, Catherine, 536 E. 84th St	1	28
DUFFY, Ann, 792 11th Av	51	28
DOWLINE, Ellen, 312 Avenue A	70	29
DINEY, Katie, 522 W. 27th St	1	24
ENRIGHT, Annie, 65 E. 85th St	50	29
EISELE, William, 702 E. 170th St	62	27
FINNEGAN, Philip, 500 W. 28th St	26	29
FINN, Patrick, 515 W. 48th St	2	29
FERNHOLY, Frank, 1,414 2d Av	58	30
FARREL, Bridget, Manhattan State Hospital	67	28
FLANAGAN, Owen W., 228 Willis Av	52	27
FOLEY, John, Manhattan Hospital	33	28
GALLAGHER, John, 311 E. 105th St	19	28
GILLAN, Mary, 28 Lewis St	1	29
GOLDSTEIN, Jennie, 84 Norfolk St	3	30
GEDDY, James A. W., 52 S. 5th Av	58	29
GARVEY, Kate, College Av. and St. John's Av	3	28
GELERT, Carl W., 804 7th Av	2	29
HAVANAGH, Isabella, 122 E. 127th	1	29
HARKEN, Mary A., 530 W. 39th St	4	27
HORTZMAN, Bertha, 502 W. 16th St	49	29
HODIK, Anton, 420 E. 73d St	59	27
HOUBEN, Emily, 535 E. 135th St	67	28
HAURSHAW, Rose A., 540 W. 53d St	53	29
KILLEN, Agnes, 527 W. 49th St	19	29
KRONENGOLD, Arnold, 20 E. 114th	59	27
KOEHLER, Tony, 407 E. 5th St	1	27
KEITEL, Louise, 609 W. 131st St	1	30
KRAEMER, Mary, 3,493 3d Av	68	28
KNAB, Philip A., 239 Sullivan St	3	28
LYONS, Catherine, 494 1st Av	57	28
LIFTMAN, Abraham, 13 Rutgers Pl	53	30
LUCAS, Edgar, 98 Charlton St	3	29
LINDSAY, William, 7 Bowery	35	29
LOUTHER, Mary, 151 8th Av	67	29
MOONEY, James, 320 E. 27th St	6	28
MORRISON, Mary E., 370 Cherry St	2	28
MISERINO, Josephine, 32 Hamilton	22	28
McGLONE, Martin, 73 Vandam St	53	28
McKENNA, Catherine, 1,495 Lenox Av	46	27
NEVINS, Edward, 689 6th Av	45	28
NEUSANGER, Philip, 321 E. 10th St	24	28
O'CONNOR, Kate, Almshouse Hosp	52	28
O'CONNOR, Annie, 54 E. 101st St	63	28
PEPPA, Peppina, 190 Mulberry St	2	30
REILLY, Thomas, 422 E. 115th St	58	29
RYAN, Catherine, 234 E. 76th St	52	28
REILLY, Patrick, 167 E. 85th St	70	29
RATHCAMP, Sadie, 19 Hancock St	2	29
RIGNEY, James C., Marion Av. and King's Bridge Road	44	25
SCIORLINO, Rosalie, 237 E. 26th St	68	28
SCHUEBH, Sophia, 782 Columbus Av	67	28
SCHLOSSER, Rosalia, 135 W. 98th St	[illegible]	28
STOTES, James E., 60 Cedar St	[illegible]	29
SAYRES, Mary, 11 Jay St	[illegible]	25
STURZBACH, Theodore, 544 E. 117th	24	[illegible]
STANTON, Bridget, 542 W. 46th St	72	[illegible]
SUMNER, Caroline, 245 W. 124th St	55	30
TONKING, J. Henry, 117 E. 102d St	24	29
THOMPSON, Samuel, 264 W. Houston	2	29
WEBSTER, Lydia, 15 Cornelia St	69	28
WERTZ, Francis X., 246 W. 19th St	55	28
WENZE, Oscar, 770 E. 173d St	54	26
WALSH, Annie, 670 Water St	1	29
WILCOX, Thomas F., 435 W. 30th	15	29

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Sept.
AGRULLO, Angella, 10 Union St	1	29
BREIVOGEL, H., 124 Jefferson Av	34	28
BEOR, George, 431 Marcy Av	1	29
BROWN, Jane, 106 Walworth St	49	29
BIRKEL, William, 381 Ralph Av	1	28
BECK, John, 157 Dean St	2	29
CARGILL, William, 193 Blake Av	1	28
CORDES, Gertrude, 76 Powers St	1	28
DIECK, Henry, 261 Vernon Av	80	28
DE SANTO, Mary, 101 Troutman St	1	29
DRYDEN, Christina, 82 Montague St	1	30
DAILY, Charles, 34 Stagg St	3	[illegible]
DUNNE, Daniel, L. I. State Hosp	65	29
EVERS, Charles, 124 Dumont St	46	27
EBERLE, Charley, 91 Gerry St	24	28
FRANKEL, Harry, 70 Varick St., N. Y	7	30
FOX, Frederick, 961 Grand St	59	28
GEIGER, Christina, 870 Putnam Av	36	29
GULLIKSEN, Gustaf, 143 Union St	3	29
HARSCHER, Frederick, 173 Meeker St	83	28
HUMPHRIES, Anne, 330 Atlantic Av	22	30
HUGHES, James, 286 22d St	2	29
JOHNSTON, Sarah, 355 Halsey St	82	29
KLEIN, Agita, 355 Linden St	68	29
KORTTZER, Kelman, 67 Walton St	1	30
KUNZ, Emil, 356 Bergen St	19	28
MOORE, John, 110 Baltic St	6	30
MACCULLO, Rosi, 1,957 Broadway	1	29
MILLIGAN, Emma, Bay 10th St. and Bath Av	33	27
McCARTIE, C., 835 Manhattan Av	77	29
NEAL, Anna, 1,413 Dean St	20	29
O'BRIEN, Julia, 222 Berry St	1	29
OTTO, Fredericka, 255 Jefferson St	58	29
PASILLO, Donetto, 859 3d Av	1	29
RAUTH, Elizabeth, 132 Bushwick Av	57	28
RUST, Lizzie, 57 Snediker Av	13	29
ROSENBERGER, Esther, 77 B'way	63	29
SAUSE, Leroy, 171 Cooper St	1	29
SAMPSON, John, Kingston Av. Hosp	2	29
SEARSTADT, Edith, 1,116 Pacific St	1	29
SCOTT, Louis, 291 Hooper St	46	28
SPARKS, Mildred, 137 Ainslie St	1	28
SEAVER, Fred, 762 5th Av	55	28
TUNISON, Mabel, 98 Richmond St	1	28
VANDERNOTT, Emma, Neck Road	1	28
VANDEYHTEN, R., 180 Floyd St	89	28
WESSLER, George, 676 Myrtle Av	1	29

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.

Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,
35 WALL STREET.
New York, October 1, 1898.

To the Holders of the
Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant General First Mortgage Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Holders of bonds of the above issue are hereby given an opportunity to convert the same into prior lien 4 per cent. Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, on the basis of
$1,150 Prior Lien Bonds for each $1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds.

Accrued interest on the General First Mortgage Bonds from July 1st to October 1st, 1898, will be paid in cash at time of conversion.

The right is reserved to withdraw this offer at any time without notice.

General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., cor. Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By C. S. MELLEN, President.

To the Holders of
Staten Island Rapid Transit
First Mortgage 6s, Due 1913.

The property upon which your bonds are a first mortgage earned last year over three times the amount necessary to pay your interest. The receiver, although offered a loan to tide over temporary embarrassment, has seen fit to default. Bondholders should unite to prevent their 6% investment being disturbed. We request the deposit of bonds with us to aid us in securing an order of court for the receiver to pay this interest and to preserve the integrity of the first mortgage as against floating debt or the interests of junior securities that would be benefited by seeing your bonds replaced by others drawing a lower rate of interest.

Bondholders in New York can deliver their bonds to Dick Bros. & Co., Bankers, 30 Broad St., New York, for transmission to us.

The Investment Company of Philad'a,
310 Chestnut St.,
Philad'a, Pa.

TO HOLDERS OF PREFERRED BONDS OF INDIANA, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, MATURING JANUARY 1, 1900:

The Peoria and Eastern Railway Company has arranged for the extension of the above-mentioned bonds to April 1, 1940, with interest from October 1, 1898, at four per cent. per annum, payable April 1 and October 1.

Bondholders may present their bonds at the office of this Company at any time on and after October 1, 1898, for the purpose of having the same stamped, and extension agreement and new coupon sheets attached. Existing coupons maturing on and after January 1, 1899, will be detached and canceled. Bondholders so presenting bonds will be entitled to receive in cash an amount equal to interest on same at seven per cent. from July 1, 1898, to October 1, 1898, and at three per cent. from October 1, 1898, to January 1, 1900.

In case of holders not desiring to extend, this Company will purchase their bonds at par and interest at seven per cent. from July 1 to October 1, 1898, and at three per cent. from October 1, 1898, to January 1, 1900.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By E. F. HYDE, Second Vice President.

Oregon Short Line Railroad Co.
INCOME B INTEREST.

On and after October 1, 1898, interest payable on that date on Oregon Short Line Railroad Company Income B bonds will be paid at the rate of thirty dollars ($30) on each $1,000 bond, and fifteen dollars ($15) on each $500 bond, upon presentation and surrender of coupons Nos. 1 and 2 from said bonds, at the office of **The State Trust Company,** 100 Broadway, New York, or at the **Office of the Company,** 37 Ames Building, Boston.

T. K. CUMMINS, Jr., Treasurer.
Boston, September 30, 1898.

Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Co.
First Mortgage (Lake Erie Division) Bonds.

The undersigned, as Trustee under a Mortgage or Deed of Trust made by the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company, dated July 1, 1886, hereby gives notice that the Coupons upon the First Mortgage Bonds of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company, (Lake Erie Division,) which are due and payable October 1st, 1898, will be paid upon presentation at the office of The Mercantile Trust Company, in the City of New York.

The Mercantile Trust Company,
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
New York, October 1, 1898.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, Surplus 1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market weak.

After showing further encouraging strength in the first hour yesterday, the stock market weakened later, and thereafter declines were general throughout the list. Again it was the weakness of the industrial shares that adversely affected all prices. In Sugar Trust, Tobacco, Leather preferred, and the Rubber stocks there were sensational breaks that for the time being chilled the bullish sentiment which, earlier in the day, promised advances in the standard shares.

Considering the extreme weakness of the industrial group, the general market showed much firmness. None of the standard stocks made more than fractional declines, persistent buying by strong interests preventing anything approaching a break.

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Sugar and Tobacco were again sensationally weak, and two other industrials—Rubber and Leather—jumped into prominence with new weakness. Of the latter stocks as well as of the former there was aggressive selling, all of it apparently coming from the same quarter. The Street looked upon the breaks in the Rubber stocks and in Leather preferred simply as the result of new liquidation by people who some time ago were conspicuously identified with the bull side of the industrial shares, and who are now getting out of their stock for some reason unknown to the Street—first out of Sugar Trust, then out of Tobacco, and now out of Leather and Rubber.

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Apart from the breaks in the industrials, the market was featureless. There were no new developments to influence prices, and the whole market moved in sympathy with the industrial game. In some quarters, however, there was shown encouraging firmness. This was true of the Pacific stocks and other standard shares. Brooklyn Rapid Transit was one of the strongest stocks on the list, gaining over a point in the face of the general weakness.

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Money continued easy all day, although many loans were called by the banks because of October disbursements due to-day. Call funds were in liberal supply at 3½ per cent., and sixty-day money was easily obtainable at the same figure.

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Government bonds were steady. There were sales of $1,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 127; $10,000 ditto, registered, at 127; $194,500 3s, when issued, at 105⅛@105⅜@105⅛, and $300, ditto, small, at 104¾.

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In State securities, $5,000 Tennessee Settlement 3s sold at 92½.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil pf	½	Great North. pf	½
Am. Tel. & Cable	1¼	Hawaiian Sugar	3
Brook. R. T.	1¼	Pullman Car	1⅞
Chi. Term. Trans.	½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	¾
Gen. Electric, old	½	Standard R. & T.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	1¾	Consol. Ice	1
Am. Malting Co	1¼	Evans. & T. H.	1
Am. Malting Co. pf.	1¾	Gen. Electric, new	1¼
Am. Sp. Mfg	¾	Illinois Steel	2¾
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	1½	Illinois Central	1
Am. Sugar Ref	2⅜	Inter. Paper Co	1
Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	2½	Louis. & Nash	⅞
Am. Tobacco	2⅞	Manhattan Con	½
Am. Tobacco pf.	4½	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	1¼
B. & O. 2d in. pd.	⅜	Minnesota Iron	1⅛
Brook. Union Gas	1⅞	Minn. Iron t. r.	2
Central Pacific	¾	N. Y. Central	½
Chi., Bur. & Q.	¾	Northern Pacific	½
Chi. & East Ill.	¾	People's Gas Chi.	¾
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	⅝	St. Paul, M. & M.	1
Chi. & Northwest	¾	Tenn. Coal & Iron	⅞
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	¾	Third Avenue	6
Col. H. Coal & Iron	1¼	U. S. Leather pf.	1½
Col., H. V. & Tol.	1¼	U. S. Rubber	5⅛
Consol Gas	2¼	U. S. Rubber pf.	3¾

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ches. & O. R. & A. 2d con	1¼	Hous. & Tex. con. 6s.	2½
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. 4s	1	U. P. coll tr. 4½s	1
		U. P., D. & G. 1st t. r.	1¼

Bonds Declined.

Brook. W. & W. 5s.	1	Lehigh & W. con	2½
Cen. of N. J. 5s, reg.	1	Ohio & M. 1st Spg.	1
C., C., C. & St. L. 1st, St. L. 4s	1¼	Stand. R. & T. 6s.	1¼
Col. Mid. 4s	2	T. C. & I. 1st Bir.	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 3@4 per cent., closing at 3½ per cent.

Time money, 3½ per cent. for sixty days, 3½@4 per cent. for ninety days, and 4 per cent. for four, five, and six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $134,361,110; balance, $6,741,055; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $648,596.

Money on call in London at 2½@3 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 2⅝ per cent. for short and 2⅝@2 11-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market dull. Posted rates were $4.82 for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81½@$4.81⅝ for sixty days, $4.84@4.84⅛ for demand, $4.84½@$4.84⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.80¾@$4.81½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23¾, less 1-16c, for long, and 5.22½ for short, reichsmarks at 94¼ and 94⅞, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40 1-16@40⅛.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—5@15c discount. Boston—17@20c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ½c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par@25c premium; over the counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ⅜, to 110⅜; Louisville and Nashville, ⅜, to 57⅜; Union Pacific preferred, ¼, to 67½, and Erie, ¼, to 14⅛. Declined—Illinois Central, ¼, to 114¼, and Pennsylvania, ¼, to 60⅛. Atchison sold at 13, Canadian Pacific at 88⅝, New York Central at 119½, Erie first preferred at 37, Reading at 9¼, and Northern Pacific preferred at 79. British consols were firm, at 109 15-16 for money and 110⅛ for the account.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $1,698,128, against $1,698,401 last week and $1,903,967 for the corresponding week last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $1,786,899, against $1,758,214 last week and $1,887,263 in the same week of last year.

PULLMAN'S PALACE CAR.

Pullman's Palace Car stock was notably strong yesterday despite the general weakness of the market. It sold up to 189⅞, at which price it closed with a net gain of nearly two points for the day. Much of the buying came from people who are well informed as to the company's affairs. Regarding Pullman's recent strength, Wall Street interests more or less identified with the property are authorities for the statement that for twenty-six days of September the company's earnings have increased on an average of $7,000 a day. It is furthermore stated that the company is earning 10 per cent. on the whole authorized capital stock, and semi-official intimations are that it will hereafter not be the policy of the company to accumulate large surpluses. The 50 per cent. dividend is yet to come off the price of Pullman, and people who have been watching its market course point out that it will look especially cheap at the lower quotation to be so established.

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the third week of September to-day will cover seventy-one roads, and will show 7.21 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

		Increase.	Decrease.
Alabama Gt. Southern.	$37,653	$7,751	....
Ann Arbor	23,562	868	....
Atlantic & Danville	13,286	1,022	....
Balt. & Ohio S. W.	143,172	5,592	....
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	83,089	8,880	....
Bur., Ced. Rap. & Nor.	118,961	15,275	....
Canadian Pacific	555,000	17,000	....
Central of Georgia	108,685	....	11,729
Chattanooga Southern	943	....	139
Chesapeake & Ohio	234,394	17,589	....
Chicago & East Ill.	104,879	8,647	....
Chicago Great Western.	141,931	27,089	....
Chi., Ind. & Louisville.	78,037	3,877	....
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	838,748	118,314	....
Chi. Term. Transfer	22,975	772	....
Chicago & W. Michigan	51,044	17,609	....
Cle., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	301,309	15,364	....
Cle., Lorain & Wheel.	31,663	1,534	....
Denver & Rio Grande	188,000	24,400	....
Det., G. Rap. & West.	35,642	9,192	....
Det. & Lima Northern.	8,917	155	....
Evans. & Indianapolis.	7,375	1,155	....
Evans. & Terre Haute.	22,312	....	3,345
Flint & Pere Marquette	65,366	7,923	....
Ft. Worth & Rio G.	12,735	3,067	....
Georgia	34,252	....	5,845
Georgia & Alabama	26,437	....	974
Grand Rapids & Ind.	47,112	6,005	....
Cin., Rich. & Ft. W.	8,564	492	....
Traverse City	822	....	141
Mus., G. Rap. & Ind.	2,664	....	74
Grand Trunk / Chi. & Grand Trunk / Det., G. H. & M.	520,915	....	16,948
International & Gt. N.	105,628	7,897	....
Iowa Central	48,672	10,762	....
Kanawha & Michigan	12,083	4,399	....
Kan. City, Ft. S. & M.	78,525	....	16,744
Kan. City, Mem. & B.	21,513	660	....
Kan. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	70,002	8,504	....
Kan. City Sub. Belt	13,639	4,114	....
Lake Erie & Western	79,140	4,863	....
Louis., Evans. & St. L.	33,945	72	....
Louisville & Nashville.	459,740	30,695	....
Mexican Central	193,623	12,997	....
Minneapolis & St. Louis	46,200	....	3,279
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	110,586	15,742	....
Mo., Kansas & Texas	297,779	18,879	....
Mo. Pac. & Iron Mtn.	519,000	....	10,000
Central Branch	19,000	....	5,000
N. Y., Ont. & Western.	74,935	109	....
Norfolk & Western	240,344	11,342	....
Northern Alabama	4,356	1,014	....
Northern Pacific	663,233	54,936	....
Ohio River	28,540	1,124	....
Oregon R. R. & Nav.	196,373	14,657	....
Peoria, Dec. & Evans.	18,835	1,072	....
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie.	42,112	30,458	....
Pittsburg & Western	73,742	8,860	....
Rio Grande Southern.	10,207	3,326	....
Rio Grande Western	64,900	....	3,700
St. Joseph & Gd. Island	26,200	....	1,196
St. Louis & San Fran.	138,525	....	2,666
St. Louis Southwestern.	131,344	14,217	....
Southern Railway	514,713	59,931	....
Texas & Pacific	149,340	....	15,826
Toledo & Ohio Central.	35,328	9,725	....
Toledo, St. L. & K. C.	45,725	346	....
Wabash	310,673	38,975	....
Wheeling & Lake Erie.	32,830	7,086	....
Wisconsin Central	111,277	....	1,038
Total, (71 roads)	$8,893,045	$696,334	$98,644
Net inc., (7.21 p. c.)	....	597,690	....

MORE TOBACCO TROUBLES.

It was rumored in Wall Street yesterday that the American Tobacco Company has within the past few days fallen upon new trouble. The management of one of the properties which was to have gone into the plug combination, it is said, is now charging bad faith, and the stockholders of the concern are reported as about to sue the trust for $1,000,000 damages on those grounds. These rumors are at their best vague, but they received yesterday much attention in well-informed quarters.

STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT.

Inquiries made yesterday at the offices of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company regarding the rumors of the company's intention to default on the October interest on the 6 per cent. bonds, disclosed the fact that, acting under instructions from Baltimore, the interest is to be defaulted upon.

Apropos of this matter, some interesting correspondence has passed between Mr. Joshua Van Smith, the receiver of the property, and the Philadelphia house of Dick Brothers & Co., which represents large holdings of the bonds. Upon hearing of the intended default, Messrs. Dick Brothers & Co. wired Mr. Van Smith as follows:

"Referring to the rumor of default on Staten Island Rapid Transit first 6s, as the official figures show your net earnings are over three times the interest, if you are not in funds to pay this interest, we will be glad to purchase receiver's certificates to the amount of $30,000, to be issued in legal shape satisfactory to our counsel. Representing a considerable interest in the mortgage, we will resist in the courts any attempt to divert earnings toward other payments than this first mortgage interest."

This was followed by the following letter from the firm to the receiver:

"According to the accounts submitted to us, the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company for last year, after paying taxes and rentals, earned net $222,531, being a surplus of $162,531 over and above the first mortgage interest. With such a state of affairs, it would seem to us as if a default was unnecessary, and could only result in demoralization among investors, which we do not suppose you, as an officer of the company, acting in the interest of conserving the property, would approve of.

"We therefore offer you our services to place you in funds, as stated by the above telegram.

"We write this letter, as we have placed a large number of these bonds among our clients, whose interest we propose to protect to the best of our ability."

Mr. Van Smith's reply was as follows:

"I have your telegram. I as receiver do not deem it wise at present to apply to the court for authority to issue receiver's certificates to pay interest."

And as a result of this correspondence, there appears in this morning's financial advertising columns a call by the Investment Company of Philadelphia for deposits of bonds to aid in securing an order of court for the receiver to pay the interest and "preserve the integrity of the first mortgage, as against floating debt or the interests of junior securities that would be benefited by seeing the bonds replaced by others drawing a lower rate of interest."

TRANSACTIONS IN SEPTEMBER.

September transactions in railroad and miscellaneous bonds fell off nearly one-half as compared with the previous month. The total was $48,724,200, against $92,753,200 in August, $71,226,260 in July, $70,140,060 in June, $54,090,160 in May, $27,355,000 in April, $50,844,370 in March, $95,671,910 in February, $92,990,200 in January, and $68,127,190 in September last year.

The dealings in Government bonds aggregated $3,984,100, against $5,197,300 in August, $2,557,600 in July, $361,500 in June, $401,000 in May, $1,111,300 in April, $913,800 in March, $463,500 in February, $806,900 in January, and $564,200 in September last year.

The transactions in State bonds amounted to $415,000, against $1,016,400 in August, $133,500 in July, $197,400 in June, $159,500 in May, $77,000 in April, $259,000 in March, $159,000 in February, $112,200 in January, and $79,000 in September last year.

The aggregate of transactions in all classes of bonds was $53,123,300, against $98,966,950 in August, $73,917,360 in July, $70,698,960 in June, $54,650,660 in May, $28,543,320 in April, $52,017,470 in March, and $68,770,390 in September last year.

The dealings in stocks amounted to 9,373,309 shares, against 12,014,846 in August, 4,784,803 in July, 9,100,697 in June, 9,174,552 in May, 5,996,908 in April, 9,947,661 in March, 8,978,576 in February 9,216,694 in January, and 13,089,315 in September last year.

Transactions in railroad and miscellaneous bonds since Jan. 1 aggregate $603,795,870, against $399,770,748 for the corresponding period last year; in Government bonds, $13,797,000, against $8,858,200; in State bonds, $2,530,000, against $1,189,500. Total in all classes of bonds, $619,122,870, against $325,400,868, an increase of $293,722,002.

Dealings in stocks since Jan. 1 aggregate 78,588,037 shares, against 56,984,062 for the corresponding period last year, an increase of 21,603,975 shares.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Arrival of further amounts of gold from Europe.

Increasing traffic over the St. Paul Road and statement for fourth week of September due Monday expected to be in keeping with recent handsome showings.

Application to the Stock Exchange to list £1,025,000 additional Lake Erie and Western second 5s.

Declaration of the regular Lackawanna dividend.

Option to holders of Pacific bonds to receive payment in full with interest to Jan. 1, now expired, extended to October on the same terms.

Application to Stock Exchange to list Federal Steel securities expected to be made about Oct. 10.

Arrangement practically completed for reorganization of New Orleans Traction Company.

Heavy orders for new equipment placed by a number of prominent railroad lines.

Refusal of several roads in Southwestern Passenger Association to pay fines imposed for violation of agreement.

Decrease of $273 in imports of dry goods for the week as compared with the previous week, and decrease of $205,839 for the corresponding week last year.

Increase of $21,355 in St. Paul and Duluth's gross earnings for August. Total for month the best showing in ten years. Net earnings from July to Aug. 31 show an increase of $30,000.

Decrease of $43,278 in Union Pacific's gross earnings for August, but increase of $389,509 since July 1.

DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their weekly review of trade, Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. to-day will say:

"Changes are all for the better excepting the fall of cotton to the lowest point for fifty years, and even the lowest prices of 1848, considering difference of qualities, were perhaps not lower than prices this week. After sales at 5.31 cents on Monday, there has been a slight recovery, with hope that so low a price might prove the bottom, but with a good crop the lowest price of a year has never been reached in its first month. If there were not on hand commercial and mill stocks unusually large, or if manufacturing were more successful, early recovery might seem probable, but the heavy fall in material has affected the demand for goods, causing buyers to expect still lower prices for them, although after the decline last week goods now average lower than ever before. While the stagnation in wool continues, with sales even smaller than in the same month of the panic year, 1893, numerous mills have started temporarily, in order to get out sample pieces. There has been no quotable decline in wool, and scarcely any in goods, the recent reduction having stimulated a larger demand.

"The demand for boots and shoes seems a little better, and recorded shipments have been larger than in September of any previous year except the last, and larger than in any other year from Jan. 1 to date. It is stated that heavy sales of hemlock sole have been quietly made at prices not known, and therefore possibly at concessions, while quotations for other qualities of leather are lower, but, except in Texas hides, prices at Chicago are unchanged.

"In the minor metals slight weakness in tin and lead does not indicate smaller consumption, while copper is strong at 12¼ cents for lake, and spelter strong at 4.32½c. Nickel is higher at 35 to 38 cents, and tin plates unchanged, in spite of the enormous increase in production, though the desire to push smaller works into the consolidation, which now commands 114 mills, is said to threaten temporary decline.

"With pig iron firm everywhere, in spite of the extraordinary output, and Bessemer held at $10.40 at Pittsburg, while Valley producers report 230,000 tons sold for delivery before June next, the consumption is evidently growing. The week's reported contracts include one for 17,000 tons of pipe from basic steel by the Standard Oil Company, material for 2,000 cars ordered by the Pennsylvania, structural work for many ordinary and two large buildings, and heavy orders for plates, partly for two lake vessels and partly for Eastern shipyards, which have larger business than ever. The demand for iron bars, owing to increased use of steel, is in some quarters below expectation, and shipments are less active at Pittsburg, though the mills are full of orders. Rail producers are negotiating a new compact, and the usual Eastern price, $18, is said to be shaded in some quarters while it is pending. But car, locomotive, bridge, and structural work is exceedingly heavy, and there are no signs of decrease in the demand."

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Bradstreet's report of the state of trade will say to-day:

"Though rather quieter conditions are reportable in a number of lines of trade, the volume of business doing the country over is a very heavy one, slightly smaller, so far as bank clearings would indicate, than in September one year ago, but comparing very favorably with corresponding periods in all preceding years. While the edge appears to have been taken off the active demand for some time noted in the West and Northwest, and the imposition of yellow fever quarantines and the low price of cotton in the South have hurt trade in that section, there have been, on the other hand, rather better reports received from the leading Eastern and Middle State cities, pointing to a fuller development of the long-expected Fall trade.

"Bank clearings for the week aggregate $1,240,904,000, 6.4 per cent. smaller than those of last week, but 1.8 per cent. larger than in this week a year ago, 39 per cent. larger than in 1896, and 9 per cent. heavier than in 1893. With the exception of a slight decrease reported as compared with the corresponding week of 1891, weekly bank clearings are therefore heavier than ever before known at this time. Indications point to a total for September in the neighborhood of $5,400,000,000, smaller by 2 per cent. than in September a year ago, and by a slightly larger percentage than in August, but heavily in excess of any preceding September on record.

"Continued warm weather has checked distribution of heavy clothing in the West and Northwest. Chicago dry goods jobbers, however, are still behind on orders. Pig iron sales are reported larger and hardware and groceries are active. Fewer buyers are reported in St. Louis, but shipments on business already booked are very heavy. While large buyers have covered their requirements, a number of orders for pig iron are being booked by smaller foundries. Activity in building is reflected in the good demand and firm prices for lumber and hardware. Denver reports the jobbing trade this season 20 per cent. ahead of last year, and a large crowd of buyers are expected at the carnival next week. Kansas City, Omaha, and Louisville report continued good business, with collections favorable.

"The holding of wheat by farmers in the Northwest is credited with making collections rather slower than anticipated. On the Pacific Coast a good business is doing, and the situation in California has been much improved by widespread rains. Reports that an English syndicate is trying to secure control of the fruit-canning industry of the coast are partly confirmed by the purchase of one cannery by its representatives. Trade is improving at Puget Sound and Columbia River points. Portland reports collections affected by the holding of wheat. Manufacturing is active at Tacoma, and September wheat receipts at Seattle were the heaviest in the city's history. Yellow fever quarantines are complained of throughout the entire Lower Mississippi Valley.

"Low prices of cotton in South Atlantic and Gulf States are credited with checking Fall trade, but at points in the South north of the cotton belt a satisfactory business is doing. Baltimore reports more buyers in town and collections seasonable. The gain in demand and distribution noted at Philadelphia and New York is maintained, and many lines of business are reported active. Business in wholesale dry goods at the latter city, however, and at Boston and Philadelphia continues below expectations. Wool is slow of sale on hand-to-mouth demand, and better European prices for foreign wool are reflected in shipments of bonded Australian wool from Boston to London.

"Business failures for the third quarter of 1898 were the smallest for at least six years past, but because of one very large failure in September the liabilities are larger than one year ago. For the nine months' period the total number of failures is 8,855, 10 per cent. fewer than in 1897 and 21 per cent. smaller than in 1896, though 19 per cent. larger than in 1892. Liabilities involved aggregate $102,197,887, 13 per cent. smaller than last year, 40 per cent. smaller than in 1896, and 69 per cent. smaller than in 1891, but 32 per cent. larger than in 1892. The percentage of assets to liabilities reflects the return of normal conditions in a proportion, one to the other, of 51 per cent., against 55 per cent. a year ago, 58 per cent. two years ago, and 70 per cent. in 1893.

"Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 5,306,879 bushels, against 5,024,927 bushels last week, 5,834,246 bushels in this week one year ago, 4,215,794 bushels in 1896, 2,613,866 bushels in 1895, and 3,243,100 bushels in 1894. Since July 1 this year the exports of wheat aggregate 46,500,897 bushels, against 56,144,771 bushels during the same period of 1897. Corn exports for the week aggregate 2,530,076 bushels, as against 2,626,290 bushels last week, 3,108,601 bushels in the corresponding week of 1897, 3,165,605 bushels in 1896, 1,383,754 bushels in 1895, and 98,000 bushels in 1894. Since July 1 this year corn exports aggregate 35,895,241 bushels, against 41,508,592 bushels last year."

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	215	217
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	27	28
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	59	60½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	108	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	51½	53½
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	98	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	350	370
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	114½	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d.	98	101
Kings County Elevated	5	5¾
Kings County inc	9½	10½
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1½	3½
New Orleans Traction pf	8	11
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consols	114½	116
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14½	16½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	95	98

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	96½	99
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	97	99
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	70	72
Union Ferry	37	39
Union Ferry bonds	101	103

Natural Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87¾
Lafayette Gas Company stock	83	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	52	56
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	70	71

Illuminating Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam common	26	26½
Amsterdam preferred	64½	65½
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	99½	100½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	21	22½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95½	96½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	89
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	80	83
Mutual of New York	317½	327½
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex int	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex int	108	109
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	47	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	82
Standard Gas, New York	128	133
Standard Gas, New York, pref	155	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	87	90
Western Gas	86½	87
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	104

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note	39	40
American Typefounders'	50	53
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	74
Federal Steel	27	27½
Federal Steel pf	67½	69½
Glucose common	57¾	58¼
Glucose pf	108	108¼
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	5	8
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	51	57
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	87¼	89½
Lorillard Company pf	119½	120¼
Michigan-Peninsular Car	10½	11½
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7	10
Pennsylvania Coal	340	357
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf	40	50
Standard Distilling	21½	22
Standard Distilling pf	69	70
Standard Oil Trust	416	417
Trenton Potteries	6	9
Trenton Potteries pf	34	39
Union Typewriter	11	13
Union Typewriter 1st pf	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf	88	92
Wagner Car Company	164	166

The Miscellaneous List.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	15
Central & South American Tel	109	110
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	⅞	1¼
Electric Vehicle common	10	13
Electric Vehicle pf	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Pittsburg Bessemer	24	24¾

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 61@61¾c. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 28¼d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 61c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 47⅝c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 323,018.59 ounces of silver bullion, against which 323 certificates are outstanding.

On the Stock Exchange 200 shares of Breece sold at 1.00.

On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of Alamo sold at .05, 400 shares of Consolidated California and Virginia at .81, 1,000 shares of Creede and Cripple Creek at .07@.05, 300 shares of Mount Rosa at .60, 100 shares of Portland at 1.45, seller .10.

On the Mining Exchange 4,500 shares of Alamo sold at .03½@.03¾, 500 shares of Anaconda at .64, 800 shares Anchoria at .81½@.82@.81, 3,000 shares of Cripple Creek Consolidated at .08½@.08¾@.08⅝, 600 shares of Elkton at 1.20, seller .10@1.21, 2,800 shares of Garfield Consolidated at .12@.13, seller .10@.12¾, 1,800 shares of Jefferson at .07@.07½@.07¼, 800 shares of Lillie at 1.06@1.07, 2,500 shares Mount Rosa at .18½@.19@.18¾, 2,500 shares of Rocky Mountain at .12, cash @.15½, buyer .30@.12@.12¼, 21,000 shares of Sentinel at .005½, buyer .30@.003¾ cash, 1,000 shares of Work at .09.

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.78	Iron Silver	.55
Alta	.06	Kingston & Pem. I.	.16
Belcher	.15	La Crosse	.10
Best & Belcher	.31	Leadville	.07
Breece	1.00	Little Chief	.18
Brunswick	.09	Mexican	.20
Chollar	.14	Ophir	.55
Chrysolite	.10	Phoenix Gold	.13
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.03	Potosi	.15
Con. Cal. & Va.	.75	Plymouth Con.	.08
Crown Point	.10	Savage	.14
Deadwood	.30	Sierra Nevada	.75
Enterprise M. Co.	.38	Standard Con.	1.70
Father De Smet	.17	Union Con.	.20
Gould & Curry	.21	Utah	.05
Hale & Norcross	.65	Yellow Jacket	.22
Horn Silver	1.15		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.75	Ophir	.50
Adams Con.	.05	Occidental	.75
Belcher	.12	Plymouth	.12
Best & Belcher	.25	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.10
Breece	.80	Potosi	.15
Brunswick Con.	.09	Quicksilver	1.25
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Quicksilver pf.	3.50
Chollar	.15	Savage	.10
Crown Point	.14	Sierra Nevada	.70
Chrysolite	.15	Standard	1.65
Con. Cal. & Va.	.72	Small Hopes	1.10
Comst. T. Co. stock.	.04	Union Con.	.20
Comst. T. Co. bonds.	.03	Utah	.07
Comst. T. Co. scrip.	.04	Victor	1.00
Deadwood Terra	.36	Yellow Jacket	.20
Eureka Con.	.20	Argentum Juanita	.20
Father De Smet	.12	Alamo	.03
Gould & Curry	.20	Anaconda	.60
Hale & Norcross	.70	Cripple Creek Con.	.08
Homestake	45.00	Creede & Cripple Ck.	.05
Horn Silver	1.25	Gold & Globe	.02
Iron Silver	.61	Golden Fleece	.22
Julia Con.	.01	Isabella	.24
Kingston & Pem.	.15	Mollie Gibson	.20
La Crosse	.15	Mount Rosa	.16
Leadville Con.	.08	Pharmacist	.06
Little Chief	.21	Portland	1.40
Mexican	.20	Specimen	.02
Moulton	.20	Union	.18
Ontario	3.75	Work	.07

MINING EXCHANGE.

Am. Flag	.05	Elkton	1.19
G. Magnet	.001¼	Gold Coin	1.00
Havana	.75	Garfield Con.	.12½
Miami	.40½	Golden Fleece	.30
Pilgrim	.003¼	Isabella	.25
Rocky Mountain	.12	Jefferson	.06⅞
St. F. Cariboo	2.25	Justine	.01⅝
Waldorf	.03	Lillie	1.06½
Alamo	.03¼	Mollie Gibson	.19
Anaconda	.63	Mount Rosa	.18
Anchoria	.81	Old Gold	.005½
Cripple Creek Con.	.09¼	Sentinel	.003¼
Cannon Ball	.005¼	Union	.19
Copper Rock	.001	Work	.08¾

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS & BONDS,
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 5TH,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of executors.)
25 shs. American Sugar Refining Co. pref.
20 shs. Brooklyn Life Ins. Co.
10 shs. Brooklyn City Safe Deposit Co.
50 shs. Consolidated Gas Co. of Baltimore.
60 shs. Consolidated Gas Co. of N. Y.
10 shs. Nassau Natl. Bank of B'klyn.
230 shs. Mechanics' Bank of B'klyn.
$3,000 New Amsterdam Gas Co. 1st Consold. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1948, and $750 do. scrip.
18 shs. New Amsterdam Gas Co. pfd., and $75 do. scrip.
23 shs. New Amsterdam Gas Co. common, and $12.50 do. scrip.
$10,000 Chesapeake & Ohio R'way Co. Genl. Mtge. 4½ p. c. Bds., 1992.
$1,000 Magnetic Iron Ore Co. Genl. Mtge. 6 p. c. Bd.
$150 Demand Note, J. A. Ormsby to John Lowe, dated Jan. 18, 1889.
$150 Demand Note, G. W. Arnold to John Lowe, dated Oct. 3, 1887.
(By order of Wm. M. Hoes, Esq., Public Administrator.)
$5,000 American Spirit Manufacturing Co. 1st Mtge. Bds., 1915.
30 shs. National Lead Co. prefd.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
7 shs. Bay State Shoe & Leather Co. of N. Y.
1 share New York Law Institute.
20 shs. Baldwin's Bank, Penn Yan, N. Y., (Hypd.)
$3,000 Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal Co. 7 p. c. Bds., 1909.
112 shs. Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co. prefd.
63 shs. Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co. common.
108 shs. Esty Hosiery Company.
10 shs. Brighton Carrousel Co., (Hypd.)
50 shs. Central Fireworks Co. prefd.
25 shs. Tradesmen's Natl. Bank.
115 shs. Southern Pacific R. R. Co. of Cal.
25 shs. Central Fireworks Co. prefd.
30 shs. Central Fireworks prefd.
50 shs. Central Fireworks Co. prefd.
20 shs. State Trust Co.
50 shs. Celluloid Company.
100 shs. Spanish-American Light & Power Co. Consld., (Hypd.)
25 shs. American Surety Co., (Hypd.)
$10,000 State of Arkansas (L. R. P. B. & N. O. R. R.) 7 p. c. Bds., April, 1873, Coups.
1 share Clinton Hall Association.
12 shs. United States Fire Ins. Co.
25 shs. Merchants' Safe Deposit Co.
$5,000 Columbus Electric Light Co. of Col., Ohio, 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1922.

FINANCIAL.

BONDS.

Rudolph Kleybolte & Co.,
BANKERS,
1 Nassau St., New York.
WE OWN AND OFFER, SUBJECT TO SALE,
Cincinnati, Ohio, 3½s.
White Plains, N. Y., Registered 4s.
Hamilton Co., Ohio, 4s.
State of Minnesota 4s.
Ottawa Co., Ohio, 6s.
Preble Co., Ohio, 6s.
Oberlin, Ohio, 6s.
Lima, Ohio, 5s.
Kenton Co., Ky., 6s.
Henderson, Ky., 4s.
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., 4½s.
City of Tampa, Fla., Gold 6s.
West Tampa, Fla., Gold 6s.
Sevier Co., Tenn., 5s.
Shelby Co., Tenn., 6s.
City of Memphis, Tenn., 6s.
Bexar Co., Texas, 5s.
City of Greenville, Miss., 6s.
Braddock, Pa., 4½s.
Bradford, Pa., 4s.
Coraopolis, Pa., 4½s.
Columbus, Ohio, School 5s.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa., 5s.
LEGALITY APPROVED BY EMINENT COUNSEL.
Our list of high-class Municipal Bonds furnished on request.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Brown Brothers & Co.'s Certificates of Deposit for
Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Co.
Extension & Improvement 5% Gold Bonds.

On presentation at our office of the above Certificates of Deposit, for indorsement, the Holders will receive payment of the coupon due Feb. 1, 1898, and Aug. 1, 1898, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum to Oct. 1, 1898.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NEW YORK
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., LONDON.
New York, Oct. 1, 1898.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

Gross receipts for the third week in September:

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Col. St. R'way	$13,267	$13,104	......
Northern Pacific	663,233	608,297	411,421
K. C., F. S. & M.	78,525	95,269	80,185
K. C., M. & B.	21,513	20,853	25,262

CHICAGO TERM. TRANS. R. R. for August—

	1898.	1897.	Changes.
Gross	$104,258	$89,804	Inc. $14,454
Op. expenses	37,987	26,504	Inc. 11,483
Net	66,271	63,300	Inc. 2,971
Chgs. and txs.	53,829	56,355	Dec. 2,526
Surplus	12,442	6,945	Inc. 5,497
From July 1—			
Gross	203,005	174,772	Inc. 28,233
Net	122,479	126,585	Dec. 4,106
Surplus	14,707	13,862	Inc. 845

ERIE RAILROAD CO. (all lines) for August—

	1898.	1897.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	$2,978,007	$3,181,791	$203,784
*Op. expenses	2,025,005	2,218,627	193,622
Net earnings	953,091	963,164	10,163

*Includes one-twelfth of taxes for year.

LEHIGH VALLEY system for August—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Lehigh Valley Railway—			
Gross earnings	$1,773,608	$2,011,174	$1,827,839
Operating ex.	1,196,826	1,317,625	1,307,981
Net earnings	576,781	693,549	519,858
Prop. ex. to gross	67½	65½	71⅝
For nine months to Aug. 31—			
Gross earnings	13,445,392	13,312,206	13,633,059
Net earnings	3,392,435	2,893,363	2,673,294
Lehigh Valley Coal Company for August—			
Gross earnings	1,415,178	1,581,035	1,166,004
Operating ex.	1,636,676	1,615,905	1,185,562
Deficit	221,502	34,870	19,558
For nine months to Aug. 31—			
Gross earnings	10,848,214	10,874,634	10,953,227
Net loss	815,942	297,246	581,597
Both companies—			
Net earnings	355,278	658,679	500,299
For nine months to Aug. 31—			
Net earnings	2,576,493	2,596,417	2,091,697

PENNSYLVANIA for August—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Gross earnings	$5,723,061	$5,858,961	$5,320,761
Operating ex.	3,458,346	3,571,046	3,388,846
Net earnings	2,264,715	2,287,915	1,931,915
Proportion ex. to gross	60⅜	60⅞	63⅝
For eight months—			
Gross earnings	42,248,731	40,928,931	40,884,631
Net earnings	12,505,202	12,581,202	10,907,102

Directly operated lines west of Pittsburg and Erie, for August—

	1898.	1897.
Gross earnings	Inc. $55,300	Inc. $287,200
Net earnings	Dec. 225,300	Inc. 218,400
For eight months—		
Gross earnings	Inc. 2,312,600	Dec. 854,100
Net earnings	Dec. 296,500	Inc. 341,900

Directly operated Eastern lines earned net in August, 1895, $2,395,513; in 1894, $2,314,417; in 1893, $1,810,103; in 1892, $2,224,893; in 1891, $2,451,410.

The Reading Company (operating the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company and Reading Coal and Iron Company) reports for August:

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Railway Company—			
Receipts	$1,909,540	$1,888,537	$1,787,019
Expenses	1,069,699	1,035,082	1,003,698
Net earnings	839,840	853,455	783,321
Proportion ex. to gross	56	54⅞	56⅛
Coal & Iron Company—			
Receipts	1,659,537	2,128,095	1,593,222
Expenses	1,558,303	2,019,699	1,529,267
Net profit	101,234	108,395	63,955
Reading Company—			
Net income	13,125	27,326	27,325
Net earn., all cos.	954,200	989,178	874,601
Charges and taxes	758,000	766,057	840,351
Surplus	196,200	223,120	34,249
Fiscal year to date:			
Railway Company—			
Receipts	3,597,612	3,805,133	3,539,832
Net	1,495,226	1,702,830	1,526,695
Coal & Iron Company—			
Receipts	3,015,781	4,203,853	3,621,427
Net	200,384	268,839	130,730
Reading Company—			
Net income	31,899	58,688	58,688
Net, all cos	1,727,510	2,030,359	1,716,113
Surplus	211,510	498,244	35,410

UNION PACIFIC for August—

	1898.	1897.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$1,584,831	$1,628,109	*$43,278
Net earnings	706,194	584,599	121,595
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	3,070,641	3,027,290	43,350
Net earnings	1,352,750	963,241	389,509

*Decrease.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	Irving	147½
American Ex.	168	Leather Mfrs.'	175
Broadway	220	Lincoln National	750
Butch. & Drovers'	67	Merchants'	150
Central National	160	New York	234
Chatham	290	N. Y. County	1200
Commerce	206	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
Continental	126	Park	300
Corn Exchange	275	Phenix	90
East River	130	Republic	155⅝
Fourth National	170	Seaboard National	176
Garfield National	1000	Second National	450
Greenwich	165	Seventh National	125
Hanover	390	State of New York	105
Importers & Trad.	480	Western National	130

Business Chances in Puerto Rico.

SAN JUAN, Island of Puerto Rico, Sept. 30.—American business men are flocking here, seeking for markets or looking for business chances. They are investigating the prevailing conditions, but the island is not yet ripe for business operations of any great importance, and many of them are returning disappointed to their homes.

FINANCIAL.

To the Shareholders of the
Minnesota Iron Company,
Illinois Steel Company,
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway Company

Pursuant to arrangements made by a Syndicate for an exchange of shares of the above-named Companies for shares of the Federal Steel Co., the undersigned give notice that in behalf of such Syndicate, they are each prepared to receive certificates for any such shares for purpose of such exchange on the following basis and subject to the following conditions, viz.:

Each existing share of Minnesota Iron Co. (upon payment thereon of the sum of **$27.10** in cash) to be entitled to **1.355-1,000** shares in preferred stock of Federal Steel Company, and **1.84-1,000** shares in common stock of Federal Steel Company.

Each existing share of Illinois Steel Co. (upon payment thereon of the sum of **$20** in cash) to be entitled to **1** share in preferred stock of Federal Steel Company, and **8-10** of one share in common stock of Federal Steel Company.

Each existing share of Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Railway Co. (upon payment thereon of the sum of **$17.50** cash) to be entitled to **7-8** of one share in preferred stock of Federal Steel Company, and **7-10** of one share in common stock of Federal Steel Company.

Shares of the Minnesota Iron Co., the Illinois Steel Co., and the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Ry. Co., to insure participation in this arrangement, must be deposited with either of the undersigned Trust Companies not later than October 1st, 1898, subject to the above-mentioned cash payment in respect thereto, and such cash payment must be made to the same Trust Company not later than October 10th, 1898.

Transferable receipts will be issued for deposited shares, and the cash payment, when made, will be noted on such receipts.

The consummation of the proposed arrangement is dependent upon its acceptance by holders of at least two-thirds in amount of the shares of each of the three constituent companies.

If, for any reason, the arrangement shall not be carried out, the deposited shares and the cash payments will be returned upon surrender of our receipts.

All shares for deposit must be signed in blank and must have proper revenue stamps attached.

The shares of the Federal Steel Company are of the par value of $100 each. Suitable cash settlements will be made at time of delivery of the new stock in respect to fractions of shares of such stock accruing to any depositor.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY,
St. Paul Building, 222 Broadway, New York.

OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY,
Ames Building, Washington Street, corner of Court, Boston, Mass.
New York and Boston, September 10th, 1898.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
CENTRAL OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY'S
4½ per Cent. Bonds
and Preferred and Common Stock;
SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD & NEWARK RAILROAD COMPANY'S
7 per Cent. Bonds and Common Stock;
COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY'S
4½ per cent. Bonds
and Preferred Stock;
NEWARK, SOMERSET & STRAITSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY'S
5 per cent. Bonds;
PITTSBURG JUNCTION R. R. COMPANY'S
First Mortgage 6% Bonds,
Second Mortgage 5% Bonds, and
Preferred and Common Stock, and
PITTSBURG JUNCTION TERMINAL CO.'S
5 per cent. Bonds:

The Advisory Committee of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Reorganization has formulated a Plan for the Reorganization or consolidation of the above-named railroad companies, and the undersigned have consented to undertake as Managers the consummation of the Plan.

Deposits of the above mentioned securities may be made with the Depositary, the **Mercantile Trust Company of New York, on and after October 7th, 1898.** Suitable certificates of deposit will be issued by the Depositary for all securities deposited.

COPIES OF THE PLAN AND FULL INFORMATION MAY BE OBTAINED FROM EITHER OF THE UNDERSIGNED, OR FROM THE DEPOSITARY, OR FROM ALVIN W. KRECH, ESQ., SECRETARY OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE, NO. 120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Dated September 28, 1898.
SPEYER & CO.,
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
SPEYER BROTHERS,
Reorganization Managers.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
THE NATIONAL LINSEED OIL COMPANY.

The undersigned have been requested by holders of a large amount of stock and also by creditors of the above-named Company, to act as a Committee to undertake the reorganization of its properties and to effect a proper adjustment of its financial affairs. In order to secure concert of action among the stockholders an agreement has been deposited with the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, New York City, under the terms and conditions of which holders of stock are requested to deposit with the Central Trust Company of New York their certificates, indorsed in blank, on or before October 1, 1898.

Trust Company negotiable receipts will be issued for stock deposited.

Copies of the agreement may be obtained at the office of the Trust Company or from any member of the Committee.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
SAMUEL THOMAS,
HENRY W. POOR,
} Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
JAMES N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New York.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley and Wheeling First Mtge. 7% Bonds.

The undersigned, having purchased from the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling Railway Company its First Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. Gold Bonds, due 1933, reserved to retire a like amount of Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley and Wheeling First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, falling due October 1st, 1898, offer to exchange these bonds for Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling First Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. Gold Bonds upon terms which will be furnished on application at our office.

BY THE REDEMPTION OF THE CLEVELAND, TUSCARAWAS VALLEY & WHEELING FIRST MORTGAGE 7% BONDS THE CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING FIRST CONSOLIDATED 5% GOLD BONDS BECOME AN ABSOLUTE FIRST MORTGAGE UPON ALL THE PROPERTY OF THE CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING RAILWAY COMPANY. The entire authorized issue of these bonds will then be outstanding, securing a yearly fixed charge of $250,000. The net earnings of the property for the past year were approximately $438,000.

Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co.,
33 Wall St., New York City, N. Y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

WE BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT OUR CASHIER, Mr. PHILIP P. GETTY, has this day become a member of our firm.
FELLOWES DAVIS & CO., No. 1 Nassau St.

MR. HARVEY EDWARD FISK HAS WITHDRAWN from our firm, and Mr. Wilbur C. Fisk has been admitted. HARVEY FISK & SONS.
October 1st, 1898.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

DIVIDENDS.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street, New York.

COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS DUE IN OCTOBER ARE PAYABLE AT THIS OFFICE ON AND AFTER OCTOBER 1ST, 1898, AS FOLLOWS:
Bellaire, Bridgeport & Martins Ferry St. R'y.
Cayadutta Electric R. R. Co.
Chicago, Burlington & Northern R. R. Co.
Chippewa Falls Water Works Co.
Cornell Steamboat Co.
Corry Water Supply Co.
Cortland and Homer Traction Co.
Consumers' Gas Co. Debentures.
Commercial Cable Co.
Evansville & Terre Haute R. R., Mt. Vernon, Sullivan Co., Coal and 1st General Mortgage.
Elmira Water Co.
Hot Springs (S. D.) Water, Light & Power Co.
Jefferson City, Mo., Water Works Co.
Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis R. R. Co.
Kearney City Water Co., Neb., 1st Mtge.
Keokuk Water Co., Cons'd Mtge.
Marinette City Water Co. 1st Mtge.
Menomonie Water Co. 1st Mtge.
Mobile & Ohio R. R. Extension.
Mobile & Ohio R. R. Car Trust "N" and "P."
Newark, Ohio, Water Works 1st Mtge.
New Philadelphia Water Works 1st Mtge.
Olean, N. Y., Improvement Bonds.
Ohio & Mississippi R'y Co.
Petersburg Electric R'y Co.
Pelham Park R. R. Co.
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis R'y Co. 4½ per cent., series "A" and "B."
Phoenix Powder Manufacturing Co.
St. Louis Merchants' Bridge Terminal R'y Co.
St. Paul City R'y Co.
San Antonio Gas Co.
Victoria, Texas, City of.
West Virginia & Pittsburgh R. R. Co.
DUE OCTOBER 2, 1898.
Hornellsville Water Co.
Standard Time Stamp Co.
DUE OCTOBER 15, 1898.
Baraboo Water Works Co.
Escanaba Water Works Co.
DUE OCTOBER 23, 1898.
Westfield, Town of.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT THE BANKING HOUSE OF

N. W. HARRIS & COMPANY,
OCTOBER 1ST, 1898.
Anacortes, Wash., School District No. 18.
Centreville, Ia., Independent School District.
Charleston, Ill., Refunding Water.
Chehalis County, Wash., School District No. 29.
Coos County, Ore., School District No. 41.
Cowlitz County, Wash., School District No. 36.
Creston, Ia., Independent School District.
Davison County, So. Dak., Refunding.
Dayton, Ia., Water Works.
Decatur, Ill., Refunding.
Forreston, Ill., Water Works.
Fort Dodge, Ia., Refunding Bond, 1898.
Galveston, Texas, General Indebtedness, Funding.
Greenville, Tenn., School, Series "A."
King County, Wash., School District No. 50.
Knoxville, Tenn., Public Improvement; Market; School House.
Lee County, Ia., Refunding.
Lewis County, Wash., School District No. 19 (Winlock.)
Mason City, Ill., Water Works.
Menominee, Mich., Refunding.
Monmouth, Ill., Refunding Water.
Salem, So. Dakota, Water Works.
Sandwich, Ill., Electric Light.
Spring Valley, Ill., Water Works.
Williamsburg, Ia., Water Works.
York, Nebr., School District No. 12, Refunding.
OCTOBER 2D, 1898.
Fergus Falls, Minn., Independent School District Refunding.
Sangamon, Ill., Board of Education School District No. 1 (Auburn School Building.)
OCTOBER 6TH, 1898.
La Moure, No. Dak., Town Hall.
OCTOBER 7TH, 1898.
Marion County, Ore., School District No. 24.
OCTOBER 15TH, 1898.
Bethany, Mo., Water Works.
Westport, Mo., School District Refunding.

THE GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The 132d Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.
New York, September 28, 1898.
The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after October 6 proximo. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE
Western New York and Pennsylvania Railway Company,
Buffalo, N. Y., September 20th, 1898.
The interest coupons of the General Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due October 1st, 1898, will be paid on that date on presentation at the office of the Continental Trust Company, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City.
On account of requirements of law, it is necessary that coupons have attached a statement showing residence of owner.
F. S. BUELL, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
Sept. 14, 1898.
A quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter (1¼) per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on Oct. 20th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 30th, 1898, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M., Sept. 30th, 1898, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., Oct. 6th, 1898. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company.
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER.
Chicago, Ill., Sept. 22d, 1898.
A quarterly dividend of $1.25 PER SHARE will be paid November 1st next to the shareholders of this Company's stock, registered on the closing of the Transfer Books.
The Transfer Books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 30th day of September, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 10th day of October next. J. F. PHILLIPS, Treasurer.

American Malting Company,
80 Broadway, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1898.
DIVIDEND NO. 4.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable Oct. 15, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business Oct. 1, 1898. The transfer books will close Oct. 1, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, and reopen Oct. 17, 1898, at ten o'clock A. M.
E. R. CHAPMAN, Treasurer.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.
No. 80 B'way, New York, Sept. 21, 1898.
The COUPONS due Oct. 1, 1898, on the bonds of this Company will be paid at maturity as follows:
On the TENNESSEE DIVISION BONDS, at the Fourth National Bank, N. Y.
On the ALICE FURNACE COMPANY BONDS at the Hanover National Bank, New York.
On the EUREKA BONDS, at the Merchants' National Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio.
J. BOWRON, Treas.

Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Co.
The interest due October 1st, 1898, on the First Mortgage Extended Six Per Cent. Bonds of the Columbus and Hocking Valley Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date upon presentation of the bonds at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, for stamping the interest payment thereon.
N. MONSARRAT, Receiver.

Illinois Steel Company Non-Convertible Debenture Bonds.
Mississippi River Bridge Company First Mortgage Bonds.
Coupons on the above, maturing October 1st, 1898, will be paid on and after that date at the office of
CUYLER, MORGAN & CO., Financial Agents, 44 Pine St., New York.

The Chatham National Bank. Quarterly Dividend.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after October 1st, until which date transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, September 23, 1898.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company,
Drexel Building, Philadelphia, Sept. 22, 1898.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., (One Dollar Per Share,) payable on October 15th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 30th. Checks will be mailed.
EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

Office of the Madison Square Garden Co.
The interest due May 1st, 1898, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this company will be paid, with interest thereon, at the Mercantile Trust Company, on October 1st, 1898. The equivalent of each coupon will be $25.62½.
JAMES C. YOUNG, Treasurer.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co.
45 Wall St., New York, Sept. 29, 1898.
The Coupons of THE MISSOURI, KANSAS & EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY maturing Oct. 1, 1898, will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date.
C. G. HEDGE, Vice Prest. and Treasurer.

Union Elevated Railroad Co., Chicago.
Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due October 1st, 1898, will be paid on and after that at the Chase National Bank, New York City. HOWARD ABEL, Treasurer.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 27, 1898.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after Sept. 15th.
D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

Texas Central Railroad Company.
First Mortgage Coupons, due 1st October, 1898, will be paid on and after that date by MORAN BROTHERS, 54 William Street.

DIVIDENDS.

Winslow, Lanier & Co., 17 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
THE INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS ON THE FOLLOWING BONDS AND STOCKS ARE PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING HOUSE ON AND AFTER OCTOBER 1ST, 1898:
Cleveland and Mahoning Valley R. R. Co. Registered 5s.
Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R. Co. Genl. Mortgage 4½s.
Dunkirk, Ind., Real Estate 6s.
Franklin, Ind., City 5s.
Grand Rapids and Indiana R. R. Co. First Mortgage Unguaranteed 7s, First Mortgage Unguaranteed Ex-Land Grant 7s.
Grand Haven, Mich., Funding 5s.
Monroe County, Ind., Funding 5½s.
Pueblo, Col., Sewer 6s; Water Works 6s.
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Ry. Co. First Mortgage 7s, Series D; Second Mortgage 7s, Series K; Interest Third Mortgage 7s; Quarterly Dividend 1¾ per cent. Special Stock.
October 3d.
Bedford, Ind., City 5½s.
Greenfield, Ind., Municipal 5s, Series 3.
Monroe County, Ind., County 6s.
October 4th.
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Ry. Co. Quarterly Dividend 1¾ per cent. Regular Stock.
October 15th.
Pulaski County, Ind., Funding 5s.
Pendleton, Ind., School 6s.
Tipton, Ind., Improvement Bond 6s.
October 18th.
Greenfield, Ind., Municipal 6s, Series 1.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT OFFICE OF

Farson, Leach & Company,
35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
OCTOBER 1ST, 1898.
Aurora, Illinois, Sewer Improvement.
Bloomington, Illinois, School.
Cass County, Iowa, Funding.
Cheboygan, Michigan, Refunding Water.
Chehalis County, Washington, School District 28.
Forest Home, Iowa, (Des Moines,) School District.
Hancock County, Iowa, Drainage.
Jonesboro, Indiana, School.
Kokomo, Indiana.
Montgomery County, Iowa, Court House.
North Manchester, Indiana, Water.
Sherman County, Oregon, School District 4.
South Bend, Indiana, Improvement.
OCTOBER 2ND, 1898.
Audubon, Iowa, Funding.
OCTOBER 9TH, 1898.
Veedersburg, Indiana, Funding.
OCTOBER 15TH, 1898.
Worthington, Minnesota, School.
OCTOBER 21ST, 1898.
Silver Bow County, Montana, School District 1.
OCTOBER 29TH, 1898.
Waukegan, Illinois, School District 3, Lake County.

New York Security and Trust Company,
NO. 46 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
COUPONS PAYABLE OCT. 1ST, 1898:
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie R. R. Co. 2d Mtge.
Spring Brook Water Supply Co.
Metropolitan Crosstown Ry. Co.
City of Dallas, Texas, 6%.
BONDS.
Venice & Carondelet Ry. Co.
Central Railway, Peoria.
Terminal Warehouse Co.
Kansas City Cable Ry. Co.
Reform Club.
Central Ansonia Sugar Co.
Clay Co., Minn.
Memphis Gaslight Co.
New London Gas and Electric Co.
New Mexico Railway and Coal Co.

Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Co.
Coupons due Feb. 1, 1898, and Aug. 1, 1898, from Wheeling and Lake Erie Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. Extension and Improvement 5% Bonds, will be paid on presentation at Central Trust Co. of N. Y., with interest at 6% per annum to Oct. 1, 1898.

Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Co.
Coupons due July 1, 1898, from Wheeling and Lake Erie Ry. Co. (Wheeling Division) 1st Mtge. 5% Gold Bonds, will be paid on presentation at Central Trust Company of N. Y., with interest at 6% per annum to Oct. 1, 1898.

The Bradford, Bordell & Kinzua Railway Co.
New York, Sept. 28, 1898.
Coupons dated October 1st, 1898, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date by the Metropolitan Trust Company, No. 37 Wall St., New York City.
J. B. McGEORGE, Secretary.

New York Produce Exchange Bank.
New York, Sept. 30, 1898.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of Three Per Cent. was declared, payable Oct. 15th, prox. Transfer books will be closed from 7th to 15th, inclusive.
WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Third and Smith Streets, in Cincinnati, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, October 26th, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, October 6, 1898, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, October 27th, 1898.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, September 24, 1898.

OFFICE OF THE
Alabama & Vicksburg Railway Company.
Jackson, Miss., September 23d, 1898.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, Capital Street, in the City of Jackson, Miss., Monday, November 7th, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon. The stock transfer books will be closed from October 7th to November 7th, 1898. By order of the board.
JNO. F. BRENT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
New Orleans & North Eastern Railroad Co.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of New Orleans, on Wednesday, November 2d, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon.
JNO. F. BRENT, Secretary.
New Orleans, La., October 1st, 1898.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The Morris and Essex Mutual Coal Co., for the election of Directors and officers, to amend the By-laws, and to approve or disapprove the sale of a part of the real estate of the Company, will be held at Waverly Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa., Wednesday, Oct. 5th, 1898, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.
WM. REPP, Secretary.
Old Forge, Pa., Sept. 29, 1898.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the J. Harper Bonnell Company will be held at the offices of the Company, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on the 3d day of October, 1898, at noon, for the transaction of such business as may come before it. F. WALLACE,
Dated September 22, 1898. Secretary.

The Plaza Bank,
New York, September 30th, 1898.
The Annual Election for Directors of the Plaza Bank will be held at the Banking House, Fifth Avenue and 58th Street, on Tuesday, October 11th, 1898. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. C. W. PARSON, Cashier.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 30.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	..	.03
Alpha Con	.03	..
Andes	.10	.10
Belcher	.15	.16
Best & Belcher	.28	.28
Bullion	.03	.03
Caledonia	.25	.28
Chollar	.16	.17
Con. Cal. & Va	.73	.75
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Con. New York	.02	.02
Crown Point	.15	.15
Gould & Curry	.21	.22
Hale & Norcross	.78	.75
Julia	.01	.01
Justice	.07	..
Kentuck Con	.02	.02
Mexican	.22	.22
Occidental Con	.84	.84
Ophir	.53	.54
Overman	.06	.06
Potosi	.16	.16
Savage	.12	.14
Scorpion	.03	.03
Sierra Nevada	.75	.78
Standard	1.65	1.65
Union Con	.23	.24
Utah Con	.06	.07
Yellow Jacket	.20	.22

Silver bars, 60⅝; Mexican dollars, 47¼@47⅝; drafts—Sight, 17½; telegraph, 20.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 30.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
Alamo	3	3½	3⅝	3¾
Anaconda	63¼	65	63⅝	64¼
Anchoria	75	79½	80	83
Argentum	23½	24½	23⅛	24½
Battle	37½	38¾	38	38½
Columbine	15	16	16	16½
Consolidated	8¼	8¾	8¾	9½
Elkton	118½	118¾	119¼	119¾
El Paso	11½	14	11½	13
Golden Fleece	25	40	25	40
Gold King	80	89	80	90
Gibson	20½	21½	20½	21½
Gold Coin	140	147	145	146
Garfield	11½	13½	12	13½
Isabella	26	26½	25⅝	26
Independence	66½	67	64¼	64½
Jefferson	6	9	6¾	8½
Jackpot	12½	12⅜	12¾	12⅞
Lillie	105	110	105	110
Moon Anchor	116	116½	115¼	116¼
Matoa	32½	33⅜	33	33⅞
Portland	147	147½	147	147½
Pharmacist	5⅝	6	6	6⅛
Rawlings	43½	45	43½	45
Rosa	18¼	18½	18⅛	18¾
Union	19⅝	19⅞	19¼	19⅞
Work	8⅛	8⅜	8⅛	8¼

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Sept. 30, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
113	117	39	Adams Express	115	115	114	114	.....
35¼	35½	7,560	American Cotton Oil	37	37¼	34¾	35¼	−1¾
84	86	125	Am. Cotton Oil pf	85	85	85	85	+½
29⅝	29⅞	1,325	American Malting Co	30¼	30¼	29½	29⅝	−1¼
78¾	80	290	Am. M. Co. pf., ex div.	78½	79	78½	79	−1¾
11⅝	11⅞	1,410	Am. Spirits Mfg	12¼	12¼	11½	11½	−¾
32¾	33½	1,435	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	35	35	32¾	33½	−1½
117¾	117⅞	65,495	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	120½	120½	117	117⅞	−2⅜
106¾	107½	2,276	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	109½	109½	107	107½	−2½
96	98	120	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	+1¼
125½	125¾	38,310	American Tobacco	128½	128¾	125½	125½	−2¾
125	130	410	American Tobacco pf	126	126	126	126	−4½
35	35½	100	Ann Arbor pf	35	35	35	35	−¼
12⅜	12½	350	At., T. & S. F	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	−⅛
32	32⅛	11,088	At., T. & S. F. pf	32⅜	32⅜	81¾	32	−⅞
41¾	42	1,335	B. & O., 2d in. pd	42½	42½	41	41½	−¾
69	70	210	B. & O. pf., when iss.	69½	69½	69½	69½	.....
3	3⅛	400	Bay State Gas	3	3	3	3	−⅛
62¼	62½	18,055	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	61⅝	62⅝	60½	62⅜	+1⅛
125	126	200	Brooklyn Union Gas	125½	125½	125⅛	125⅛	−1⅞
52	52¾	100	Canada Southern	53	53	53	53	−½
24	24½	800	Central Pacific	25	25⅛	24½	24½	−½
22	22¼	1,410	Chesapeake & Ohio	22⅛	22¼	22	22	−¼
113⅝	113¾	10,070	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	114¾	114⅞	113⅜	113⅝	−¾
52½	54	210	Chi. & Eastern Ill	53¼	53¼	53	53	−½
105	106	25	Chi. & East. Ill. pf	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	.....
14⅝	14⅝	5,445	Chicago Great West	14¾	15	14⅛	14½	−⅛
106⅛	106¼	12,160	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	107	107	106	106⅛	−⅝
154	154½	165	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	154	154	154	154	.....
129	129¼	1,240	Chicago & Northw	130	130¼	129	129	−¾
176	..	28	Chicago & Northw. pf	177	177	177	177	.....
100⅛	100⅜	9,954	Chi., R. I. & P., ex d.	100¾	101⅛	99⅞	100¼	+⅛
8¼	9	120	Chi. Term. Trans	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	+½
32	33½	500	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	34	34½	33½	33½	−½
40	41	700	Cleve., C., C. & St. L.	40¼	40⅛	40	40	.....
16¾	16⅞	2,035	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	16¾	17⅜	16¾	16¾	+¼
49¼	49½	1,200	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf	49¾	50¼	48¾	49⅜	−⅜
20	20½	40	Colorado Fuel & Iron	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	.....
4	5½	100	Col. & H. C. & I	5	5	5	5	−1¼
5	5½	410	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	5⅛	5½	5	5	−½
175½	176½	2,508	Consolidated Gas	178¼	178¾	175½	175½	−2½
47	48	100	Consolidated Ice	47	47	47	47	−1
106⅛	108¼	159	Delaware & Hudson	106¾	106¾	106	106	.....
54½	54⅞	400	Denver & R. G. pf	54¾	54¾	54½	54½	−¼
14½	16	25	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	16	16	16	16	.....
13	13⅜	212	Erie	13½	13½	13½	13½	+⅛
34¾	35¼	45	Erie 1st pf	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	.....
31	32	120	Evans. & T. H.	31½	31½	31½	31½	−1
*62	65	1	Evans. & T. H. pf	68	68	68	68	.....
79	80	1,050	General Electric, new	80½	80½	79	79	−1¼
47¼	48	110	General Electric, old	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	+¾
134½	136	1,400	Great Northern pf	135	135½	135	135½	+½
28	28¼	100	Hawaiian Sugar	28	28	28	28	+3
110¼	110¾	1,025	Illinois Central	111	111	110½	110½	−½
64½	66	700	Illinois Steel Co	65	65	65	65	−2¾
..	..	100	Ill. S. Co., t. r.	67	67	67	67	.....
9	9⅛	100	Iowa Central	9	9	9	9	−¼
32½	34	100	Iowa Central pf	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	+¼
52	53	900	International Paper	52½	53	52	52	−1
48½	49½	350	Laclede Gas	48½	48½	48½	48½	−¼
73	74½	20	Lake Erie & West. pf	73	73	73	73	.....
54¼	54⅜	5,855	Louisville & Nashville	55½	55½	54¼	54⅜	−⅞
93⅝	93⅞	9,887	Manhattan Con	94¼	94¼	93⅛	93¾	−½
157	157½	1,172	Metropolitan St. Ry	157¾	157¾	157	157¼	−¼
58	59	125	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf	58	58	58	58	−1¼
90	92	1,620	Minnesota Iron	91¾	91¾	90	90	−1⅛
..	..	1,430	Minn. Iron, t. r	91¾	91¾	90	90	−2
10¾	11¼	316	Mo., Kan. & Texas	11⅛	11⅛	11	11	.....
32	32¼	880	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	32¼	32¼	32	32	.....
32¼	32½	1,180	Missouri Pacific	32½	32½	32	32⅛	−⅛
32	32½	1,945	Nat. Biscuit Co	33	33	32½	32½	.....
33¼	33½	1,870	National Lead Co	33½	33⅜	32¾	33¼	−¼
109¾	110½	20	National Lead Co. pf	111	111	111	111	.....
2¾	3	489	National Linseed Oil	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	.....
90½	91½	400	New Jersey Central	90½	91½	90½	91¼	+¼
115½	115⅞	550	New York Central	116	116	115½	115½	−½
51¼	51½	620	Norfolk & West. pf	51½	51½	51	51	−¼
6⅜	6½	20	North American	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	.....
40⅞	41	29,451	Northern Pacific	42¼	42¼	40⅝	41	−½
76	76⅛	5,193	Northern Pacific pf	76¾	76¾	75¾	76	−⅜
15¼	15⅝	217	Ontario & Western	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	−⅛
83	86	93	Pacific Coast 1st pf	84	84	83	83	.....
32¼	32⅝	425	Pacific Mail	33	33	32½	32½	−¼
116	117	106	Pennsylvania R. R	117	117	117	117	−¼
101⅞	102	8,940	People's Gas, Chicago	103⅛	103⅛	101¾	101⅞	−¼
42½	44	1,300	Pitts., C., C. & St. L	43	43½	43	43½	+¼
189	190	311	Pull. Pal. Car Co	189¾	189⅞	189¾	189⅞	+1⅞
1½	2	200	Quicksilver	2	2	1⅞	1⅞	−⅜
5¾	8	100	Quicksilver pf	6	6	6	6	.....
17⅞	18	500	Reading	18	18	18	18	.....
20½	21¼	200	Reading 2d pf	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	+¼
125¼	..	10	Rome, W. & Ogdens	125½	125½	125½	125½	.....
7¼	7½	118	St. L. & S. F	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	.....
63	64	551	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	62½	63	62½	63	+¾
29¾	30¼	210	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	29⅞	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	+⅜
4⅝	5	300	St. Louis Southw	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
165	170	300	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	165	165	165	165	−1
79⅜	80¼	100	St. Paul & Omaha	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	.....
23	23½	200	Southern Pacific	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	−¼
8½	8¾	100	Southern Railway	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	.....
33⅜	33½	1,015	Southern Railway pf	33⅜	33¾	33¼	33⅜	−⅛
7⅜	7½	100	Standard R. & T	7½	7½	7½	7½	+⅛
27	27¼	1,910	Tenn. Coal & Iron	28¼	28¼	27	27	−⅞
13⅛	13½	1,720	Texas Pacific	13⅜	13⅜	13	13⅛	−⅛
165	170	172	Third Avenue	168	168	168	168	−6
32¾	33	10,380	Union Pacific	33½	33½	32⅝	32⅞	−⅜
64¾	64⅞	6,870	Union Pacific pf	65⅛	65⅛	64⅝	64⅞	−⅜
5⅜	5½	1,000	U. P., D. & G., t. r	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜	5⅜	+¼
6	6¼	430	United States Leather	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	−¼
64¼	64⅜	18,180	U. S. Leather pf	66¼	66⅜	63¾	64¼	−1¾
36¾	36⅞	44,040	United States Rubber	42	42	35½	36⅞	−5¼
98⅞	99	10,080	U. S. Rubber pf	102	102	96½	99	−3¾
20⅞	21¼	1,400	Wabash pf	20⅝	20⅝	20½	20⅝	−⅛
..	94⅛	300	West Chicago Street	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	+¼
90¼	90¾	1,199	Western Union Tel	90⅜	90¾	90½	90½	−⅜
3¾	3⅞	420	W. & L. E., 4th as. pd	4	4	3¾	3⅞	+⅛
19	20¼	105	W. & L.E.pf.,4th as.pd	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	−¼
Sales		382,395						

*Ex dividend.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express Co 4s
27,000 ... 100¼
Am Cotton Oil Co 8s
3,000 ... 107½
5,000 ... 108
Am Tobacco Co scrip
2,000 ... 100
1,000 ... 99¾
At, T & S F adjst 4s
80,000 ... 70⅜
25,000 ... 70¼
28,000 ... 70⅜
22,000 ... 70⅛
58,000 ... 70
21,000 ... 70⅛
36,000 ... 70
15,000 ... 69⅞
10,000 ... 70
Gen 4s
61,000 ... 95¼
6,000 ... 95⅛
65,000 ... 95¼
4,000 ... 95⅛
Atlantic & Danv 1st
25,000 ... 98¾
B & O 3½s, when issued
8,000 ... 95¼
2,000 ... 95¾
55,000 ... 95½
2,000 ... 95⅝
12,000 ... 95½
10,000 ... 95⅜
B & O 4s, when issued
5,000 ... 93¾
2,000 ... 93⅝
18,000 ... 93½
10,000 ... 93¼
Brooklyn City 1st
1,000 ... 114
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs
7,000 ... 91
6,000 ... 92
Brooklyn R T 5s
6,000 ... 106½
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s
2,000 ... 115
Bklyn W & W Co 5s
4,000 ... 88
Canada So 1st 5s
1,000 ... 109½
Canada Southern 2d
15,000 ... 108⅝
1,000 ... 108¾
3,000 ... 109
Cent Ga R'y 1st inc
4,000 ... 38
1,000 ... 38½
3,000 ... 38¼
Cent Ga Ry 2d inc
3,000 ... 11
Cent of N J gen 5s
5,000 ... 114¼
Cent of N J gen 5s reg
10,000 ... 111
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
5,000 ... 85¾
3,000 ... 86
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 2d consol 4s
5,000 ... 95
Chi, B & Q cons 7s
1,000 ... 116
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s
2,000 ... 102
Chi, M & St Paul gen 4s, Series A
10,000 ... 105½
Chi Term Transfer 4s
10,000s15F ... 89¾
C, C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s
1,000 ... 99
4,000 ... 98½
Col Coal & Iron 6s
1,000 ... 100
Col & Greenville 1st
1,000 ... 118
Col Midland 1st 4s
1,000 ... 68
Col Midland 2-4s
2,000 ... 58⅞
Den & Rio Grande 4s
3,000 ... 96⅞
7,000 ... 97
Evans & Ind 1st con
10,000 ... 98¼
Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s
10,000 ... 99¼

Detroit City Gas 5s
1,000 ... 93½
5,000 ... 93⅝
5,000 ... 93¾
Erie 4s prior bonds
1,000 ... 91¾
H & Tex Cent con 6s
2,000 ... 112
H & Tex Cent G M 4s
10,000 ... 84
5,000 ... 84¼
9,000 ... 84½
Ill Cent, Louis Div 3½s
5,000 ... 93¾
Int & Gt Nor 2d mtge
500 ... 83½
Int & Gt Nor 3d mtge
500 ... 53
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st
3,000 ... 77⅝
7,000 ... 77¾
14,000 ... 77⅞
5,000s20F ... 77½
6,000 ... 77¾
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s
1,000 ... 104⅝
3,000 ... 105
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre cons, assented
3,000 ... 97
Met St Ry gen 5s
5,000 ... 114
Minn & St L con 5s
14,000 ... 107¼
9,000 ... 107½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
5,000 ... 88
Mo, K & T 2d
5,000 ... 62⅞
5,000 ... 63
Mo Pac 1st con 6s
5,000 ... 104⅞
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div 5s
8,000 ... 101
N Y Central & Hudson, Lake Shore col 3½s
2,000 ... 94½
5,000 ... 94¾
N Y Cent & H ext 4s
2,000 ... 104⅞
N Y, C & St L 4s
3,000 ... 106⅞
2,000 ... 106¾
2,000 ... 107
N Y, N H & H 4s cons deb certfs
1,000 ... 161
N Y, O & W refdg 4s
5,000 ... 102
7,000 ... 102¼
1,000 ... 102
3,000 ... 102¼
2,000 ... 102½
N Y, S & W G M
10,000 ... 84
Norf & W Ry con 4s
5,000 ... 85⅛
10,000s20F ... 85¾
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
10,000 ... 67¼
500 ... 66⅞
2,000 ... 67
13,000 ... 67⅛
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
35,000 ... 101¼
2,000 ... 101⅜
28,000 ... 101¼
30,000 ... 101⅝
Registered
15,000 ... 100½
Nor Ry of Cal 5s
10,000 ... 103¾
Ohio & Miss 1st, Springfield Div
11,000 ... 103
Oregon R & N 4s
1,000 ... 99½
Oregon Short Line 6s
3,000 ... 126½
Pitts & West 1st
8,000 ... 91
Reading Co gen 4s
6,000 ... 82¾
10,000 ... 82¾
5,000 ... 82½
5,000 ... 82⅝
People's G & C of Chi 2d gtd 6s
2,000 ... 107

Oregon S L inc A 5s
8,000 ... 75½
10,000 ... 75¼
25,000 ... 74⅞
Inc B & col trust
10,000 ... 58⅝
5,000 ... 58½
10,000 ... 57¾
Rio Grande West 1st
9,000 ... 88
St L & San Fran 4s
5,000 ... 79
St L & S F G M 6s
1,000 ... 119⅞
St L & S F G M 5s
1,000 ... 105½
St L & S F 2d, Class B
2,000 ... 115
St L S W 1st
10,000 ... 79
San An & Ar Pass 4s
10,000 ... 68¾
15,000 ... 68½
5,000 ... 68
15,000 ... 67½
5,000 ... 68
10,000 ... 67¾
30,000 ... 68
Southern Ry 1st 5s
6,000 ... 97½
8,000 ... 97⅝
1,000 ... 97¼
Standard R & T 6s
5,000 ... 76
15,000 ... 75½
1,000 ... 75
Tenn C, I & R 6s, Tenn Div 6s
5,000 ... 93¼
Tenn C, I & R, Birmingham Div 1st
5,000 ... 93
Tex & N O con 5s
5,000 ... 102
9,000 ... 101¾
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
5,000 ... 107
Tex & Pac 2d inc
22,000 ... 44½
3,000 ... 44¼
10,000 ... 44
7,000 ... 43⅞
5,000 ... 44⅛
Union Elev 1st 6s, Trust Co certfs
5,000 ... 91½
Union Pacific 4s
2,500 ... 98½
9,000 ... 98⅜
11,000 ... 98¼
5,000 ... 98⅜
25,000 ... 98½
Union Pac col tr 4½s, Tr Co certfs
5,000 ... 58½
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs
5,000 ... 76½
3,000 ... 76¾
10,000 ... 76⅝
92,000 ... 76¾
35,000 ... 76⅞
1,000 ... 77
4,000 ... 76⅞
25,000 ... 77
30,000 ... 77⅛
10,000 ... 77¾
30,000 ... 77½
10,000 ... 77⅞
5,000 ... 77
25,000 ... 77¼
20,000 ... 77
6,000 ... 76⅞
10,000 ... 77
54,000 ... 77¾
20,000 ... 77¼
5,000 ... 77½
Wabash 1st 5s
7,000 ... 111¾
3,000 ... 111¼
Wabash 2d 5s
7,000 ... 89¼
West Shore gtd 4s reg
10,000 ... 108⅞
Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs
10,000 ... 55¾
10,000 ... 55¼

Total sales ... $1,992,000

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$311,600,754
Gold reserve	243,471,722
Net silver	7,048,511
United States notes in the Treasury	38,629,880
Treasury notes of 1890	1,874,152
Total receipts this day	1,913,997
Total receipts this month	39,778,070
Total receipts this year	125,407,886
Total expenditures this day	230,000
Total expenditures this month	54,416,000
Total expenditures this year	184,940,193
Deposits in National banks	80,649,609
National bank notes received for redemption	403,533
Government receipts from customs	709,344
Internal revenue	1,060,696
Miscellaneous	143,955

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

It is announced that Winslow, Lanier & Co., Farson, Leach & Co., the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, the New York Security and Trust Company, and N. W. Harris & Co. will pay dividends on a number of securities, lists of which will be found in another column.

The Northern Pacific Railway Company gives notice to holders of the Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant general first mortgage and of sinking fund 6 per cent. gold bonds, that they may now convert the same into prior lien 4 per cent. bonds on the basis of $1,150 prior lien bonds for each $1,000 general first mortgage bonds. Accrued interest on the general first mortgage bonds from July 1 to Oct. 1 will be paid in cash at time of conversion. Bonds must be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. The right is reserved to withdraw the offer of conversion at any time without notice.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	98½	..
3s, 1918, when is'd	105⅛	105¼
3s, 1918, small, when issued	104⅜	105⅛
4s, r., 1907	110¼	110¾
4s, c., 1907	111¾	112¾
4s, r., 1925	126⅞	127¼
4s, c., 1925	127	127¼
5s, r., 1904	112¼	113
5s, c., 1904	112¼	113
Currency 6s, 1899	102½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s	117	..
Alb. & Sus	180	..
American Coal	115	125
Am. Dist. Tel	..	40
Am. Express	130	136
Am. S. & W. Co pf	86	87
Ann Arbor	11	12
B. & O., when is'd	31½	32½
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	6	6½
Boston A. L. pf	103	108
Brunswick City	8	9
Buff., R. & P.	30	33
Buff., R. & P. pf	67	72½
Bur., C. R. & N	80	..
Chi. & Alton pf	170	..
Canadian Pacific	85½	86¼
Chi. & Alton	153	..
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A	40¾	41¾
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B	27	28½
Chi. Gt. W. deb	70¾	73
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	8¼	9
Chi., Ind. & L. pf	30	32
C., C., C. & St. L. pf., ex dividend	80	90
Cleve. & Pitts	169	..
Col. C. & I. Dev.	⅝	..
C. C. & I. Dev. pf	1	2¼
Col. Midland	6	6¼
Col. Midland pf	15½	17
C., H. V. & T. pf	..	24
Com. Cable	165	..
Consol. Coal	46	..
Consol. Ice pf	89	90

	Bid.	Ask'd.
Del., L. & W	149	151
Den. & R. G	13½	14¼
D. M. & Ft. D	14½	16
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	80	..
Dul., S. S. & A	2½	3½
D., S. S. & A. pf	6½	8
Eastern Elevator	..	55
Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	131½	134
*E. E. I. of B'klyn	..	130
Eighth Avenue	350	..
Erie 2d pf	17	18
Flint & P. M	..	14
F. & P. M. pf	30	37
Ft. W. & R. G	12½	15
Green Bay & W	30	..
H. B. Claflin	91	98
Homestake	54	..
Ill. Cent. l. l	94	100
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	50	..
Int. Paper Co. pf	86	86½
Joliet & Chicago	160	..
K. C., P. & G	17	18¼
Kanawha & Mich.	5½	6½
Keokuk & D. M	3	5
K. & D. M. pf	13	15
Keokuk & West	29	32
Kingston & Pem	3	10
Laclede Gas pf	92	94
L. E. & W	15¾	17
Lake Shore	192½	195
Long Island	48	54
Manhattan Beach	2	6
Md. Coal pf	45	52
Mexican Central	5	5½
Mex. Nat. certfs	½	1
Michigan Central	106	108
Minn. & St. L	26	27
*M. & St. L. 1st pf	88⅛	90
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M	6	..
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	20	..
Mobile & Ohio	27	28¼
Morris & Essex	175	..
Nat. Biscuit pf	92½	96
Nat. Starch	5	7½
Nat. St. 1st pf	73	77

	Bid.	Ask'd.
Nat. St. 2d pf	20	25
New Cent. Coal	35	42
N. Y. Air Brake	97	100
N. Y. & N. H	190	193
N. Y., C. & St. L	12	14
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	65	70
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	31	37
Norfolk So., ex d.	60	66
Nor. & West	13½	15½
Ont. Mining	4	..
Ore. R. & N	55½	58
Ore. R. & N. pf	75	78
Ore. Short Line	25	30
Pacific Coast	44¾	46
Pac. Coast 2d pf	62	63
Penn. Coal	330	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev	1⅛	1⅝
Peoria & East	3½	5
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	63	66
P., Ft. W. & C	171	..
Pitts. & West. pf	7½	8
Reading 1st pf	43¼	43¾
Rens. & Saratoga	185	..
*Rio Grande W	27	29½
*Rio G. W. pf	65	67½
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl	6	7¼
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf	56	60
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf	17¼	20
St. L. S. W. pf	11¼	11¾
St. P. & Duluth	21	24
St. P. & D. pf	87	90
St. P. & O. pf	157½	160
Sil. bullion certfs	61	61¾
Sixth Avenue	200	..
T. P. Land Tr	7	8
Tol. & O. C	..	28
Tol. & O. C. pf	40	50
Tol., Peo. & West	..	20
U. S. Express	41	44
Wabash	7⅞	8⅜
Wells-F. Express	120	125

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
60	Am. Sp. Mfg	12	12	11¾	11¾
43,630	Am. Sug. Refs.	120¼	120½	117	118
3,960	Am. Tobacco	128¾	128¾	125⅜	125⅝
1,570	A.,T. & S. F. pf.	32⅜	32⅜	31⅞	32
300	Bay State Gas	3	3	3	3
4,390	Brook. R. T.	61¾	62¼	60½	62¼
10	C.,C.,C. & St. L.	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
9,300	C., B. & Q	114⅝	114¾	113½	113¾
7,110	C., Mil. & St. P.	107	107	105⅞	106¼
3,300	C., R. I. & Pac.	100¾	100⅞	99⅞	100⅛
50	Chi. Gt. West	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
40	Gen. Elec., new	80½	80½	80½	80½
2,110	Louis. & Nash.	55⅛	55⅝	54⅛	54¼
9,250	Manhattan	94⅛	94¼	93⅛	93⅞
120	Mo. Pacific	32⅝	32⅝	32	32
100	Nat. Lead	33	33	33	33
4,630	Nor. Pacific	42¼	42¼	40¾	41⅛
210	Nor. Pac. pf	76⅝	76⅝	75⅞	76
2,830	People's Gas	102⅞	102⅞	101⅝	101⅞
20	Reading	18	18	18	18
50	Southern Ry	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
140	Tenn. C. & I	28	28	27⅞	27⅞
1,200	Union Pacific	33	33	32⅝	32⅞
2,810	Union Pac. pf	65⅜	65⅛	64⅝	64⅞
840	U. S. Rubber	39⅜	40	35⅝	37⅜
480	U. S. Leather pf.	66⅜	66⅜	63¼	63⅜
90	West. Union	90½	90½	90½	90½
98,600					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$30,000	A.,T. & S.F.adj.	70⅜	70⅜	70	70
32,000	San A. & A.P.4s	68⅜	68⅜	67½	67½
19,000	Texas Pac. 2d	44½	44½	44½	44½
47,000	U. P., D. & G.1st	76½	77½	76½	77½
$138,000					

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Sept. 30.—The heaviest trading locally was in Rubber shares and Sugar. The liquidation of these securities made up the bulk of the day's business. In the Copper shares Osceola rallied to 57 on Lake buying, and Montana touched 225 again. The balance of the Copper class was featureless and showed only fractional changes. A significant incident in connection with the much-discussed Butte and Boston situation, that has so long been puzzling the Street, is the announcement to-day that the October interest on the company's 6s, aggregating $45,000, will be paid to-morrow. Considering that it has been repeatedly claimed of late that the company has not been earning its interest for some time, this announcement has naturally called out not a little comment. Bell Telephone sold at 278 ex dividend, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy dropped to 113⅜, Illinois Steel lost a point, and Chicago Junction was off the same, at 120. The list as a whole was dull and irregular all day, and the closing prices were about the lowest. Call loans, 2@3½; time money, 3½@4½; commercial paper, 3½@4.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	250	255
Boston & Lowell	226	..
Boston & Maine	163	..
Boston & Providence	280	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	120	122
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf	121½	..
Fitchburg pf	104⅝	405
Old Colony	191½	..
Oregon Short Line	..	30
West End	85¾	86
West End pf	106	..

Mining Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Allouez	3	3½
Arnold	15⅞	16
Atlantic	25	..
Boston & Cripple Creek	.25	.30
Boston & Montana	223½	225
Butte & Boston	23¾	24
Calumet & Hecla	580	583
Centennial	17	17½
Franklin	13	13½
Gold Coin Mines	.25	..
Osceola	56¼	56¾
Pioneer, gold	4¾	5
Quincy	117½	118½
Santa Ysabel	4½	5
Tamarack	170	172
Tecumseh	2½	3¼
Wolverine	25¾	26¼

Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bell Telephone	277	279
Dominion Coal	25	26
Dominion Coal pf	..	112½
Edison Electric Illuminating	185	..
General Electric	78½	79
General Electric pf	167	169
Illinois Steel	63½	66½
Lamson Cons. Store Service	21¾	22
New England Telephone	..	139
Philadelphia Company	36½	37½
Pullman Palace Car	188	..
United States Oil	21⅞	22⅛
United States Rubber	36¾	37¼
Westinghouse Electric	33⅝	34
Westinghouse Electric pf	57	58

Unlisted Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Merced Gold Mining	4¾	..
Old Dominion Copper Mining	28	28¼

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—Biscuit and South Side Elevated were the leading features today. Common stock of the former opened at 32⅝ and closed at 32¼. These were the extreme prices. The preferred opened at 94¾, touched 95¼ and 94½, and closed at 94¾. Metropolitan Elevated fives receipts were off to 58¾, being steady at that figure. South Side Elevated opened at 74⅞ and declined to 73½, closing there. North Chicago also declined a point to 220. West Chicago ranged from 94½ for account to 93 for regular.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	31
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co	59¾
Diamond Match of Illinois	139
National Biscuit Company common	32⅛
National Biscuit Company pf	94½
American Steel & Wire Company common	29
American Steel & Wire Company pf	85¼
Chicago Brewing & Malting Company	6
Chicago Brewing & Malting Company pf	27
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company	6
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company pf.	31½
Chicago Packing & Provision Company	24
Chicago Packing & Provision Company pf.	49⅝
North Chicago Street Railroad	220
West Chicago Street Railroad	92½
South Side Elevated Railroad	73¾
Lake Street Elevated	13
Lake Street Elevated, t. ctfs	10¾
Street's W. S. C. Line	20

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30.—The feature of the market was the strength of the Electric Storage stocks, which were in demand on reports of a large increase in business. The common stock held firm around 39, and the preferred rose to 45.

United Gas Improvement was dull at 121 ex-dividend. Welsbach was off a point. Pennsylvania Manufacturing and Marsden were steady. There was considerable trading done in the street railway stocks, and notwithstanding the attempts made by some traders to depress them, they held fairly firm. Union Traction was fractionally higher at 18⅞. Philadelphia Traction showed a slight decline. Cambria Iron was easier. There was a better demand for Pennsylvania, both for account of New York and London. Choctaw preferred was better supported and rose to 40¾. The common was steady at 23.

The close was barely steady at these bid and asked prices:

Lehigh Valley	21⅛	21¼
Northern Pacific common t. c	41	41⅛
Northern Pacific pf	75⅞	76
Pennsylvania	58	58⅜
Reading t. c	8⅞	9
Reading 1st pf	21½	21⅞
Reading 2d pf	10¼	10⅜
St. Paul	106	106¼
Western N. Y. & Penn	3⅝	3¾
Metropolitan Railway	157	158
Philadelphia Traction	90	90¼
Baltimore Consolidated	22¾	23
Union Traction	18⅞	18⅞
Electric Storage	38½	39
Electric Storage pf	44⅞	45
*United Gas Improvement	121	121½
Welsbach Light	50	50⅛
New Jersey Traction	51	52
Marsden	5⅝	5⅝
Cons. T., Pitts	20	20¼
Cons. T., Pitts., pf	56	56⅜
Choctaw	22⅞	23½
Choctaw pf	40½	40¾
Pennsylvania Manufacturing 5s pd.	18⅞	19
Reading General 4s	82	82½
Electric & People's 4s	90⅞	91
Equitable Gas 5s	107	107¼
Philadelphia Electric 5s, t. c	99⅝	99⅞

*Ex dividend.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.74
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.35⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.26
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.15
Cotton, middling	5 7-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06¼
Sugar, granulated	.05⅝
Molasses, O. K. prime	.32
Beef, family	10.50
Beef hams	19.50
Tallow, prime	.03½
Pork, mess	8.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.05⅝
Lard, prime	5.17½
Iron, No. 1 Northern foundry	11.25
Butter, creamery, Western	.20½@21

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—Flour steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 61@63¾c; No. 2 red, 64@65c; No. 2 corn, 29⅜c; No. 2 yellow corn, 29¼@29⅜c; No. 2 oats, free on board, 21⅝@21¾c; No. 2 white, 25¼c; No. 3 white, free on board, 23¼@23⅝c; No. 2 rye, 46c; No. 2 barley, free on board, 28@44c; No. 1 flaxseed, 91c; prime timothy seed, $2.42½; mess pork, per bbl. $8@$8.10; lard, per 100 lb, $4.82@$4.85; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.15@$5.35; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4½@4¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.40@$5.50; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.25; sugars, cutloaf, unchanged.

COTTON.

Fluctuations in cotton futures yesterday were quite violent at times, with the market feverish during the morning and early afternoon. Trading was spasmodic, with aggregate transactions the largest, perhaps, in several weeks. Prices declined 3@4 points sympathetically at the opening, futures at Liverpool having shown weakness. Immediately following the call the market became very unsettled under estimates for an exceptionally heavy movement of cotton at the ports as well as at the more important interior towns. Liquidation set in on a moderate scale, and the more confident bears materially increased their obligations on the short side, believing that the downward turn toward 5-cent cotton was at hand. A few scattered selling orders were received from the South and abroad which added to the general weakness. While sales of 12,000 bales spot cotton at unchanged prices in the Liverpool market were considered liberal, a decline of 2@2½ points in futures more than offset this factor. Rumors that the Central Gulf States had been visited by a veritable cloudburst, later corroborated by official weather bulletins, led to a change of front, and by midday the bull crowd had succeeded in regaining the early loss and in scoring a point or two in addition. Shorts covered on an extensive scale, and for a time even the stronger bears showed great uneasiness. According to the bulletin on 'Change, 7.50 inches of rain had fallen within the preceding twenty-four hours at Cheneyville, La.; 1.14 inches at Waynesborough, Miss.; 2.60 inches at Monroe, La.; 5 inches at Mobile, Ala.; 2.52 inches at Warren, Ark.; 1.80 inches at Forest City and Brinkley, Ark.; 1.36 inches at Memphis; 1.02 inches at Cairo; 1.70 inches at Vicksburg, and 2.24 inches at New Orleans. Showers to moderate rains were also noted in other sections from Texas to the Carolinas. The market again eased off in the afternoon under realizing, the latter being due to estimates for another heavy movement at all points to-day. Trading was less active, although the usual spurt occurred just at the close. The market finished the day barely steady at a net loss of 1@2 points.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	5.17	5.21	5.15	5.20@5.21
November	5.21	5.25	5.18	5.23@5.24
December	5.27	5.31	5.24	5.28@5.29
January	5.31	5.36	5.28	5.33@5.34
February	5.34	5.41	5.34	5.38@5.39
March	5.40	5.45	5.38	5.42@5.43
April	5.49	5.49	5.49	5.47@5.48
May	5.50	5.54	5.47	5.51@5.52
June	5.54	5.58	5.52	5.55@5.56
July	..	..	..	5.59@5.61
August	5.62	5.62	5.62	..@ ..

Spot cotton in the local market closed quiet, with prices 1-16c higher, on the basis of 5 7-16c for middling uplands and 5 11-16c for middling Gulf, as compared with 6½c and 6¾c, respectively, last year. Spot cotton in Southern markets, middling quoted, was officially reported by special dispatches to our Exchange as follows: Galveston, 4⅞c; New Orleans, 4⅞c; Mobile, 4 13-16c; Savannah, 4¾c; Charleston, 4 13-16c; Wilmington, 4⅞c; Norfolk, 5⅛c; Baltimore, 5¼c; St. Louis, 5c; Memphis, 4 15-16c.

The export movement thus far this season has been as follows:

	Great Britain.	France.	Continent.
Total yesterday	27,893	....	20,572
Thus far this week	57,140	....	65,986
Since Sept. 1	157,146	16,530	120,735

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 30.—Middling upland, 3¼d; January-February, 2.61½b; February-March, 2.62½b; March-April, 2.63½b; April-May, 3@3.01; May-June, 3.01@3.02; June-July, 3.02½s; October, 2.63s; October-November, 2.62v; November-December, 2.62½s; December-January, 2.61½s.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

The market yesterday passed through a dull, uninteresting session, with bears in control most of the time and prices sagging off, closing at ⅜@½c net decline. Local traders fought vigorously against an early tendency to advance. They had in their favor increasing receipts, both Spring and Winter, lower cables, and a sharp falling off in export business. Foreign houses traded on both sides of the market, without much effect. Pit sentiment was unmistakably bearish. It looks for a continued large movement at primary points and predicts smaller exports of grain during October. Selling for both accounts, but mostly by shorts, was a feature throughout the entire day yesterday. The late foreign news consisted of a ⅜@⅝d decline in Liverpool wheat, 5@15 points loss on Paris wheat, 20@35 points on flour, and ⅛f at Antwerp. Besides this, Liverpool spot wheat was from ½ to 1½d net lower, attributed to American advices.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 30.—September, 59½c; December, 59⅜c; May, 61⅛c; No. 1 hard, 63¼c; No. 1 Northern, 62¼c; No. 2 Northern, 59¼c.

DULUTH, Sept. 30.—No. 1 Northern, cash, 63c; September, 63½c; December, 60¼c; May, 63c.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 30.—1@3c lower; No. 1 Northern, 65½c; No. 2 Northern, 63½c.

Oats.

No. 2, 26c; No. 3, 25½c; No. 2 white, 28¼c; No. 3 white, 27½c; No. 2 white clips, 29½c; track mixed, 25½@27½c; track white, 27@34c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 55c spot, 54¼@54½c free on board, afloat (to arrive;) 49½@50c, cost, insurance and freight, Buffalo; State rye, 50c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York car lots. BARLEY—Feeding, 36½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 44@51c, delivered, New York. BUCKWHEAT GRAIN—40@42c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, according to delivery.

FLOUR AND MEAL.

Spring patents quoted: $3.80@$4.50; Winter straights, $3.45@$3.60; Winter patents, $3.75@$3.85; Spring clears, $3.15@$3.40; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.90@$3.10; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.75@$2.85; no grade, $1.77½, to arrive. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$1.65@$1.75, spot and to arrive. RYE FLOUR—$2.75@$3.20, mostly $2.90@$3.10. CORNMEAL—Kiln dried, $2@$2.10, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, [illegible]c; fine yellow, 75@80c; coarse, 70@73[illegible]. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in [illegible], 62½@75c; Spring, bulk, 62½@65c; to arrive, 60@62½c; middling, bulk, 65@90c; rye feed, 80c; city feed, 70@72½c; hominy chop, 67½c; oil meal, $25.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 30.—Flour—First patents, $3.95@$4.05; second patents, $3.75@$3.85; first clears, $2.70@$2.80.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $8.50@$9; family, $12.50@$13; short clear, $11@$12.75. BEEF—Mess, $8.50; family, $10@$11; packet, $9@$10; extra India mess, $14@$15. BEEF HAMS—$19.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5⅛c; 180 lb, 5½c; 160 lb, 5⅝c; pigs, 5¾c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 7½c; 10 lb, 6¾@6⅞c; 12 lb, 6@6⅛c; 14 lb, 6c; pickled shoulders, 4¼@4½c; pickled hams, 7¼@7½c; Western, green, 16 lb, 6⅜@6½c. TALLOW—City, 3½c; country, 3½@3⅝c. LARD—5.17½c; city lard, 4.85@4.90c; refined, South America, 6c; Continent, 5.35c; Brazil, kegs, 7.15c; compound, city, 3⅞@4c; Western, 4@4⅛c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5c; city lard stearine, 5¾@6c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 30.—Close—Beef—Extra India mess, 53s 9d; prime mess, 57s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 50s; prime mess, medium, Western, 47s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, 35s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs, 31s; short rib, 20 to 24 lbs, 32s 6d; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lbs; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lbs, 29s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lbs, 30s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, 36s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lbs, 22s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, 25s 9d. Cheese—American finest white, 42s; do, colored, 42s. Tallow—Prime city, 20s.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	71¾	71¾	71¾	..
December	68⅛	68 7-16	67¾	68
May	68 1-16	68½	68	68
Corn—				
December	34½	34 9-16	34½	34½
May	..	..	..	36½
Lard—				
October	..	..	..	$5.12

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	64½	65¼	64	65
December	62⅝	62 15-16	62½	62½
May	64	64¼	63⅞	63⅞
Corn—				
September	29⅛	29¼	29 1-16	29¼
December	29⅜	29½	29¼	29⅜
May	31½	31 9-16	31 5-16	31½
Oats—				
September	21 5-16	21⅝	21¼	21⅝
December	20⅝	20⅞	20⅝	20¾
May	22½	22⅝	22⅜	22½
Lard—				
October	$4.72½	$4.77½	$4.72½	$4.77½
January	4.90	4.92½	4.90	4.95
Ribs—				
October	5.22½	5.27½	5.22½	5.27½
January	4.72½	4.77½	4.72½	4.77½
Pork—				
October	8.00	8.05	8.00	8.05
January	9.15	9.17½	9.12½	9.17½

COFFEE.

Coffee futures met with little favor at the hands of the local contingent yesterday morning, but one lot changing hands up to midday, during which time prices had not varied a hair's breadth from the bid figures of Thursday night. Later in the session business improved somewhat, without, however, at any time showing a semblance of old-time activity. Total sales for the day were 13,500 bags, chiefly the nearer positions. A steadier feeling developed shortly after midday on covering of old short accounts, but the market sagged back later in the day, with the close quiet at net unchanged prices to 5 points lower. According to the official cables received on 'Change, the Hamburg and Havre markets were suffering from positive neglect. Prices showed a sagging tendency, although sellers were indisposed to press their apparent advantage. Much the same conditions prevailed in the Brazilian markets. Despite the fact that receipts were light, both Rio and Santos were inactive, with prices in some instances a shade lower. The Rio rate of exchange eased off 3-32d, after having shown an almost remarkable upward movement during the past week or more. The American visible showed very little change, keeping close to 950,000 bags. The clearance of the steamers Bellanock and Cyprian Prince from Rio added 16,000 bags to the amount afloat for this country. Havre stocks showed a slight gain over those of last week, aggregating 1,245,000 bags, including 829,000 Brazilian.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.35@5.40
November	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.40@5.45
December	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.75@5.80
January	..	..	..	5.80@5.85
February	..	..	..	5.90@5.95
March	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.95@6.00
April	..	..	..	6.00@6.05
May	..	..	..	6.05@6.10
June	..	..	..	6.10@6.20
July	..	..	..	6.20@6.25
August	..	..	..	6.25@6.30
September	..	..	..	6.30@6.35

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average, 7$100. Hamburg—Net unchanged to ¼ pfennig lower. Havre—Net unchanged; January, 38.75; February, 38.75; March, 39; April, 39.25; May, 39.50; June, 39.50; July, 39.75; August, 39.75; September, 40; October, 38.50; November, 38.75; December, 38.75.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4 5-16c; muscovado, 3¾c; molasses sugar, 3½c.

METALS.

Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $11.25; iron, Southern, No. 2 soft, $10.25; steel rails, $18.50; pig iron warrants, $7.15; lake copper, ingot, $12.30; tin, $16.20; lead, $3.92½; spelter $4.85.

OILS.

Petroleum, barrels, $6.85, and bulk, $4.35; Philadelphia, barrels, $6.80, and bulk, $4.30; crude naptha cargoes, $6.75, and deodorized, $7.25; refined, cases, $7.50; cottonseed oil quoted: Prime crude, 18@18½c, nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, 13@13½c, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 21½@22c; off Summer yellow, 20½@21c; butter grades, 26@27c, nominal; prime Winter yellow, 27@28c; linseed, American, raw, 35@36c; American, boiled, 37@38c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, 40@43c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.85; tar oil, bbls, $3.75; pitch, $1.85; spirits of turpentine, 30½@31c; resin, common to good strained, $1.30; E, $1.40; F, $1.50; G, $1.62½; H, $1.65; I, $1.70; K, $1.70; M, $1.75; N, $2.05; W G, $2.20; W W, $2.50.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 30.—Spirits turpentine, 28½c. Resin, A, B, C, and D, 90@95c; E, $1; F, $1.10; G, $1.20; H, I, and K, $1.35; M, $1.40; N, $1.60; WG, $1.80; WW, $2.15.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 30.—Spirits turpentine, 28@28½c. Resin unchanged. Crude turpentine, $1.10 and $1.60.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 30.—Turpentine, 27½c. Resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Native steers, $4.40@$5.50; tops, $5.60; oxen and stags, $2.60@$4.50; bulls, $2.50@$4; cows, $2@$3.30. Cable lower.

CALVES—Veals, $4@$7.62½; Westerns, $4.50; city-dressed veals, 9@11½c per lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3.50@$4.50; lambs, $4.50@$6.

HOGS—$4@$4.25.

Raid on Alleged Bucket Shops.

Two alleged bucket shops were visited by the police yesterday and a number of prisoners were arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court. At the place of Pieser & Co., 51 and 53 New Street, Victor Pierce of 240 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street and four others were arrested. John C. Tome, alleged manager of the Hamilton Commission Company, in the same building, was placed under arrest, together with four others. All were held in $200 bail for examination Monday.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Block Front Across the Harlem Sold for Improvement—Other Dealings by Brokers.

Henry Morgenthau and Emanuel Heilner have sold to Mary A. McNamee for $55,500 the entire block front on the east side of St. Ann's Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-ninth and One Hundred and Fortieth Streets. The buyer will erect eight five-story flats on the plot at once.

The Globe Realty Company has sold to William Call the plot on Central Park West, 68.3 feet north of Ninety-fourth Street, 56 by 100. Mr. Call bought only recently the plot, 52 by 100, adjoining his present purchase on the north.

It is reported that Oppenheimer & Hamershlag have sold to a builder the plot at the southerly corner of Central Park West and Ninety-fourth Street, 75.8 by 100.

James M. Horton has sold to Frank A. Seitz two plots on the north side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, distant 360 feet and 535 feet, respectively, east of Lenox Avenue, the former 75 by 100.11, and the latter 50 by 100.11. In exchange Mr. Seitz gives the three-story building 139, 141, and 143 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 75 by 99.11.

Jesse C. Bennett & Co. have sold for the estate of Mary T. Kane the four-story brownstone house 14 West Seventy-second Street, 25 by 60 by 102.2, for about $83,000. They were also the brokers in the sale reported yesterday by Bradley & Currier, to D. A. Shaw, of the house 260 West Eighty-ninth Street, for $22,000.

Ducret & Eddison have sold for James T. Fitzpatrick to E. J. Bartlett for $15,500 the three-story brick dwelling 635 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street. Property at Montclair, N. J., is given in part payment.

Samuel Harris has sold the two four-story buildings 283 and 285 East Fourth Street, each 24.9 by 96.6.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have leased for five years at an aggregate rental of $75,000 the store and basement of 47 West Forty-second Street, running through to 44 and 46 West Forty-third Street, in the new Millbank Building. The premises will be used for a restaurant.

There were no sales at auction yesterday.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Eighty-seventh Street, northeast corner of Riverside Drive, for a four-story and attic frame dwelling, 26.8 by 98; Gottfried Piel of 333 West Seventy-sixth Street, owner; Hubert Drosser of 2 Stone Street, architect; cost, $60,000.

No. 28 Gouverneur Street, for a six-story brick tenement, with store, 24 by 71.6; Simon Jacoby of 100 East Seventy-fifth Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $18,000.

Nos. 329 to 339 West Seventieth Street, for six four-story brick dwellings, 15 by 50; W. E. Thompson of 327 West Seventieth Street, owner; J. W. Davison of 2,250 Cambreling Avenue, architect; cost, $56,000.

Prospect Terrace, southwest corner of Fourteenth Street, for four two-and-a-half-story frame dwellings, 20 by 50; Salvatore Lasperges, owner and architect; cost, $15,200.

Fourteenth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Prospect Terrace, for two two-and-a-half-story frame dwellings, 20 by 50; Salvatore Lasperges, owner and architect; cost, $7,600.

Vanderbilt Avenue, east side, 140 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, for five three-story frame tenements, 20 by 57; Frederick Bailey of 925 Jefferson Street, owner; Frederick Kloepfer of Astoria, L. I., architect; cost, $30,000.

Tiebout Avenue, east side, 90 feet north of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, for ten two-story frame dwellings, 19 by 41 and 20 and 21.5 by 58; Charles H. Thornton of 670 East One Hundred and Eightieth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $36,500.

Victor Street, east side, 225 feet north of Morris Park Avenue; also, Lincoln Street, east side, 250 feet and 325 feet north of Morris Park Avenue; also, Jefferson Avenue, west side, 300 feet north of Morris Park Avenue; also, Jefferson Avenue, east side, 225 feet north of Morris Park Avenue, for five two-and-a-half-story frame dwellings, 18 by 28; Ephraim B. Levy of 231 Broadway, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $11,600.

Valentine Avenue, east side, 151 feet north of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, for eight two-story frame dwellings, 18.9 by 58; John Metzler of 2,010 Valentine Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $25,600.

Alterations.

No. 963 Lexington Avenue, to a five-story brick and stone dwelling; Charles Haase of 171 East Sixty-ninth Street, owner; J. Schaefer, architect; cost, $8,000.

Nos. 501 to 515 East Twentieth Street, and 502 to 516 East Twenty-first Street, to two two-story brick gas houses; Consolidated Gas Company, owner; Berlin Iron Bridge Company of 95 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $13,000.

No. 575 Ninth Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; Block Brothers, premises, owners; H. Davidson, architect; cost, $550.

No. 246 East Thirty-fourth Street, to a three-story brick and stone dwelling; Warren W. Goddard of 52 East Fifty-seventh Street, owner; cost, $400.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Sept. 30.

ASH ST, n s, 225.2 ft w of Morris Av, old line, 25x94.1x25x94.3; John A. Prigge to George Stolz ... 1
AVENUE A, s e corner of 82d St, 25.8x98; Mary E. Doran to Emanuel Hochheimer ... 1
BAYARD ST, 83, 25x75x22x75; Israel Weschanski to Hannah E. Weschanski ... 1
CENTRAL PARK WEST, 293, 25x100; John S. Peckham to Marie Jasper ... 56,000
DELANCEY ST, 323, 25x105; Sarah Foley, executrix, &c., to Bernard Golden ... 10,750
FOX, or BARETTO ST, 1,646 and 1,648, 37.6x100; Adolph M. Bendheim to George Hooks and another ... 15,000
KING ST, 1, 18.4x irregular; Joshua W. Napier to Virgilio R. Gazzo ... 1
LEXINGTON AV, 1,561, 25x95; William G. McGrath to Edward W. and Tracy H. Harris ... 1
LOT 62, Block B, map of Mapes estate at West Farms; Henry J. Salzmann and another to Louis J. Scherry ... 1
LOT 132, Block C, amended map of Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose to Alfons and Marie Walheim ... 450
MADISON AV, 1,642, 19x100; Lena F. Cohn to Michael Mullens ... 17,500
MADISON AV, 1,642, 19x100; Lena Greenbaum to Lena F. Cohn ... 1
PENTZ ST, e s, at centre line, 139th St, if extended, runs e 49.11 ft to St. Nicholas Terrace x n 74.7x s 55.2 to beginning; also 139th St, s w corner of Pentz St, 175x irregular x 25; Union Trust Company, executors, &c., to City of New York ... 23,000
PLOT on west side of City Island, adjoining land of Duryea, 230x100 to Pilot Av x210x—; William H. Pruden to William Kirchoff ... 8,200
RIVINGTON ST, 325, 18.9x75; Isaac Kalmowitz to Adolph Rauch ... 1
ST. ANN'S AV, 163, 25x98; Peter Ablass to Frederick Storck ... 1
WASHINGTON AV, s e corner of 182d St, 250x148x—x191; A. Sidney Morton, referee, to Patrick B. McEntyre, (re-recorded) ... 20,000
WEBSTER AV, w s, 300 ft s of Scott Av, 50x120; Mary Breheny to Peter V. Bussing ... 5,000
1ST AV, n w corner of 27th St, 97.9x197.6 to 28th St; Emma C. Grant to Cornell University ... Nom.
1ST AV, 1,123, 26x70; Rosie Cohen to Jacob Cohen ... 1
3D AV, e s, 75 ft s of 171st St, 25x100; Marcus Nathan to David Cohen ... 6,650
5TH AV, w s, 25.11 ft s of 115th St, 25x100; Sophie Rothschild to Louis D. Levy ... 27,600
3D ST, 73 East, 20x96.2; Caroline Mayerhofer to Pincus Lowenfeld and another ... 1
10TH ST, 387 East, 25x94.9; Donald McLean to Harris Mandelbaum and another ... 14,250
10TH ST, 391 East; Donald McLean to Charles Lowenfeld ... 14,700
28TH ST, 227 East, 25x98.9; Franz Ruhl to Anna M. Thomas ... 39,000
28TH ST, 227 East, 25x98.9; Anna M. Thomas to Celia Hoffman ... 1
28TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 6th Av, 20x98.9; Russell Raymond and others to Samuel A. French ... 100
28TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Lexington Av, 25x98.9; Bridget Dempsey, trustee, to the Church of St. Stephen ... 1
44TH ST, 341 West, 25x100.5; Wilhelmina D. C. Josenhaus to Herman Stadler ... 1
52D ST, n s, 381 ft w of 8th Av, 31.2x100.9x22.8x100.5; Eleanor Snyder to Charles E. Hyde ... 1
56TH ST, 64 East, 20x100.5; Cornelia H. and Stephen Peabody to Lena W. Swinburne ... 45,000
74TH ST, s s, 173 ft e of Avenue A, 50x102.2; John J. Radley and another to Anton W. Hoffmeyer and another ... 1
76TH ST, 323, 20x102.2; Augustus C. Bechstein to Clara S. Stearns ... 9,000
79TH ST, 203 West, 16x102.2; John C. Platt to Laura Billings ... 1
88TH ST, 103 East, 25.8x100.8; Charles S. Clark to Mitchell A. C. Levy ... 1
101ST ST, 117 East, 25x100.11; Emanuel Hochheimer to Mary E. Doran ... 1
104TH ST, s s, 243.4 ft e of 3d Av, 16.8x100.11; Israel Weschanski to Hannah E. Weschanski ... 1
106TH ST, n s, 111.3 ft w of 3d Av, 28.3x100.11; Simon Adler and another to Rosa Izen ... 20,000
113TH ST, 32 West, 25x100.11; Paul J. Exner to Dora Bleier ... 1
114TH ST, 614 West, 14x100.11; William F. Ross to Mary B. Ross ... 1
120TH ST, 362 West, 17x100.11; Philip Teets and others, executors, &c., to Gertrude and Michael Levine ... 15,500
140TH ST, 586 East, 25x100; Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, to John Trainor ... 4,800
152D ST, n s, 300 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Peter Zepp to Marie Wittekind ... 4,500
155TH ST, 546 East, 25x98; George Stolz to John A. Prigge ... 1

Recorded Leases.

ASTOR, William W., to William Henkel and another; 207 East 4th St, 20 years ... 750
CORN, Henry, to Freeborn G. Smith; 142 5th Av, store, &c., 10¼ years ... 7,000
GEORGE, John P., and another, trustees, to William Schaaf; 1,584 Avenue A, 5 years ... 2,550
HUGHES, Henry, to John Leffler and another; 1,564 3d Av, 5 years ... 1,600
KLAUBER, Henry, to George Hecht; s s of 176th St, 50 ft w of Carter Av, 1 7-12 years ... 600
MITTNACHT, Jacob, administrator, to Pasquale Selvaggi; 24 Spring St, 2 years ... 1,400
RUHE, Francis H., and others to John H. Fay; 184 West St, store, &c., and 200 Chambers St, cellar, west ½, 4 2-3 years ... 2,000
SCHREINER, John, to William and Peter Heinsohn; 2,051 1st Av, store, &c., 5 7-12 years ... $900 ... 1,020
WOOTEN, estate of M. C., by Emma De Long and another, trustees, to John Farley; 2,794 3d Av, 3 years ... 1,680

Recorded Mortgages.

ABELMAN, Abram, and another to Adolph M. Bendheim; w s of St. Ann's Av, extends from 157th to 158th St, demand ... 2,000
ALLEN, F. Sturges, to Viola P. Lowd; 232 and 230 East 29th St, 1 month ... 2,500
ALLEN, Elmer A., to Augustine J. Smith; e s of Grand Av, 444.8 ft n of St. James St, 2 years ... 6,500
BOWMAN, David J. and William R. to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n w s of Intervale Av, 780.7 ft n e of 167th St, extends to Home St, 3 years ... 8,000
BUSSING, Peter V., to Mary Breheny; w s of Webster Av, 300 ft s of Scott Av, 3 years ... 2,000
BUSSING, Peter V., to Mary Breheny; w s of Webster Av, 325 ft s of Scott Av, 3 years ... 2,000
CLOOS-LONGO, Grace L., to Archibald M. Maclay, trustee, &c.; n e corner of 8th Av and 54th St, 1 year ... 3,000
COHEN, David, to Marcus Nathan; e s of 3d Av, 75 ft s of 171st St, 1 year ... 10,500
COHEN, David, to Marcus Nathan; e s of 3d Av, 75 ft s of 171st St, 1 year ... 4,150
DORAN, Mary E., to Emanuel Hochheimer; 117 East 101st St, 2 years ... 6,900
DRUCKER, Herman and Albine, to the German Savings Bank; n s of 72d St, 350 ft w of Avenue A, 1 year ... 14,000
DRUCKER, Herman and Albine, to Amalie Schellenberger; n s of 72d St, 350 ft w of Avenue A, 5 years ... 3,500
FINCK, Louisa A., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; w s of the Southern Boulevard, 75 ft s of 145th St, 1 year ... 3,000
FRENCH, Samuel A., to William Raymond; s s of 28th St, 100 ft w of 6th Av, 3 years ... 15,000
GAFFNEY, Daniel J., to Louisa Bank and another; s w s of 169th St, 65.5 ft n w of 167th St, 1 year ... 3,500
GOLDEN, Bernard, to Frederic D. Weekes, trustee; 323 Delancey St, 1 year ... 7,000
GOLDEN, Bernard, to Arthur D. Weekes and another, executors, &c.; 323 Delancey St, 1 year ... 2,000
HEINSOHN, William and Peter, to William L. Flanagan, as managing Director; 2,051 1st Av, store lease, demand ... 5,000
HOFFMAN, Celia, to Anna M. Thomas; 227 East 28th St, 2 years ... 700
HUGHES, Mary B., and Annie J. Bouillon to the Bowery Savings Bank; 146 to 154 East 52d St, (five mortgages,) 5 years ... 53,000
JIRECK, Anthony, to George Stein; n w corner of Madison Av and 75th St, demand ... 500
KELLER, George, to Harlem Savings Bank; e s of Main St, at n e s of Tremont Av, 1 year ... 11,000
KELLER, Jacquelin D., to Charles Buek; 209 West 136th St, 1 year ... 3,500
KIRCHHOF, William, to William H. Pruden; parcel on w s of City Island, adjoining land of Duryea, 230x100 to Pilot Av, 3 years ... 4,000
KERWAN, Matthew C., to Adolf Prince; w s of Convent Av, 54.2 ft n of 129th St, demand ... 1,000
KLINGMAN, Frederick, and William E. Schlinger to the Germania Life Insurance Company; s w corner of West End Av and 107th St, 3 years ... 100,000
KLINGMAN, Frederick, and William E. Schlinger to Felix Gottschalk; s w corner of West End Av and 107th St, installments ... 12,687
LA SALA, Allesandro and Maria, to Alice D., Jr., and Frederic D. Weekes; 69 James St, 5 years ... 2,000
LEMBEIN, Fannie, and another to Samuel Lichtenstein; s s of 5th St, 153.8 ft e of Avenue B, 3 years ... 10,000
LEVINE, Gertrude and Michael, to Philip Teets and others, executors, &c.; 302 West 120th St, 3 years ... 10,500
LEWINE, Julius, to Bridget Bannon; 26 Rutgers St, ½ year ... 2,000
LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n s of 3d St, 345 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year ... 10,000
LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n s of 3d St, 245 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year ... 1,000
LOWENFELD, Charles, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; 389 East 10th St, 1 year ... 12,000
MANDELBAUM, Harris, and another to Frederic J. Middlebrook; 387 East 10th St, 1 year ... 12,000
MULLER, Henry, Sr., to William T. Hookey; s s of 159th St, 275 ft w of Elton Av, secures material ... 525
OTT, Philip, Jr., to Virginia B. Rogers and another, trustees, &c.; n e corner of the Boulevard and 200th St, 2 years ... 1,500
OZEN, Rosa, to Simon Adler and another; n s of 111th St, 111.3 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year ... 1,000
PISCIOTTA, Frank, to Isaac and Max S. Boehm; old e s of Washington Av, 190 ft n of 167th St, demand ... 1,500
PISKE, Frederick, to Conrad Stein; 84 7th St, saloon lease, demand ... 1,200
PRIGGE, John A., to the Wartburg Orphan Farm School of the Evangelical Lutheran Church; n s of Ash St, 225.2 ft w of Morris Av, old line, 3 years ... 3,000
RUFF, Joseph, to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; s s of 4th St, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years ... 30,000
SACHSE, Paulus, to Harlem Savings Bank; e s of Courtlandt Av, 50 ft n of 156th St, 1 year ... 13,000
SCHAAF, William, to William L. Flanagan, as managing Director; 1,584 Avenue A, saloon lease, demand ... 4,000
SCHMITT, Franz, to Elizabeth Bornholft, guardian, &c; 207 East 94th St, 5 years ... 12,000
STALDER, Herman, to Amelie R. Vigouroux; 341 West 44th St, 3 years ... 11,000
STADLER, Herman, to Rosa Haft; 341 West 44th St, installments ... 3,500
STRUEVER, Louis, to Thomas S. Doyle; 7th Av, widened, s e corner of 128th St, 2¼ years ... 2,000
SWINBURNE, Lena W. and George K., to Isabella Lyall; 64 East 56th St, 3 years ... 35,000
THE NEW YORK CATHOLIC PROTECTORY to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 415 Broome St, and adjoining lot, 1 year ... 50,000
TRAINOR, John, to Horace A. Baker; 586 East 140th St, 3 years ... 3,000
VAUGHAN, Mary L. and John W., to Produce Exchange Building Loan Association; w s of Academy St, 50 ft n of Vermilyea, installments ... 600

Mechanics' Liens.

BLEECKER ST, 65 to 69; Sprague Electric Company against the United Loan and Investment Company, owner; Robert L. Darragh's Son & Co., contractors ... 14,184
BOSTON AV, w s, 45 ft s of Fort Independence St, 102.7x81.6x100x104.2; Patrick Maguire against Susan Maginn, owner; M. J. Conley, contractor ... 75
CENTRAL PARK WEST, 293; William A. Morphy against Mary F. Peckham, owner and contractor ... 165
HUDSON ST, s e corner of 12th St, 25x80; August Lange against W. E. McGinn, contractor ... 178
WASHINGTON AV, e s, 150 ft n of 171st St, 50x170; Mugler Brothers Company against Louis Lutjens and Charles Bornkamp, owners and contractors ... 213
5TH AV, 254; Mike Lakner against Julia M. Coggill, owner; Haas & Fried, contractors ... 265
13TH ST, 520 and 522 East; Landesberg & Co. against Jacob Levy, owner and contractor ... 140
85TH ST, 146 to 152 East; Laidlaw & Macdonald against the Turn Verein, City of New York, owner; Weber & Sons and The Manhattan Concrete Company, contractors ... 1,138
101ST ST, n s, 100 ft e of Manhattan Av, 22.6x100.11; The Excelsior Terra Cotta Company against the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, owner; E. G. Duryea, contractor ... 1,075
160TH ST, n s, 192 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; Clifford L. Miller against Rudolph Newschaffer, owner; Edwin B. Babcock, contractor ... 373
168TH ST, 866 East; Alfred H. Howe against Eugene Salvatore, owner; Achilles Salvatore, contractor ... 66

Assignments of Mortgages.

BUTZEL, Meyer, administrator, &c., to Betsey Meyer ... 2,019
GOLDSMITH, Abraham, to Herman Mendel ... 4,000
HALL, William H., to Evelyn E. Hall ... Nom.
HEMENWAY, Charles R., to David F. Wright ... 600
HEWETT, Edward G., executor, &c., to James W. Gillespie ... Nom.
GOLDSMITH, Abraham, to George R. Fearing ... 15,000
LOGAN, Charlotte B., to Jethro W. Clute ... 2,000
MANNING, William D., to William Hall ... 1,700
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Johanna C. Jones ... 8,515
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Catharine Ridley ... 11,058
ROGERS, Anna N., to the Continental Trust Company ... Omitted
SHEPARD, Lucy W., and others, executors, &c., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company ... 8,000
WALLACH, Gertrude, to Julia Goetz ... Nom.
WETMORE, Catherine F., executrix, to David F. Wright ... 300

Lis Pendens.

VANDEWATER ST, s e s, 131.3 ft n e of Frankfort St, 35.1x110x13.5x106.5; William R. Walker and others, trustees, &c., against James Adair and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Man & Man.

WALKER ST, 120 to 126, and 224 to 230 Canal St; The Equitable Life Assurance Society against Charles F. Oxley and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Alexander & Colby.

45TH ST, 219 East; Jennie Edelmuth against Mary A. Murphy and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall.

77TH ST, n w corner of Park Av, 25x102.2; Thomas R. A. Hall against Charles J. Campbell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Ennever & Trautman.

178TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Audubon Av, 50x100; Theodore Baumeister against Joseph H. Cain and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. W. Perkins.

179TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Audubon Av, 50x100; Max Hirsch against Joseph H. Cain and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lachman, Morgenthau & Goldsmith.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

EDGAR W. YOUMANS.—Edgar W. Youmans confessed judgment yesterday for $3,296 in favor of the Palisades Railroad Company for the amount due on his subscription to stock in the company to build a railroad on top of the Palisades.

LEWIS G. TEWKSBURY.—Deputy Sheriff Leavitt yesterday received an execution against Lewis G. Tewksbury, stock broker, of 50 Broadway, for $892 in favor of C. P. Smith, for money deposited, and also another attachment from Poughkeepsie for $1,927 in favor of J. M. Spencer & Co.

JOHN SOMERVILLE & CO.—Judge Cohen, of the Supreme Court, yesterday granted an order giving A. A. Joseph, attorney for Samuel Rosenthal, permission to replevin from S. L. Samuels, receiver of John Somerville & Co., wholesale dealers in hats and caps at 661 Broadway, 454 dozen plush and cloth caps. The goods are valued at $630. The writ was issued to Deputy Sheriff Radley.

J. LAUTENBERG.—J. Lautenberg, wholesale dealer in artificial flowers and feathers, millinery goods and ribbons at 658 Broadway, has closed up his place of business, and a landlord's dispossess notice is pasted on the door. All the stock has been removed, and it is said that it was taken away by a city marshal several days ago. Mr. Lautenberg, it is said, went away two weeks ago, presumably on a trip on the road, leaving a young woman in charge of the place, and his whereabouts at present are unknown. He began business in this city in August, 1897, claiming a capital of $4,000, and had previously lived in Paterson, N. J., where he assisted his sisters in a millinery store. He had a small room on the second floor of 658 Broadway for his place of business, and his sign read "Factory in Brooklyn," but the location was not given. The trade estimates his liabilities at $3,000.

HENRY A. TOVIM.—The place of business of Henry A. Tovim, wholesale dealer in clothing at 47 Great Jones Street, has been closed up for several days. All the stock is said to have been removed, and creditors have been making inquiries as to what has become of it and the whereabouts of Mr. Tovim, as he left no address with the janitor of the building. Mr. Tovim has been in business several years, was formerly the "Co" of M. B. Friedman & Co., afterward of Tovim & Vrenson, and alone for about a year past. In June last he claimed assets of $7,900, liabilities, $2,200. Blumenstiel & Hirsch obtained two attachments yesterday against Mr. Tovim in the City Court aggregating $840, on the ground that he had disposed of his property to the detriment of his creditors. They said that they had learned that two truckloads of goods had been taken away from his place of business at night several days ago.

Out of Town.

CHARLES PITTELKEW.—Charles Pittelkew, doing a real estate, loan, and insurance business, has filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States court at Milwaukee. The liabilities are placed at $138,000 and assets $153,000. The cause of the filing of the petition is said to be pressure of demand loans.

NEWBURYPORT AND AMESBURY HORSE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Judge Colt of the United States Circuit Court, at Boston, has appointed W. F. Clark of Peabody receiver of the Newburyport and Amesbury Horse Railroad Company upon application of the Mechanics' Savings Bank of Providence, which holds $25,000 of the company's bonds, on which the September interest was defaulted.

OZRO W. CLAPP AND DWIGHT O. CLAPP.—Ozro W. Clapp and Dwight O. Clapp, formerly in partnership in New York, each petitioned for voluntary bankruptcy in the United States District Court at Chicago yesterday, the former scheduling liabilities aggregating $237,695.55. Dwight O. Clapp's liabilities are $2,000 less. Both declare themselves to be without available assets. There are over 200 creditors, and the list varies but slightly in each petition. The majority of the debts have been contracted in New York within a few years, and there are no Chicago business houses involved. The principal creditors are Mary C. Clapp, $29,819.66, and C. C. L. Wilmarth, $16,944.82.

LEWIS C. BASS COMPANY.—Lewis C. Bass, manager of the Lewis C. Bass Company, manufacturers of bobbins, spools, and shuttles, with headquarters in Boston, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with the Clerk of the United States District Court at that city. The liabilities are placed at $155,144, and no assets appear. The secured claims amount to $54,000, and the unsecured debts amount roughly to $101,000. Creditors holding secured claims, with the amount of their securities and their debts, are as follows: The New Bedford Five Cent Savings Bank of New Bedford, Mass., securities $20,000, debts $15,000; the Fall River City Savings Bank, Fall River, Mass., securities $35,000, debt $27,000; Woonsocket National Bank, securities $20,000, debt $12,000; W. B. French of Winchester, Mass., securities $1,700, debt $550. Among the creditors whose claims are unsecured is the Massachusetts National Bank of Boston, $16,948, and the National Bank of Redemption, Boston, $8,250.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

Edgar D. Thornburgh, stock broker, formerly of 100 Broadway, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities of $44,065, of which $6,995 are secured and $37,070 unsecured; nominal assets of $18,250, consisting of 3,000 shares Penn-Breckenridge Consolidated Mining Company of Colorado, $3,000; notes, $5,250; claim against Julia V. Pape on a note which security has been assigned to Henrietta Schwartz, $10,000. The Sheriff holds all his books of account under an attachment. Among the creditors are: R. Dorothy Thornburgh, $12,542; Henrietta Schwartz, secured, $5,866; Woods & Toutwith, $5,000; J. D. Astor, $2,000; E. Schor, Philadelphia, $7,890; Pope Manufacturing Company, $208, for bicycles.

George W. Wanmaker of 448 West Fiftieth Street filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities of $9,500 and no assets. He was formerly in the lumber business in the firm of George Karr & Co., in this city and Hoboken, N. J., from 1887 to the Summer of 1895, when they went out of business. Most of the liabilities are in connection with that business. It is said he has paid off a large part of his debts in the past two years.

Amelia Newmark of 408 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday to get rid of her liability as indorser on the notes of Cooper & Newmark, manufacturers of gas fixtures at 39 Suffolk Street, who failed in September, 1896. The liabilities are $6,000 in this connection, and the only creditor is the State Bank for that amount. She is the wife of Joseph Newmark of Cooper & Newmark.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, Sept. 30, the first name being that of the debtor:

AMSTER, Samuel, and Abraham Littman—Henry Glingenstein and others ... $738
BRADY, Thomas—E. Eising and others ... 402
BARKER, Stephen W., and Schaghticoke Woolen Company—Ninth National Bank ... 5,117
BETSCH, William—G. P. Bofinger ... 34
BRODE, Otto—A. Luban ... 39
BADER, Frederick, Joseph Schaub, and Edward Herman—P. Hoffmann ... 370
BRUNER, Louisa M.—H. Batjer and others ... 401
BROWN, George W.—M. E. Preston ... 253
CLARK, Dwight W.—Annie McFeat ... 29
CIRRITO, Vincent and Joseph, also Samuel G. Derrickson—C. Martin ... 74
CORTESE, Andrew—P. Gargiulo and another ... 103
CAMPBELL, Joseph N., Claude W. Mick, and Albert G. Kalb—S. F. Jacobs ... 85
CARMIENCKE, Albert G.—Virgil Practice Clavier Company ... 30
DAVID, Julius—F. L. Maynard and others ... 220
DUNN, Bernard—Department of Health ... 209
ELLENDER, Hyman M.—Emil Calman & Co ... 185
GROBSMITH, David, Louis Cohen, and Louis P. Bergoff—V. Horwitz and another ... 548
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STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

The Court of Appeals will convene at Albany Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. This will be the first session of the October term of the court. The following calendar of appeals from orders will be considered:

No. 616—People ex rel. Doody vs. Bishop et al.
No. 1231—Conway vs. The City of Rochester et al.
No. 1299—People ex rel. New York Loan and Improvement Company vs. Roberts, as Controller, &c.
No. 1249—Kittinger vs. The Buffalo Traction Company, impleaded, &c.
No. 1302—In re application of the taxpayers, &c., of the village of Plattsburg, &c.
No. 1030—People ex rel. The City of Amsterdam vs. Hess et al., as Assessors, &c.
No. 1286—French vs. Seamans and another, as executrix, &c.
No. 1292—In the matter of the estate of Thrall.
No. 1290—People ex rel. Speight vs. Coler, as Controller, &c.
No. 1298—People ex rel. Tibbetts vs. Ingersoll, as County Treasurer, &c.
No. 1306—People ex rel. Cornwell vs. Woodruff et al., as Commissioners, &c.
No. 1309—People ex rel. Niagara River Hydraulic Company vs. Roberts, as Controller, &c.
No. 1294—The City of Johnstown vs. Wade et al.
No. 1284—People ex rel. The Newburg Savings Bank vs. Peck, as Assessor, &c., et al.
No. 1300—People ex rel. Sweet vs. Lyman, State Commissioner of Excise.
No. 1291—People ex rel. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad vs. Roberts, as Controller, &c.
No. 1287—People ex rel. The City of Rochester vs. Coe and another, as surviving Assessors.
No. 1310—People ex rel. The Young Men's Association, &c., of The City of Albany vs. Sayles et al., as Assessors, &c.
No. 1288—The Standard Fashion Company vs. The Siegel-Cooper Company and another.
No. 1311—In re application of Beck.
No. 1289—People ex rel. Leet vs. Keller, as Commissioner, &c.
No. 1312—In re opening of Lexington Avenue, (Deering vs. Schrier.)
No. 1293—In re appraisal, &c., of the property of Murphy, deceased.
No. 1313—People ex rel. The Catholic Union of the City of Albany vs. Sayles et al., as Assessors, &c.
No. 1206—People ex rel. Armstrong Cork Company vs. Barker et al., as Commissioners, &c.
No. 1033—Pringle, as executor, &c., vs. The Long Island Railroad Company, (in re application of Biddell, administrator, &c.)
No. 1314—In re application of Grab.
No. 1305—In re estate of Gibson, deceased.
No. 1631—The People vs. Stock.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S. Will for probate.—At 10:30 A. M.—Angelica Ritter.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Matter of Cromwell—Richard M. Henry. De Witt vs. Atwill—Robert E. Deyo. Stark vs. Abelman—Charles S. Simpkins.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Haviland—James P. Davenport. Forrest vs. Renz—James J. Nealis.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Matter of Military Club—Charles F. Roe. Robert Gibson—James Phimister—Walter G. Hennessy.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Pacific Railroad Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The option granted to holders of Pacific Railroad bonds becoming due Jan. 1, 1899, to receive payment in full with interest, less a rebate of one-half of 1 per cent., terminates with the month of September. The department, however, extends the option through the month of October to Nov. 1. Although there are about $14,000,000 of these bonds outstanding, only $846,000 have so far been presented for payment. This fact is regarded by the Treasury officials as proof that there is no general scarcity of money.

RAILROAD NOTES.

President Callaway announced yesterday the appointment of Samuel E. Williamson as general counsel of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company and its affiliated lines east of Buffalo. Mr. Williamson succeeds ex-Judge Ashbel Green, who died a few weeks ago. He is now a resident of Cleveland, and for several years has been the general counsel of the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad. His future headquarters will be in this city.

E. J. Richards, Assistant General Passenger Agent of the New York Central, said yesterday that a complete cessation of passenger rate warfare in trunk line territory was looked for in view of the action of the Trunk Line Passenger Committee restoring the regular tariff on and after to-day between New York and points east of Buffalo. The Erie Railroad, on the other hand, has announced a reduction of $2 on its passenger rate from Buffalo to New York.

D. McNicoll, Passenger Traffic Manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway, when his recent conferences with the Trunk Line Passenger Committee at 143 Liberty Street ended, had acquiesced in the withdrawal by the Canadian Pacific of its tariff by way of Grand Haven and the substitution of one by way of Chicago in common with the Eastern lines. Because of strained relations between the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk, the former's local fares will not at present be adjusted. McNicoll will have another conference with the Trunk Line Committee. This may take place about Oct. 15.

St. Louis Dress-Coat Muddle.

From The Chicago Tribune.

St. Louis is soon to hold its annual veiled prophet's ball, the great social event of the season, but as events now stand it looks as if Mayor Ziegenheim would not be present to welcome the prophet and turn over the keys of the city to him. It seems that this mysterious prophet is a great stickler for form, and the managers of the ball have decreed that no man shall set foot on the ballroom floor unless he is clad in the regulation swallowtail. Now, the Mayor says he has never worn a full-dress suit and never will. Like President Arthur, he clings desperately to a Prince Albert coat, which he wears on all state occasions. Mayor Ziegenheim has this Presidential precedent and the official keys of St. Louis on his side, and he says he will not attend the ball if he cannot go in his favorite coat. The prophet has immemorial custom and the ballroom managers as his allies, and he will refuse to preside at a function where his august highness would be insulted by the presence of a plebeian costume of any kind. It is a serious and delicate situation, and the world will doubtless watch the outcome with bated breath. We do not wish to be alarmists, otherwise we might whisper the horrible suspicion that the Mayor of St. Louis does not possess a dress coat. Probably it is best to await calmly the coming crisis, hoping that if the Mayor has no swallowtail he will borrow one, and trusting that the tender sensibilities of the prophet will yet be spared the wound that now seems imminent.

Hawks and Grasshoppers.

From The Salt Lake Herald.

During the past few weeks sportsmen in the vicinity of Clayton, New Mexico, have been enjoying a novel recreation. About a month ago grasshoppers made their appearance in the vegas, and soon became so thick as to threaten utter destruction of the grass. A few weeks ago, however, hawks of the common chicken-hawk variety began coming in great flocks, and in a short time literally covered the country, living solely on grasshoppers, as a result of which the latter soon disappeared. Then the hawks became a nuisance, and turned their destructive talents to chickens, quail, &c. Hunting parties were organized and began killing hawks. Hawks were so numerous that the poorest marksman could easily kill several dozen in a few hours. After thousands of the hawks had been killed they abandoned the country more suddenly than they appeared.

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The well-known reputation of the builder and architect is a guarantee of the excellence of the material and workmanship employed in all parts of their construction, while the capital of the owner enabled him to spare no pains or expense to render them most desirable and handsome residences. They are now open for inspection, and will be sold on liberal terms to desirable purchasers. For further information and particulars as to prices, ranging from $37,500 to $42,500, apply to the agents of the owner,

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WOMAN MAKES WAR ON A ROOF.

Mrs. Genn Tries to Stop Her Neighbor's House Painting.

A ludicrous scene might have been witnessed yesterday in West Side Avenue, near Fairmount Avenue, Jersey City, had it not occurred on housetops removed from the public gaze. Henry Hayden recently built a flathouse in West Side Avenue. It adjoins and rises far above a dwelling owned and occupied by Albert Genn. Mr. Genn objected to the flathouse, but was powerless to prevent its erection. When it was completed Hayden asked Genn to allow workmen to go on the roof of his house to paint the side of the flathouse. Permission was refused.

Yesterday two painters undertook to solve the difficulty with brushes attached to long poles. Lying on the roof, they reached down and painted industriously until their flank movement was discovered by Mrs. Genn. She at once hung out a lot of dresses on a line on the roof of her house and warned the painters that if they spattered any paint on the garments she would have them arrested. This threat did not deter them. Then Mrs. Genn armed herself with a clothespole and tried to knock the brushes from the painters' hands. The pole was short, however, and the men laughed at her.

Then Mrs. Genn summoned two mounted policemen who do duty in the district, but they decided that the jurisdiction of a mounted policeman did not reach to housetops, and refused to interfere. The battle between Mrs. Genn and the painters continued until both sides grew weary of the struggle. Mrs. Genn agreed to an armistice for the day on condition that the painters should cease work.

They had the side of the flathouse projecting above Mr. Genn's premises about half painted when they quit. They expect to finish the work to-day.

WILL DOUBLE COTTON OUTPUT.

Mill Men in the South Enlarging Their Plants.

Baltimore Dispatch to The Chicago Inter Ocean.

In Southern business circles the interest of the week has centred to a large extent in textile affairs. Almost everything bearing on the industrial progress of this section has in one way or another touched on cotton. The assurance of a large crop, the fortunate position of Southern spinners in having sold ahead at prices higher than their product is now commanding, the great increase in equipment of established mills, and the discussion of improved methods of handling and storing cotton, have been prominent subjects of discussion throughout the South.

Two months ago Southern cotton spinners made contracts for their output ahead on the basis of prices then prevailing, and in consequence are safe now. S. B. Tanner, Superintendent of the Henrietta Mills of North Carolina, says that, so far as he can learn, every mill in the South has fortified itself by making contracts ahead.

The Dwight Manufacturing Company of Massachusetts, which has a $600,000 mill in Alabama, is doubling the capacity of the plant, giving it a total of 60,000 spindles. The Massachusetts Mills Company of Lowell, which has a 30,000 spindle mill at Rome, Ga., has added 20,000 spindles. Other mills in the South are also enlarging their plants. The aggregate increase represented in enlargements reported since June 1 is 173,000 spindles and 1,900 looms, which would mean an investment of about $2,500,000.

With the decrease in the price of cotton Southern farmers are turning their attention more and more to diversified agriculture. The only thing left to do under the circumstances is for the South to produce its cotton at the lowest possible cost, raise its own foodstuffs, and reduce to the utmost limit the cost of ginning, baling, compressing, and selling. The development of the bonded warehouse system promises to have some effect upon the situation by enabling farmers, as well as manufacturers, to put their cotton in bonded warehouses at a low rate for insurance and storage, and get a warehouse receipt which will be good collateral in any bank, North or South, for money at a low rate of interest. Better baling and handling are also daily growing in importance. T. W. Pratt of Huntsville, Ala., a leading cotton mill manager, who has made a thorough test, claims that his mill can afford to pay $2 a bale more for round-bale cotton than for the square bale.

The fear that at one time existed among some Southern people of the possibility of a "cotton trust" has been altogether eliminated, and the whole question is now simply which is the best system and which will bring the best results to the Southern planter.

Some Swiss Pensioners.

Zurich Correspondence Chicago Record.

Mr. Lieberknecht, the Consul at Zurich, claims Geneseo, Ill., as his home. The Consulate is established in a new apartment building which would do credit to Chicago or New York. It happened that on the day of my call the United States pensioners were coming in to have their papers attested. Here was an unexpected reminder of Uncle Sam's munificence. There are eighteen or twenty United States pensioners in or near Zurich, and they draw amounts varying from $6 to $24 a month. One seemingly robust mountaineer came in and drew $66 for his three months' allowance. That represents 110 francs a month, and it means for one of his wants that he is permanently "fixed."

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Miss Walker's Day School for Girls,
148 Madison Avenue.
Miss Roberts, Principal.—The school has been entirely reorganized, and will be reopened October 3d. Primary, Intermediate, Academic, and College Preparatory Classes.

UTICA, N. Y.
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Term opens Sept. 22, 1898.

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NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL } Day School, 35 Nassau St. Evening School, 9 W. 18th St "Dwight Method" of Instruction, LL.B. in 2 years; LL.M. in 3 years. Send for catalogue. GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

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NEW YORK BUSINESS INSTITUTE—Affords thorough education for business. ACADEMIC BOOKKEEPING, Correspondence, Banking, Penmanship, Telegraphy, SHORTHAND, and TYPEWRITING Departments. Day and evening sessions Call or write: C C Gaines, Pres., 81 E. 125 St., N. Y.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Wallace's Schools
OPENING IN OCTOBER.
83d St. and Boulevard, and HARLEM, 80-82 West 126th St. See circular.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 East 49th Street.
Classes and private lessons, commencing Saturday, Oct. 22.

EXCURSIONS.

$1. OUTING

TO

Mauch Chunk, Glen Onoko,

AND THE

Switchback Railroad,

VIA

Central Railroad of New Jersey,

SUNDAY, OCT. 2.

TRAINS WITH LUNCH CARS ATTACHED leave NEW YORK, FOOT OF LIBERTY ST., N. R., at 8:30 A. M.; South Ferry, foot Whitehall St., at 8:25 A. M. Returning, arrive in the city about 9 P. M.

Switchback 50 cents extra, if purchased on train.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier...8:40
" New York, West 22d St. Pier......9
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

Regular Excursions until October 15th.

SUMMER RESORTS.

New Jersey.

Somerset Inn,

& EIGHT COTTAGES, BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.

ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

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ELECTRIC POCKET FLASH LIGHT.

Pat. applied for.

Handy nights in all dark places, dark flats, dark closets, on table beside bed, in sick room; press button, metal finish, weight one lb. Delivered by messenger on approval, $3.50. JOHN S. MEAD, 53 West 24th, N. Y.

PERSONAL.

THOMAS McCANN, last address 318 East 41st St. N. Y. Brother John wishes to hear from him. Address Eagle Hotel, 371 West St., corner Morton St., New York.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

I WANT TO BUY CHEAP, FOR CASH, FULL set Passion Play films, in perfect condition. Address ALBERT YATES, 158 East 46th Street, New York.

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82D ST., 23 WEST.—Charming parlor suite; private bath and table; large and small rooms; references.

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FURNISHED ROOMS.

28TH ST., 14 EAST., Between 5th and Madison Avs.—Handsome floor, parlor; all improvements; others; gentlemen; physician's office; references.

82D ST., 29 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms, single or en suite, for gentlemen only.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St L. station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

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NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; 19 months' reference. M. F., Box 203 Times Office.

Cooks.

COOK.—Competent; private family; is a good baker of all kinds of bread, cake, and pastry, desserts, entrees, and courses of dinners; good reference; city or country. B. N., 270 West 23d St.

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NURSE.—By a thoroughly qualified American woman as nurse to invalid or companion to elderly lady; has had long, careful experience; can give unquestionable reference. Mrs. J. Ross, 55 Rutland Road, Flatbush, Brooklyn.

Miscellaneous.

ASSISTANT.—By an experienced and competent young lady as assistant in office; best of references. X. Y. Z., Box 101 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER or WAITER.—In a private family; best city reference; five years last employer; single; light colored. W., Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—As butler in a private family; best city reference. R. W., Box 338, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

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CHEF.—In private family; economical, neat, reliable, capable; French and domestic references. George, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

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COACHMAN.—Reliable; competent; neat appearance; willing, obliging; careful driver; first-class city references; last employer can be seen. F., 28 East 59th St., store.

COACHMAN.—By a coachman; fifteen years' references; city or country. L., Box 341, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By a Scotchman; married man's place; no incumbrance; good vegetable gardener; understands violets, roses, chrysanthemums, and general management of gentleman's place; eight and a half years' reference. J. F. R., Box 147, North Tarrytown.

Miscellaneous.

CASHIER or SECRETARY.—As cashier for hotel or restaurant; secretary if desired. E., 266 West 37th St., second floor.

COLLECTIONS.—AN ATTORNEY OF EXPERIENCE DESIRES A SALARIED ENGAGEMENT WITH A LARGE HOUSE TO ATTEND TO ITS COLLECTIONS AND LAW BUSINESS. LEX, BOX 196 TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—By a young German-Swiss, 21 years, speaking and corresponding in German, French, Italian, and English languages; well connected with bookkeeping, double and single entry, a clerkship in a banking or mercantile house; first-class references will be given. Th. Sturchler, 130 Greenwich St.

WANTED—By a middle-aged gentleman of varied business experience, who can refer to many of the leading houses of New York as to honesty, ability, &c., some position in which these characteristics would render him a valuable employe. F. H. L., care New York Times.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—By a lady living in the country, French nurse, Protestant, highest recommendations, to take care of two little girls, eight and four years of age; good home, every comfort. Write full particulars to P. O. Box 1,388, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—One or two educated and refined gentlemen to interview and write up prominent citizens. Call 2008, 150 Nassau Street.

WANTED—Bright boy, with fair education, for office work. Address, in own handwriting, Box 267, General Post Office.

NOTICE TO PRINTERS.

Orders for Linotype Machine composition for pamphlets, newspapers, and similar publications, promptly filled by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE.

By Order of

The U. S. GOVERNMENT

THE FISS, DOERR & CARROLL HORSE CO.,

The Largest Dealers in Horses in the World,

Will sell at their Blue Front Auction Mart,

151 to 171 East 24th St., between 3d and Lexington Avs.,

TO-DAY, SATURDAY, OCT. 1, 1898,

AT 9 O'CLOCK A. M.,

300 Horses & Mules 300

Provided by the Government for the Cavalry Service.

THEY ARE NOW ON EXHIBITION AT OUR STABLES.

TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

W. H. F. DOERR, Auct'r.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, New York County.—AARON H. ROSENBERG, plaintiff, vs. HARRIS FORDINSKY, Hannah Fordinsky, his wife; Meyer Silvermann, Harry Tanenbaum, Ella Tanenbaum, his wife; John A. Philbrick, Priscilla Philbrick, his wife; Louis Bernay, Fanny Bernay, his wife; Simon Frankel, David J. Frankel, John Frankel, composing the partnership of Joseph Frankel's Sons; Earl Mansfield, William Edler, Paul Pfohenhauer, Baltimore High Grade Brick Company, Adam Hoppel, Jacob Rabinowitz, Henry Michaelson, individually and as agent for Jacob Rabinowitz; Nathan Stromenger, John Rosenbaum, Isaac A. Sheppard & Co., The Mercer Company, Horace G. Booth, Millage G. Patterson, Charles A. Corbett, John W. Rapp, Benjamin Berriman, Julius M. Lyon, Adolph Picker, Isidore Picker, Frederick Picker, Otto Wissner, August Schneeman, Harry Bales, Albert George, John Massey, Henry Dick, Frederick Jung, Joseph Fleming, the names Albert, John, Henry, Frederick, and Joseph being fictitious, the real names of said defendants being unknown to plaintiff, and Abram Barrasch, Morris Hahn, Frank W. Sturvy, defendants.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated August 3rd, 1898.
TOWNSEND & McILVAINE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendants Harris Fordinsky, Hannah Fordinsky, Harry Tanenbaum, and Ella Tanenbaum: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable David McAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 27th day of August, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 31st day of August, 1898.—Dated New York, August 30, 1898.
TOWNSEND & McILVAINE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s3-1aw6wSa&o15

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—EUGENE A. GROSS and CHARLES E. GROSS, plaintiffs, against VICTOR CIANI and DINO CIANI, defendants.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer upon the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, September 9, 1898.
BULLOWA & BULLOWA,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs,
Office and Post Office address, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the Defendants, Victor Ciani and Dino Ciani:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. H. W. Bookstaver, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 9th day of September, 1898, and on that day filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City.—Dated New York, September 9, 1898.
BULLOWA & BULLOWA,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs,
Office and Post Office address, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
s10-1aw6wS.

MOREWOOD, GEORGE B., AND MOREWOOD, HENRY F.—The People of the State of New York to all persons interested in the estate of GEORGE B. MOREWOOD and HENRY F. MOREWOOD, copartners, composing the firm of George B. Morewood & Company, assigned to Charles H. Gostenhofer for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court, in and for the County of New York, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the fourth day of October, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the account of Charles H. Gostenhofer, assignee of the above-named George B. Morewood & Company, insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's account.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of said Supreme Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, the Hon. Charles [Seal.] H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the Supreme Court, this 19th day of August, 1898. WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

DUER, STRONG & JARVIS, Attorneys for Assignee, 50 Wall Street, New York City.

[U. S. Rev. Stamp, Canceled, 10c.]

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York—County of Kings.—BERTHOLD A. REISS, as receiver of the John Good Cordage & Machine Company, vs. THE JOHN GOOD CORDAGE & MACHINE COMPANY.

To all whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York in this action receiver of the John Good Cordage & Machine Company, and of all property and effects of said company, and that I have duly qualified as such receiver, and I do hereby require all persons indebted to said company to render an account to me, at my office, No. 33 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, by the 20th day of June, 1898, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay the same to me, and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of said company are required to deliver the same to me by said 20th day of June, 1898; and all the creditors of said company are, pursuant to an order of said court made in said action or proceeding, and bearing date the 14th day of March, 1898, required to exhibit and prove their respective claims, accounts, and demands to me at my said office, and become parties to the above-entitled action or proceeding by the 10th day of November, 1898, and that in default thereof they will be precluded from all benefit of the order or judgment made in said auction or proceeding, and from any distribution made thereunder, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of said company are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me at the place aforesaid on or before said 10th day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, May 7th, 1898. BERTHOLD A. REISS, Receiver.

WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Receiver, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York.

my7-1aw6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. David McAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in the County of New York, and duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 2d day of September, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against HAINES BROTHERS, a domestic corporation, lately doing business at Southern Boulevard, near Alexander Avenue, in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, County and State of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of said corporation Haines Brothers, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Adams & Hyde, No. 59 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County and State of New York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of November, 1898.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, New York, Sept. 2, 1898.
JOHN A. JARVIS,
Assignee.

Adams & Hyde, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 59 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BEBUS, MARY J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, duly made on the 23d day of September, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY J. BEBUS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Booth & Deane, No. 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of May, 1899.—Dated New York, the 29th day of September, 1898. JOHN W. BEBUS, Administrator. BOOTH & DEANE, Attorneys for Administrator, 271 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. o1-1aw6mSa

SURROGATE NOTICES.

[Supplemental Citation.]

BACON, SHERMAN J.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Mary D. Gibbs, widow of Luther Gibbs, deceased; George L. Gibbs, Scott Gibbs, Carrie Gibbs Beach, Guidotto D. Gibbs, and Pearl E. Gibbs, being the only heirs at law and next of kin of said Luther Gibbs, deceased, and Mary D. Gibbs, as administratrix of the estate of Luther Gibbs, deceased, said Luther Gibbs having been one of the heirs at law and next of kin of SHERMAN J. BACON, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Harriet A. Bacon of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Sherman J. Bacon, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 10th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and tesament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said [L. S.] County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 16th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

WILLIAMSON & REYNOLDS, Attorneys for Petioner, 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. au20-1aw6wS

CUGNONI, JOSEPHINE JARVIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPHINE JARVIS CUGNONI, otherwise known as JOSEPHINE JARVIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Coudert Brothers, his attorneys, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1898. JAMES J. NORTON, Executor. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, N. Y. je11-1aw6mS

COMBS, ADELAIDE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELAIDE COMBS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of George H. Hyde, No. 305 Broome Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of March next.—Dated New York, the sixth day of September, 1898.
JESSE B. COMBS, Administrator.

GEO. H. HYDE, Attorney for Administrator, 305 Broome Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
se17-1aw6mS

DOWNES, LITHIE S.—The People of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent, to Elvina Whitman, William Downes, George M. Danielson, Edward Danielson, Joseph Danielson, Mamie Danielson, James B. Smith, Dr. T. K. Tuthill, Susan J. Hulbert, Edward Owen, Frederick Brown, all other creditors of LITHIE S. DOWNES, deceased, generally, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 28th day of October, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be made directing the sale, mortgaging, or leasing of the real property of said decedent, LITHIE S. DOWNES, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the payment of her debts and funeral expenses. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 30th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

EWALD, KATHARINA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINA EWALD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Edward P. Orrell, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of April, 1898. ANDREW EWALD, Jr., GEORGE F. EWALD, Executors. EDWARD P. ORRELL, Attorney for Executors, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap30-1aw6wSa

GARR, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE GARR, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of Messrs. Hatch & Wickes, No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the fifteenth day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, the seventh day of May, 1898. JOSEPH K. GARR, Executor. HATCH & WICKES, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City. my7-1aw6mSat.

GREENE, BARTHOLOMEW.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BARTHOLOMEW GREENE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 15 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of September, 1898. BARTHOLOMEW A. GREENE, HENRY F. GREENE, ELIZABETH G. GREENE, Executors, &c. VEDDER VAN DYCK, Attorney for Executors, 15 Wall Street, N. Y. City. s17-1aw6mSa

HAHN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, dated the 14th day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES HAHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 55 East Third Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the twenty-seventh day of May, 1898. FRANK JOSEPH HAHN, Executor, &c. EDWARD F. HASSEY, Attorney for Executor, No. 11 Avenue A, New York City. my28-1aw6mS

HARRINGTON, CATHERINE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHERINE C. HARRINGTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. Woolsey Shepard, No. 290 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1898. MARY A. HARRINGTON, Executrix. J. WOOLSEY SHEPARD, Attorney for Executrix, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York. je11-1aw6mS

SLOAT, HARRIET E.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent.—To Mr. SLOAT, whose first name is unknown to petitioner and cannot be ascertained by petitioner after due diligence, but who is the surviving husband of HARRIET E. SLOAT, late of the County of New York, deceased; Grace V. Sloat, a daughter of said deceased; Mr. Sloat of Boston, whose first name is unknown to petitioner and cannot be ascertained by petitioner after due diligence, but who is a brother of said Grace V. Sloat; Mr. Sloat, whose first name is unknown to petitioner and cannot be ascertained by petitioner after due diligence, but who is another brother of said Grace V. Sloat; a cousin of said Grace V. Sloat, whose name is unknown to petitioner and cannot be ascertained by petitioner after due diligence, but who resides with said Grace V. Sloat at No. 253 West 72d Street in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and who is said to be of exactly the same name as herself; William M. Hoes, as Public Administrator of the County of New York; and to all persons interested in the estate of said Harriet E. Sloat, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, and to all persons having a right to administration upon said estate prior or equal to that of the petitioner, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the fifteenth day of November, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why letters of administration on the goods, chattels, and credits of Harriet E. Sloat, late of the County of New York, deceased intestate, should not be granted to William E. D. Stokes of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, a creditor of said deceased, who has made application for the same, or in the event of the next of kin or the public administrator failing to claim the same that some competent person be appointed such administrator; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto af- [L. S.] fixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the City of New York, the 23d day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

HENRY B. B. STAPLER, Atty. for Petitioner, 48 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o1-1aw6wS.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HOW, HALL J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HALL J. HOW, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 3 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of January, 1899.—Dated New York, July 9, 1898. JOHN G. HOW, Administrator, with the will annexed of said deceased. HOWARD VAN SINDEREN, Attorney for Administrator, 35 Wall St., New York. jy9-1aw6mS.

HUSTED, ANN ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN ELIZA HUSTED, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 42 South Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of June, 1898. FREDERICK D. COLCORD, Executor. C. & T. PERRY, Attorneys for Executor, 77 Greenpoint Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. je18-1aw6mS

KELLOGG, MONTGOMERY A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MONTGOMERY A. KELLOGG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 69 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1898. SUSAN S. KELLOGG, Administratrix. REMSEN & PARSONS, Attorneys for Administratrix, 69 Wall St., N. Y. m14-1aw6mSat

McLAREN, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER McLAREN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, viz., No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 29th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of April, 1898. EDWARD S. HATCH, Executor, &c., of Peter McLaren, Dec'd. THOMAS P. WICKES, Attorney for Executor, 100 B'way, N. Y. ap23-1aw6mS

SHEIBLE, ALBERT EDWARD.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Sophia C. Ranft, Marie L. Medairy, Nellie M. Webster, Samuel W. Doberer, Carl Klein, the heirs and next of kin of Albert Edward Sheible, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas Nathan Salsbury of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of ALBERT EDWARD SHEIBLE, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 7th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Sur- [L. S.] rogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 12th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

HORWITZ & SAMUELS, Attorneys for Petitioner, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s17-1aw6wS

SMITH, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mary Smith, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Weed, Henry & Meyers, No. 62 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of August, 1898. CLARENCE P. SMITH, Executor. WEED, HENRY & MEYERS, Attorneys for Executor, 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au20-1aw6mS.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

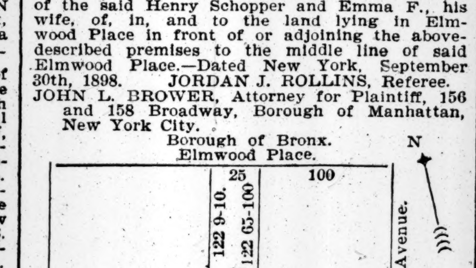
SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—JULIE E. CHAFFANJON, plaintiff, against HENRY SCHOPPER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-third day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-sixth day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows: All that lot of land in New York City, with the buildings thereon, known and designated as Lot Number Twenty-two, on a certain map, entitled "Map of the Ryer Homestead, Tremont, 24th Ward, New York City," made by Josiah A. Briggs, Civil and Topographical Engineer, dated September, 1891, which said lot is, according to said map, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly side of Elmwood Place, distant one hundred feet westerly from the intersection of the southerly side of Elmwood Place and the westerly side of Clinton Avenue, and running thence southerly parallel with Clinton Avenue one hundred and twenty-two and sixty-five one-hundredths feet; thence westerly at right angles to Clinton Avenue twenty-five feet; thence northerly parallel with Clinton Avenue one hundred and twenty-two and nine-tenths feet to the southerly side of Elmwood Place, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Elmwood Place twenty-five feet to the point of beginning.

Said premises being those which were conveyed to the said Henry Schopper by William E. Brooker and wife by deed, dated October 22, 1894, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 14 of Section 11 of Conveyances, Page 385.

Together with all the right, title, and interest of the said Henry Schopper and Emma F., his wife, of, in, and to the land lying in Elmwood Place in front of or adjoining the above-described premises to the middle line of said Elmwood Place.—Dated New York, September 30th, 1898. JORDAN J. ROLLINS, Referee.

JOHN L. BROWER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 156 and 158 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,236 78-100, and interest thereon from the 23d day of September, 1898, together with costs amounting to $134 40-100, and interest from the 23d day of September, 1898, and an allowance of $130 91-100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, Croton water rents, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee is $115 98-100 and interest.—Dated New York, September 30th, 1898.
JORDAN J. ROLLINS, Referee.
o1-2aw3wS&W&o22&26

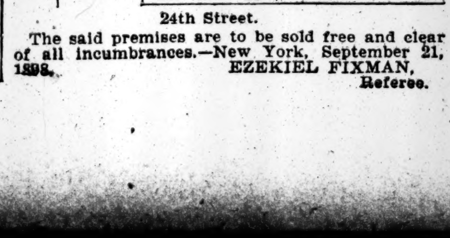
SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—FRANK J. COLAHAN, plaintiff, against MARY F. COLAHAN, individually and as executrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of JOHN FRANCIS COLAHAN, deceased, Walter G. Colahan, and Henry Middendorf, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, and bearing date the 30th day of June, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on the 14th day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate on the northerly side of 24th Street, in the 18th Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 24th Street, distant one hundred and forty (140) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Second Avenue and the northerly line of 24th Street, and running thence northerly along a line parallel with Second Avenue 98 feet 9 inches; thence easterly along a line parallel with 24th Street 20 feet; thence southerly parallel with Second Avenue 98 feet 9 inches to 24th Street, and thence westerly along the northerly line of 24th Street 20 feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, September 21, 1898. EZEKIEL FIXMAN, Referee.

Messrs. SHAW, FISK & STOTESBURY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 150 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, and which is known as Number 311 East Twenty-fourth Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.



The said premises are to be sold free and clear of all incumbrances.—New York, September 21, 1898. EZEKIEL FIXMAN, Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

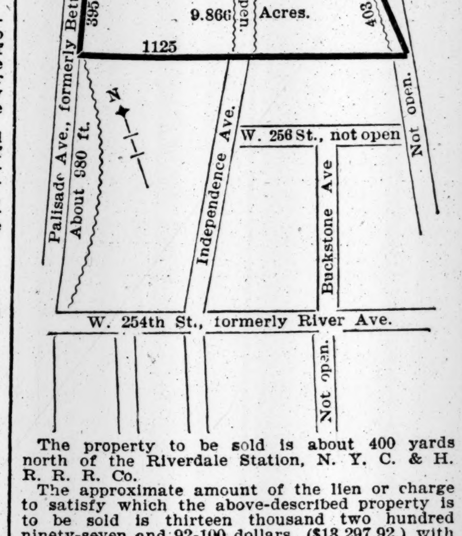
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—EDWARD MITCHELL, as sole acting trustee under the last will and testament of George M. Woolsey, deceased, and the codicils thereto, plaintiff, against JOHN T. IRVING, defendant.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salerooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, the 20th day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by such judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

"All those certain plots, or pieces of land, situate, lying, and being at Riverdale, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, in the County of New York, (formerly in the town of Yonkers, County of Westchester,) being a part of the lands and premises which upon a map entitled 'Map of property formerly of Abraham Schermerhorn, deceased, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, formerly in the town of Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., made under the direction of Thomas L. Ogden, referee appointed by the Supreme Court in the suit in partition of James H. Jones against Anne W. Suydam and others in pursuance of judgment therein dated November 20th, 1882,' and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, are known and designated as Plots Numbers Four, Five, Seven, and Eight which said Plots Numbers Four, Five, Seven, and Eight being taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northwesterly corner of said Plot Number Four as laid down on said map in the centre line of Bettner's Lane; thence running south sixty-seven degrees east along the northerly boundary line of property formerly of Abraham Schermerhorn, deceased, and along land now or lately of Joseph Rosenthal, one thousand and twenty-one (1,021) feet; thence running south eleven degrees and twenty-five minutes west four hundred and three (403) feet and three-tenths (3-10) of a foot; thence running north sixty-seven degrees west on a line drawn parallel to the first above-described line and along the northerly line of Plots Numbers Nine and Six on said map eleven hundred and twenty-five (1,125) feet to the centre line of said Bettner's Lane; thence running north twenty-six degrees and thirty minutes east along the centre line of said Bettner's Lane three hundred and ninety-five (395) feet to the point or place of beginning. Containing within said bounds Nine (9) acres and eight hundred and sixty-six-one thousandths (866-1,000) of an acre, be the same more or less.

"Being the same premises conveyed to the party of the first part hereto by Cortlandt Irving and wife by deed dated September 26th, 1888, and recorded in the New York Register's office in Block Series Liber 1, Section 13, Page 14, on February 12th, 1891. Subject nevertheless to the right of the public in so much of the above described premises as is included in Bettner's Lane aforesaid."—Dated New York, September 28th, 1898.
LOUIS B. VAN GAASBEEK, Referee.

MITCHELL & MITCHELL, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 44 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.



The property to be sold is about 400 yards north of the Riverdale Station, N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is thirteen thousand two hundred ninety-seven and 92-100 dollars, ($13,297.92,) with interest thereon from the 8th day of July, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred fifteen 60-100 dollars, ($315.60,) with interest from the 9th day of July, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $462.30.—Dated New York, September 28th, 1898.

LOUIS B. VAN GAASBEEK, Referee.

LEADING HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

This list appears every Saturday.

WHERE TO DINE.

For information, circulars, &c., of any Restaurant or Hotel below, call or address (send stamp)

HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU, 63 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Alc., A la Carte; **Tdh.**, Table d'Hote dinner.

Delmonico's.. 5th Av., corner 44th St. Alc.
Restaurant Martin.......Alc., Tdh., $1.25
University Place and 9th St.
LeonFlouret.5 Av&18thSt.Alc.Tdh.$1.25(Music)
Gazzo....40th St. & B'way. Tdh., $1. Orchestra
Morello's Rest., 4 W. 29th St., Tdh. (Music.)
The Marlborough Broadway & 37th St. Alc., Tdh. breakfast, 50c.; lunch, 50c.; dinner, $1.
Luchow's German Rest.110 E. 14th St. Alc.
Hotel Hungaria,4 Union Sq.E.Tdh,75c;wine,$1
Au Chat Noir | 551 W.B'way. 50c.tdh.,w'h wine
Au Chat Noir | Upt'wn. 32 W.28St. Hotel&Rest
Au Chat Noir | After Theatre Suppers.
Au Chat Noir | Alc;tdh.Lch.50c; din.75c(music)
Agassis, University Pl. & 13th St. Alc.,Thd., 50c
The Hungarian Rest. Cafe Boulevard.
On 2d Av., No. 156. Alc., tdh.Gypsy Band
Jacquin, 57 W. 26th St........Alc., Tdh., 50c.
Breiser's, 163 3d av.&202 E.16th st.; alc.tdh.40c.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."

Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.

Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 AM.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier. 8:40 AM.
" West 22d St. Pier.. 9 AM.

For **ALBANY**, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson. Through tickets. NORTH, EAST, and WEST.

MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Last Up Trip Oct. 15. Down, Oct. 17.

Albany Evening Line.

Steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with express trains for points North, East, and West.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.

Daily, (except Sundays,) leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON. Last Trip Oct. 7th.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains North and East.

CATSKILL, Hudson & Coxsackie boats leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Cymric Oct. 4, 8:30 A.M.	Teutonic, Oct. 26, Noon
Britannic, Oct. 5, Noon	Britannic, Nov. 2, Noon
Majestic, Oct. 12, Noon	Cymric, Nov. 9, Noon
Germanic, Oct. 19, Noon	Majestic, No. 16, Noon

Saloon rates on Cymric, $65 up; Germanic, Britannic, $75 up; Majestic, Teutonic, $100 up. Second Cabin, $42.50 upwards; Third Class on Cymric, Germanic, and Britannic, $25.50; on Majestic and Teutonic, $27.00. Revenue tax additional.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Lucania, Oct. 1, 2 PM	Campania, Oct. 15, 1 PM
Scythia, Oct. 5, Noon	Umbria, Oct. 22, 10 AM
Etruria, Oct. 8, 10 AM	Lucania, Oct. 29, 2 PM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.

Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong:

Steamers leave San Francisco.

GAELIC, via Honolulu..........Oct. 11, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu..........Oct. 20, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu..........Oct. 29, 1 P. M.
CITY RIO JANEIRO, via Honolulu......Nov. 10
BELGIC, via Honolulu..........Nov. 19, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

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Shortest Sea Trips Out of New York.

Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M. W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE. SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Lahn, Tues., Oct. 4, 10 AM	Saale, Sat., Nov. 5, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Oct. 18, 10 AM	Lahn, Tu., Nov. 8, 10 AM
K. Friedri'h, Nov. 1, 10 AM	Ka. W. d. G., Nv. 15, 10 AM

Kaiser Wm. Der Grosse, Tu., Oct. 11, 10 AM

TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE. SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

H. H. Meier..............Thursday Oct. 6, noon
Barbarossa..............Thursday, Oct. 13, noon

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Kai. Wm. II., Oct. 1, 11 AM	Aller.....Oct. 15, 11 AM
Fulda....Oct. 8, 11 AM	Werra....Oct. 22, 11 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

†NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD.	*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.

*A. Victoria, Nov. 5, 11 AM	†Aller....Nov. 26, 11 AM
†Ka. W. II., Nov. 12, 11 AM	†Ems.....Dec. 3, 11 AM
*F. Bismar'k, N. 19, 11 AM	*A. Victoria, De. 10, 11 AM

Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan. and Feb.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.

North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Gr., N. Y.	**Hamburg American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y**

HAMBURG-AMERICAN

TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE

DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG

A. Victoria, Oct. 6, 9 AM | F. Bismarck, Oct. 20, 9 AM

Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.

Patria, Oct. 8, 11 AM	Pennsyl'a, Oct. 29, 4 PM
Ph'nicia, Oct. 22, 10:30 AM	Palatia, Nov. 5, 10 AM

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

Sailing Wednesdays at 10 A. M.

St. Louis.......Oct. 12	St. Louis.......Nov. 16
St. Paul.......Oct. 19	St. Paul.......Nov. 23
Paris.......Oct. 26	Paris.......Nov. 30

Sailing Saturdays at 12 noon.

*Pennland.......Oct. 1	*Belgenland.......Oct. 22
*Rhynland.......Oct. 15	*Pennland.......Oct. 29

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.

Every Wednesday at 12 noon.

Friesland.......Oct. 5	Westernland.......Oct. 19
*Southwark.......Oct. 12	*Kensington.......Oct. 26

*These steamers carry only Second and Third-class passengers at low rates.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 and 15, N. R. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE. NEW YORK—LONDON.

MARQUETTE......................OCTOBER 1
MENOMINEE......................OCTOBER 8
MESABA..........................OCTOBER 15
MOHEGAN........................OCTOBER 22

ALL NEW STEAMERS. LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.

STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST., AND LAND PASSENGERS IN LONDON PROPER. APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

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8:30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:32, Toronto 9 P. M., Detroit 11:10 P. M. Limited to its seating capacity.

8:45 A. M.—FAST MAIL—Daily, for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

10:30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For important State points.

1:00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Chicago.

3:30 P. M.—TROY AND SARATOGA SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Troy and Saratoga.

5:00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M. Due Chicago 4 P. M. Sleeping and parlor cars only.

6:00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati.

6:25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Montreal, and, except Saturday, for Ottawa.

7:40 P. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS AND MONTREAL daily.

8:45 P. M.—BUFFALO AND SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Daily—For Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9:00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, Daily—Sleeping car only for Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester and Buffalo.

9:15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

12:10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago, except Sunday nights. Sunday nights Chicago sleepers leave at 9:15.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:15 A. M. and **3:27** P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Wagner Palace cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St., and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Co. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:

B, 11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Cranston's, West Point, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Albany, Saratoga, and Lake George.

1:00 P. M. CONTINENTAL LIMITED. Daily, for Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. Arrives Chicago and St. Louis next afternoon.

C, 4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Congers, Cranston's, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, and intermediate stations to Albany.

6:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany, Saratoga, Montreal, and Eastern Canada.

6:30 P. M. Chicago and St. Louis Limited. Daily for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, and Toronto.

8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis. Saturday night has sleeping car for Catskill Mountains.

B, C.—Leaves Brooklyn Annex: B, 10:45 A. M.; C, 3:00 P. M. Jersey City P. R. R. Station, B, 11:20 A. M., C, 3:35 P. M.

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C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

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Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULE TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, &c. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars to Elmira. Through sleeping cars and day coach to Chicago, arriving at 4:15 P. M. next day.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Through Buffet Sleeping Car to Chicago.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleeper for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 A. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 723 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers Street, as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d Street:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Port Jervis and Monticello. Daily except Sunday for Lackawaxen, Honesdale, and important local points to Elmira. Pullman Parlor Car for Elmira.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily, arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:20 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Youngstown 10:27 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland. Café Library Car.

9:15 P. M.—Daily solid train for Binghamton, Elmira, Waverly, Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, local time cards, and Pullman accommodation at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 273 West 125th St., Chambers and W. 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn; 122 River St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50 (Dining Car) A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—1:50 P. M. week days (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:10 P. M.) Through Vestibuled Train. Buffet Parlor Cars, Passenger Coach, and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—12:50 P. M. week days.

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., 2:20, 3:20, 3:50, 4:50, 6:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 2:30, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "2757 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey

Anthracite coal used exclusively.

Four tracks. "Electro-Pneumatic" Signals.

Stations in New York, foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.

Trains leave foot of Liberty St.

On and after Sept. 13, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton,) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:45, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:53, (4:30 Red Bank only,) 4:45, 5:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

For Atlantic Highlands, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:45, 6:15 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.

For Atlantic Highlands, Highlands of Navesink, Normandie, Rumson Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 4:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 10:15 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 5:00 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:30 A. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 1:45, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia week days, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55, A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:45, 2:10, 2:25, 2:55, 3:30, 3:40, 3:55, 4:25, 4:40, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:30, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 7:55, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:45, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,284, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM

Stations foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

***6:10, 6:20** A. M. daily, (Sunday *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.

***7:50, 8:20** A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points, dining car and chair car to Buffalo.

***11:50, 12:00** noon daily, except Sunday.

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleepers to Detroit and Chicago.

***12:50, 1:00** P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, and coal branches. Chair car to Easton.

***3:50, 4:10** P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

***4:50, 5:20** P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.

***4:50, 5:15** P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

***5:50, 6:10** P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.

***6:50, 7:00** P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto. Dining Car New York to Easton.

***7:40, 8:00** P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

***8:20, 8:30** P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Chicago.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30 (Sundays only) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *3:50, 4:10, *5:50, and 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. §Sundays.

CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *1:45 P. M., *12:15 night.

PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:30 P. M., §1:45 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. trains from Liberty St. only.)

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.

NEW ORLEANS, *4:55 P. M., (through sleepers.)

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS

To PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *11:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M. (Diner,) †1:00 P. M., *1:45, (Diner,) †3:30, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) *5:55 P. M. and *12:15 night. NORFOLK, *11:30 A. M.

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Offices, 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,284 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

RETURN OF DR. PARKHURST

He Cannot Believe Col. Roosevelt Bargained with Platt.

IS TOO BRAVE AND HONORABLE

He Finds Mr. Low's Attitude Consistent—One Van Wyck in Important Public Office Enough, He Thinks.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, accompanied by his wife, arrived home yesterday morning on the White Star liner Britannic after a long vacation abroad. Much of the time he spent in Switzerland mountain climbing. Dr. Parkhurst returns with health greatly improved, and has an air of physical strength that was noticeably lacking before he went abroad. To reporters who met him at the pier he said that he had come home to preach. And he did at once resume his duties as pastor of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, preaching there last evening. He will fill the pulpit of his church to-morrow morning.

Dr. Parkhurst, upon leaving the Britannic, was made acquainted with the salient features of the recent political events in the Empire State. He began his comments by expressing the greatest pleasure at the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt by the Republicans, paying the Colonel of the Rough Riders a warm tribute of esteem and affection. His attention was called to the fact that, before his nomination, Col. Roosevelt had called upon Senator Platt at his hotel, and that his nomination is regarded by some persons as the reward of his submission to and bargaining with the "boss." Dr. Parkhurst said he could not credit that statement.

In the afternoon at his house, in East Thirty-fifth Street, Dr. Parkhurst, speaking on this same subject, said: "I not only esteem but have the warmest personal regard for Theodore Roosevelt. He is a brave and honorable man. I cannot bring my mind to believe that he has done anything ignoble. I cannot conceive of Theodore Roosevelt going to Thomas C. Platt and humiliating himself before the 'boss.' I remember that when he was Police Commissioner, he and I talked about Commissioner Parker going to Platt and making bargains with him. Col. Roosevelt strongly condemned Commissioner Parker's conduct as unwise and improper—as tending to strengthen Platt's power, which was already too great. It is possible that Mr. Platt, recognizing his need of Col. Roosevelt, sent a messenger to him with an urgent invitation, and that in this way they met.

"But that he could go submissively to Mr. Platt I cannot bring my mind to believe. Col. Roosevelt is too big, too courageous a man for that. And then with the reputation he made in Cuba he had only to stand up and recognize himself to see that he had no need to do such a thing. Some tell me he did it and some tell me he did not. I must have it from his own mouth before I can believe it."

Dr. Parkhurst was informed that Seth Low had taken a decided stand in opposition to an independent State ticket and had gone to the length of promising to speak at the Roosevelt ratification meeting in Carnegie Hall next week. He said that he found nothing inconsistent in Mr. Low's attitude; that last year, in accepting the nomination of the Citizens' Union, Mr. Low had stated distinctly that on State and National issues he was a Republican, but that he was in favor of separating municipal politics from those of State and Nation. Dr. Parkhurst said the Citizens' Union was organized for municipal work, and he did not think it wise for the Union to enter State politics, except that it might properly concern itself with the character and fitness of Senators and Assemblymen, who make laws affecting the city.

Dr. Parkhurst did not evince much interest in the outcome of the Syracuse Convention. In reply to an inquiry as to what he thought of Justice Van Wyck's nomination for the Governorship, he said: "I have heard good of him, and I have heard good of the Mayor, too. And I have also heard good of the Supreme Father of All Unrighteousness."

When informed that Justice Van Wyck was not considered a Tammany man, but a member of the New York State Democracy, Dr. Parkhurst remarked: "One member of the same family holding an important office ought, in my opinion, to be sufficient." And with that he dismissed the subject.

Dr. Parkhurst listened attentively to a statement of the position taken by City Magistrate Crane and the charges of a "wide-open" town he recently made when two liquor dealers were brought before him and charged with violating the excise law. Magistrate Crane, it will be remembered, refused to hold the men, saying that they had only done what thousands of others, members of an association that pays for the privilege, were doing with impunity.

"Of course," said Dr. Parkhurst, "I know nothing of the truth of this charge, and hence can have nothing to say about it. But I do know that Devery is Chief of Police, and—" After a pause he added, "That seems to cover a good deal of ground."

Dr. Parkhurst said that while in England he was pleasantly impressed with the increasing regard manifested by the people for the United States and their interest in an Anglo-American alliance as a possible result of the recent war with Spain. He also said that, as a result of his observations while in Paris, he believes the sentiment of the French people is rapidly changing in favor of Capt. Dreyfus. He also expressed concurrence in Bishop Potter's opposition to the policy of territorial expansion.

THE CLEARING HOUSE ELECTION.

James T. Woodward to Succeed President Simmons.

At the annual meeting next Tuesday of the New York Clearing House Association, James T. Woodward, President of the Hanover National Bank, will be elected to the Presidency, succeeding J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank. Francis L. Hine, cashier of the First National Bank, will be elected Secretary. It is probable that President Frederick D. Tappen of the Gallatin National Bank will retire as Chairman of the Clearing House Committee, and that his successor will be President W. A. Nash of the Corn Exchange Bank.

It is expected that the vacancies in this committee created by the retirement of Mr. Tappen and President Robert M. Galloway of the Merchants' National Bank will be filled by the selection of President Edward E. Poor of the Park National Bank and President Edward H. Perkins, Jr., of the Importers and Traders' National Bank.

COMMERCE COMMISSION MEETS.

Charles A. Schieren Is Authorized to Visit the Omaha Exposition.

The Commerce Commission of the State of New York met yesterday afternoon in THE TIMES Building. Charles A. Schieren presided, and all the members of the commission were present.

Joseph Nimmo, Jr., was requested to submit to the commission at the next meeting a statement as to the cost and the length of time required to prepare a set of statistics showing the import and export trade of this port for each year for the last twenty years.

Mr. Schieren reported that he had received from the Commissioner of New York at the Omaha Exposition an invitation to be present at the exposition on New York Day, which is set for Oct. 8. He said that in all probability he would be able to gain much valuable information on questions along the line of investigation to be pursued by the commission, and he was instructed by a unanimous vote to make the trip.

Dr. George L. Miller, J. Sterling Morton, ex-Secretary of Agriculture, and John C. Wharton, all of Nebraska, who compose what is known as the Committee on Invitation for the exposition, are now in this city to tender personally to persons in this city invitations to be present at the celebration of the New York Day.

Secretary Smith was directed to prepare a set of headings of the scope of the work of the commission and report at the next meeting. The Secretary reported that he had prepared letters to be sent to the owners and lessees of piers requesting suggestions from them whereby the docks of the city may be made to attract a larger commerce.

Mr. Schieren volunteered to advance necessary funds to pay incidental expenses of the commission pending the granting of an appropriation by the Legislature.

Be advised in time, and cure your cold with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

FREE EDUCATIONAL LECTURES.

The Board of Education's Course Opens This Evening.

The course of free lectures under the auspices of the Board of Education will open this evening at two centres. At St. Bartholomew's Lyceum Hall, 209 East Forty-second Street, Prof. Samuel Sheldon will give a course of twelve illustrated lectures on physics and electricity, and at Young Men's Christian Association Hall, 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, Prof. Goodyear will deliver the first of twelve lectures on ancient history. On Wednesday evening of next week Prof. Seurette will give the first of a course of lectures on the music dramas of Wagner, which will be illustrated by musical selections and stereopticon views. On Monday of next week Prof. Smyth will give the first of a course of lectures on astronomy at Public School No. 10, West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, to be followed on Thursday by the first lecture of a course on the same subject by Prof. Prentiss.

It is expected that all of the various centres will be opened during the next ten days.

COUNCIL OF COLONIAL DAMES.

Report of Receipts and Disbursements in Its Relief Work.

The Council of Colonial Dames, through the Treasurer, Miss Nicholas of Washington, has made a report of its relief work among the soldiers during the war. The report shows a total sum of $14,618.11 received from the societies of the different States, as follows:

Pennsylvania, $1,850; Maryland, $533.75; New Jersey, $998.; Delaware, $525; District of Columbia, $378; Virginia, $120; Rhode Island, $50; Massachusetts, $501.05; New York, $4,501.45; South Carolina, $107; Connecticut, $1,257; Georgia, $344.43; New Hampshire, $659.58; North Carolina, $125; California, $30; Illinois, $550; Michigan, $100; Iowa, $300; Ohio, $328; Colorado, $50; Maine, $730.50; Missouri, $25; Wisconsin, $280; Tennessee, $73.35; Louisiana, $10; Kentucky, $64; Indiana, $100; Alabama, $10; Arkansas, $17.

Disbursements aggregating $12,794.07 were made as follows: For hospital ships: Solace, $1,450; Relief, $1,350; Bay State, $186.05; Missouri, $350; Patrol fleet, $100. For hospials: Maryland, $250; Chickamauga, $600; Fort Monroe, $1,088.50; Miami, $400; Fort McPherson, $500; Charleston, $100; Montauk Point, $593; Dixie, $50; Key West, $1,000; Camp Myer, $50; Camp Alger, $100; Camp McCalla, $100. For general relief work for soldiers and their families, $4,526.52.

The money paid for hospitals and hospital ships was used principally for comforts and delicacies necessary for the sick, but not supplied by the Government. It also paid for two sets of X-ray apparatus. The remainder of the money was used for the relief of destitute soldiers' families; for the care of sick soldiers not in hospitals, and for general relief work in the camps.

LEGAL NOTES.

DEFENSE IN LIBEL SUITS.—Suits were brought in the Supreme Court by the Union Associated Press and William S. Brewer against The Press Publishing Company for damages for libel, founded upon the publication in The World of an article charging the respective plaintiffs with the execution of a fraudulent scheme whereby news in the course of transmission through The Associated Press was secured by them by means of "wire tapping." One of the defenses interposed in each case was that in similar actions brought by these plaintiffs against The Associated Press, in the United States Circuit Court, verdicts were obtained for substantial damages, and the judgments were paid. Justice Bischoff, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday gave a decision upon a motion made on behalf of defendants to compel the plaintiff in each action to reply to this separate defense in the answer. Justice Bischoff said, in granting the motion, that there appeared to be no escape from the conclusion that the plaintiffs when prosecuting their action against The Associated Press, elected to proceed for the particular libel against the party who was responsible jointly with the present defendant for the perpetration of the wrong, and, accordingly, that the satisfaction of the judgment then recovered operated to release this defendant as a joint tort feasor from further liability. "I know of no principle," Justice Bischoff said, "upon which a recovery can be had twice for injuries occasioned by one publication of a libel, although the publication has resulted from the wrongful acts of several persons."

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INVALID ASSESSMENT FOR SIDEWALK IMPROVEMENT.—Justice Bischoff, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, gave judgment for the plaintiff in an action brought by Katie Richter against the city to have declared void an assessment levied against her premises, as a cloud upon title. The assessment, which was imposed by the former Village of Wakefield for the expenses of constructing a sidewalk, was conceded to be invalid in fact, and the question was whether it could be adjudged void in an equitable action, the claim being that it was void on its face. The sidewalk was built upon plaintiff's own land by the Village Trustees. It was contended that all assessments imposed for sidewalk improvements under the general village law of 1870, as in force when this assessment was made, were invalid as matter of law, in that the act prescribed no form of notice to the owner of the property in front of whose premises the laying of the sidewalk was authorized, the assessment being imposed for the expense of the improvement, should the owner refuse or neglect to have the work done. Justice Bischoff held that every assessment could not be said to be void, since the law itself would of necessity be upheld in such cases as had fallen within its constitutional provisions.

***

LIFE INSURANCE.—An insurance policy of the American Union Life Insurance Company was delivered to and found among the papers of William A. Poste, upon whose life it was issued under an application, stated by the policy to be a part of the contract. This application provided that "any policy issued thereon shall not go into effect until the first premium has been actually paid during the lifetime and good health of the insured." In an action by Anna Ellsworth Poste, to whom the policy was made payable upon the death of the insured, the Third Appellate Division, affirming the judgment below in favor of the insurance company, held, by Justice Landon, that the policy could not be enforced, the premium not having, in fact, been paid, although the company had reported a few weeks before the death of the insured, and some four months after the policy was issued, to the Insurance Department of the State, that the policy in question was a policy "at present in force." Justices Putnam and Herrick dissented.

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DECLARATIONS OF A TESTATRIX.—Sarah B. Wheeler, a maiden lady, who at her death in 1895, was upward of seventy years of age, and who resided near Saratoga Springs, by her will, made in 1886, gave the residue of her estate to the Home Missionary Society, adding to the bequest: "I mean the Methodist Home Missionary Society." On appeal by the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church from a decree of the Surrogate's Court of Saratoga County, adjudging that that society was not the beneficiary named in the will, and that the devise failed for uncertainty of the legatee, the Third Appellate Division directed an affirmance, holding that declarations of the testatrix to the effect that "she had remembered the Free Methodist Church of Saratoga Springs and the Home Missionary Society of the Free Methodist Church of Saratoga Springs" in her will, there being in existence an incorporated society known as the "Home Missionary Society" connected with the Free Methodist Church of Saratoga Springs, were competent for the purpose of identifying the residuary legatee.

Jumped Into a Trolley Car Fender.

Jacob E. Vandewater, eighty-seven years old, of 466 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City, was crossing Harrison Avenue yesterday when a trolley car rounded the corner from Monticello Avenue. To escape being knocked down Mr. Vandewater, who is active despite his years, jumped into the fender, across which he fell just as the motorman brought the car to a stop. Mr. Vandewater, who was helped to his feet by some citizens, was unhurt.

Government Horses at Auction.

By order of the United States Government the Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Company will sell to-day, beginning at 9 o'clock A. M., 300 horses and mules purchased by the Government for the cavalry service.

WARRIORS' FAMILIES AIDED

Benefit Matinee for the Soldiers and Sailors' Families Protective Association.

WARM GREETING FOR HEROES

Cordial Demonstrations for Speakers—Gen. Wheeler, Col. Roosevelt, Commodore Philip, and Gen. Woodford Make Speeches.

Tributes of admiration, expressed in terms of unmistakable heartiness, were showered upon Major Gen. Joseph Wheeler, Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Commodore John W. Philip, and Gen. Stewart L. Woodford at the matinée entertainment in aid of the Soldiers and Sailors' Families Protective Association at the Casino yesterday afternoon. Nearly 1,500 persons, almost entirely women, had gathered in expectation of seeing representatives of the many heroes evolved by the war, and the four that appeared were greeted with enthusiasm more like the demonstration of a political assemblage than of a company of stylishly attired women.

Each of the gallant four addressed the gathering, and each received an emphatic token of popularity in the shape of long-continued cheering, clapping of hands, and fluttering of dainty handkerchiefs. Gen. Wheeler and Col. Roosevelt were especial favorites, and every word they said was heard with rapt attention. The intervals between the addresses were filled in with more or less jocular remarks and observations by Gen. Wager Swayne, who officiated as Chairman, and by a varied programme of vocal and instrumental music.

It was nearly 3 o'clock, half an hour after the appointed time, when Lawrence Wood began the matinée with a piano solo. John Byrne, President of the Protective Association, was installed in the middle of the stage, flanked and backed by a crescent of soldiers in uniform and by a few members of the association. The rustle of skirts and the hum of conversation did not subside until President Byrne rose to speak.

"Of all the bright pages of our history this past Summer," he said, "none is brighter than that illuminated by the self-sacrifice of our womanhood. It is fit that the patriotic fair should meet the gallant brave from the front. After a third of a century from the days in which the Gray and the Blue fought out the question, they are now shoulder to shoulder. What they have done is our fair heritage. We have with us a representative of these two epochs, coming back from each conflict with a proud record."

At this allusion to Gen. Wheeler, some one cheered and many joined in. Gen. Wheeler rose and bowed, and it was several minutes before Mr. Byrne could continue and introduce Gen. Wager Swayne, "the distinguished soldier that knows not defeat," as he said "the Union soldier that comes to shake hands with Gen. Wheeler," as the permanent Chairman of the afternoon. Before Gen. Swayne took the front, a telegram was read from Gen. Shafter, as follows: "Continued illness prevents my being with you Friday afternoon. Many thanks."

Referring to the three years immediately succeeding the civil war, when he was in Alabama, Gen. Swayne said that whoever else could not understand the war was then at an end, it was not the soldier. He was then, as now, a true and loyal citizen. "I never met the ex-Confederate soldier," the General said, "who was not as good a citizen as I hope to be.

"I knew Gen. Wheeler's gallantry thirty years ago. No man in the United States has achieved any part that is nearer and dearer to me than that of Gen. Wheeler. No shoulder straps shine so bright in my eyes as his. I am proud to present to you Major Gen. Joseph Wheeler."

A noisy demonstration followed, during which some one called for three cheers for Gen. Wheeler. They were given with a will. Gen. Wheeler was in the regulation jacket, and read from manuscript, speaking in a full, firm voice, somewhat tinged with sadness. He looked worn, and now and again would return to his address after a slight pause as if his mind was far away momentarily.

"I hardly know how to express my thanks for the cordial greeting and for the complimentary expression of the gentleman acting as Chairman," he began, modestly. "When I look upon this assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, when I consider the great amount of good already accomplished, I cannot refrain from reflecting upon the influence of women. It has become a usual expression to speak of the soldiers and sailors of our army and navy as the men behind the guns. But every sailor and soldier will join with me in asserting that the power that has brought our country to its present greatness is the power which is behind he men who are behind the guns, and that power is the God-directed influence of woman.

"It was that inspiration that won for us the independence of our country in the War of the Revolution. It is that power that has won every victory in all the history of our country, that has brought this country to its present high position upon the earth. In other countries they have Empresses, Queens, and Princesses, but in our land we have women whose nobility of character, whose gentle tenderness of heart, has raised them as far above the ordinary nobility as the heavens over us are above the earth.

"When the returning soldier came home he was met by woman. She did everything in her power to alleviate his sufferings, to bring him back to life. To the dying soldier she administered the last offices. In the name of the soldiers and sailors of our country, I come here to-day, not to make a speech, but to, in their name, thank the women of our country, and to say to them that, as long as breath remains, the prayer of the soldiers and sailors will be to evoke upon the women of this country God's best blessings."

Continued cheering followed Gen. Wheeler's closing outburst. During the uproar Col. Roosevelt slipped into a seat upon the platform almost unnoticed. Gen. Woodford hastened to shake hands with him. Col. Roosevelt then took a seat behind Gen. Wheeler and passed some pleasantry at which both laughed. Gen. Swayne remarked that he had ridden roughshod over the prearranged programme, and he would introduce one somewhat experienced in the business of rough riding, at the same time presenting Col. Roosevelt.

Amid a din of handclapping and cheering, the Colonel of the Rough Riders came to the front, apparently somewhat embarrassed. "Three cheers for Col. Roosevelt!" yelled a strong voice in the rear of the house. Several tigers were added. Then a man in the front row yelled: "I want to propose three cheers for that greatest product of American manhood—Col. Theodore Roosevelt," and the ladies fairly shrieked in the response that followed.

"If you cheer for the volunteers, I will join you readily," Col. Roosevelt began. "I served under a man who wore the blue and with a man who wore the gray. When I found it was distinctly the wish of the man who wore the gray to take San Juan Hill, we took it. [Cheers.] I had under me hundreds of the sons of Confederate soldiers. The war has brought us a country that knows no North, no South, no East, no West. That has repaid us a thousand-fold for our sufferings.

"You cannot atone for some of the suffering the war has brought, but you can remedy our material needs. I want to bear witness to the generosity of our New Yorkers, especially to such men as August Belmont and Richard Mortimer. They sent me considerable sums of money. It was used at first for food, until I was forced to inform them that if my regiment ate all the food the money would buy the men could not stand. With their permission I took the money and assisted men thrown out of a job. They would not take it until I explained it was given as a memorial of those who fought and fell beside them.

"In Mr. Belmont's case it was as a memorial of the gallant young Tiffany, a trooper who did his duty without fuss or feathers. It is a hard thing to stand under fire, to wait an hour before charging the enemy. But it is a harder job to perform the irksome duties of the camp. Yet young Tiffany did them without a word of complaint."

When the applause following Col. Roosevelt's remarks had ceased, Gen. Swayne referred to the admonitions of the then Capt. Philip of the Texas in the battle of Santiago, and then presented "Jack Philip of the Texas." Gen. Swayne slipped in the explanation after the cheering that Commodore Philip was not to make a speech, but that the appearance of some men was eloquent.

"I thank you warmly for the manner with which you have received me," the Commodore said. "My place is not on the platform, but at the other end of the house. We have with us Col. Roosevelt, who was Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Through him I had the honor of taking command of the Texas. I would not be instrumental in making him regret he had ever given me those orders, as I would do if I made a speech."

Gen. Woodford was almost equally brief. "A good habit once acquired is wisely followed," he began, referring to Gen. Swayne's characterization of him as the "still" Minister to Spain. "Now that my lips are unlocked you will be glad to know that I have learned the lesson of brevity.

"I came to-day with my friend, Commodore Philip, to unite in affectionate greeting to "Joe" Wheeler. Just after the war of the rebellion, we were in the habit of describing that unpleasantness as a "bloody chasm." It was only a deep ditch, so narrow that a Rough Rider has jumped it, and now we are one."

A storm of approving cries broke out, and it was increased when Gen. Woodford walked over to Gen. Wheeler and wrung his hand. Gen. Swayne asked all to rise and sing "America" before going, which was done with enthusiasm.

Mrs. William Bailey was the prime spirit in arranging the occasion. Messrs. Lederer and McLellan gave the use of the theatre, and as tickets and programmes were also given, the association cleared nearly $2,000 from the afternoon. Among those who assisted by singing, playing, or reciting were Miss Ethel Irene Stewart, Miss Louié Wood, Miss Lucile Nelson, George Beldau, and W. H. Robinson.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure.

Made from Pure Grape Cream of Tartar.

CAPT. PRICE'S CRUSADE.

Merchants Promise Him Support in Ridding the Tenderloin of Objectionable Characters.

Police Captain James K. Price of the West Thirtieth Street Station, has been receiving many letters lately from merchants on upper Broadway, praising him for his work in endeavoring to rid the precinct, and particularly that thoroughfare, of the objectionable characters that infest it. They have asked the Captain to persist in his efforts, and promise him all the support in their power.

Capt. Price, while loath to talk yesterday about his work, gave some interesting data concerning the Magistrate who had not and those who had supported him in his crusade. Capt. Price's crusade has been to a large extent against the foreign women who disgust such respectable citizens as are obliged to be upon the street at night. He has learned, he says, that a system much like that of the padrones, is in vogue, and one man who fell into his clutches, is now awaiting trial in the United States Court on the charge of importing women for immoral purposes. One of this man's victims is being held as a witness, and his conviction, it is said, is assured. If this man gets the five-year sentence prescribed by the law for his crime, Capt. Price says it will go a long way toward breaking up the system.

Through Capt. Price's efforts another of these men was lately arrested on the dock by the Immigration Commissioners, and although the case against him was not clear enough to insure his conviction in a court, he was, nevertheless, returned to France as an undesirable immigrant. Capt. Price says he has obtained the co-operation of the United States authorities, and that, at any event, he purposes to drive objectionable women from the streets included in his precinct.

"We have discovered beyond the shadow of a doubt," said Capt. Price yesterday, "that these women of the streets are also street thieves, and that they stop men largely for the purpose of robbery. Especially is this true of the many negro women in the precinct, and a lot of St. Louis and Chicago crooks are now here endeavoring to ply their trade. Complaints have just come to me that after having driven many of these women off Broadway and Sixth Avenue they are now using Madison and Fifth Avenues as a stamping ground. I have sent men there to drive them away, and it will not be long before the precinct will be as clean as it is possible to make it. It seems a shame that the greatest street in this country should be almost entirely given over at night to the worst class of women, but I think they are beginning to understand that they will have to go.

"For the most part the Magistrates have supported me, and while I do not care to criticise any one, the records will show that while Magistrate Pool was on the bench it was useless to arrest any women, even the most flagrant cases. The policemen did not relish being blackguarded for doing their duty, and so they lost heart and the arrests fell off. Some of the things I have discovered in connection with this trade in foreign women are too horrible to speak of, much less to print, and if they were generally known, I believe there would be such an uprising of decent citizens as would drive these slaves and their masters out of the country."

Capt. Price gave the following data from his official report to show the work done by him since he took charge of the Tenderloin. From July 26, when he came to the precinct, until Aug. 23, during all of which time Magistrate Simms was in the Fifty-fourth Street Police Court, the arrests of women for loitering for immoral purposes numbered 222. Of these, 210 were convicted and twelve discharged. The fines amounted to $1,550, and nine women were sent to the Island for one month. From Aug. 23 to Sept. 10, while Magistrate Pool was on the bench, the arrests were 139, of which seventy were convicted and sixty-nine discharged. Two women got one month, and one six months. The fines amounted to $377. From Sept. 10 to Sept. 28. with Magistrate Cornell on the bench, the arrests have numbered close to 350, and the fines to over $2,500. Not one woman was discharged, and where any of the arrested persons made claims of respectability, Magistrate Cornell adjourned the hearing to allow the accused to get proof. In not one case were these claims substantiated. The complete returns for this last period have not yet been made up.

MUTUAL RESERVE AFFAIRS.

Eldridge Made First Vice President—Movement to Retire Burnham.

The Board of Trustees of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association has elected George D. Eldridge First Vice President and Actuary to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Thomas L. James, who retired on July 6. It was definitely reported yesterday that an attempt would be made to secure the retirement of President Frederick A. Burnham, and the firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt has been retained for that purpose. Various reports attributed this move to dissatisfaction with an old contract with M. D. Moss as General Manager and to the discontent of the fifteen-year class of members.

Vice President Eldridge said last night: "The contract held by Mr. Moss, whereby he should receive 85 per cent. of the first year's premiums on new business, ceased absolutely to exist on Dec. 31, 1897. An amended contract was then made, and this was canceled in the middle of last July. Relative to the reported movement against President Burnham, I can say only that it must be wholly due to the doubt of some members as to the wisdom of the increase which was ordered in the rates of the fifteen-year class."

The report of the New York State Insurance Department on the affairs of the Mutual Reserve Fund, which was filed at Albany on June 2, said in regard to the increased rates that it was apparent that during the earlier years of the association's existence absurdly inadequate premiums were collected from the older members.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

It transpired yesterday that a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Board of Underwriters was held on Thursday, at which the need of a tariff association in this city was discussed as necessary to preserve the rest of the United States from the demoralization prevailing in New York.

Eugene Harbeck, Western manager of the Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, has appointed Frank Thomas of Topeka to succeed George A. Bailey, whose license as State agent was revoked by Superintendent McNall of the Kansas Insurance Department. Bailey lost his license because he refused to make an affidavit that he had not been using the Clarkson Rate Manual.

Memorials to Dr. Houghton.

The memorials to the late Rev. Dr. George H. Houghton, which are to be unveiled to-morrow, when the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Church of the Transfiguration, better known as "The Little Church Around the Corner," will be celebrated, consist of a bronze tablet presented by the parish and a solid silver processional cross. The cross was made in London and is richly set with jewels. A sermon will be preached to-morrow morning by the present rector, the Rev. Dr. George C. Houghton, a nephew of the founder of the parish.

We want your boys of 3; we won't refuse the others—we're ready for all.

Never was our stock of suits for boys of 3 to 16 years so complete and brimming over with dainty, new ideas.

Never was our stock of boys' hats so varied, so good.

Never was our stock of boys' shoes in such splendid shape.

Never was our stock of boys' furnishings—well! there's nothing that the boy or his mother can ask for that isn't here.

Yes, we want the men too.

Open until 6 o'clock.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

MILITARY CLUB'S GOODS SOLD.

Furniture and Effects of the Organization Realize Only $4,388.76—Brig. Gen. Roe Made Receiver.

The furniture and effects of the Military Club, 751 Fifth Avenue, including many valuable works of art and military treasures, were sold at auction yesterday to pay the debt of $3,000 due the Wallabout Bank of Brooklyn and realized $4,388.76. The sale took place at the Avery Art Gallery, 368 Fifth Avenue, and began at 1 o'clock. Up to 11 o'clock in the morning it was not decided whether it would take place or not, as a canvass was made among the members of the club in the hope of raising enough money to pay off the pressing indebtedness. Auctioneer Silo delayed the auction for some time, but, when he received no word as to the result of the canvass, at 1 o'clock he started the sale. Everything went for some price except a picture of the Seventh Regiment Armory, which was withdrawn. Representatives of many clubs were present, and considerable of the furniture was purchased by them. Some of the effects, it was said, were bought by friends, and will be returned to the Military Club.

A representative of the Engineers' Club bought the Tiffany hall clock which was presented to the Seventh Regiment Veteran Association in 1890. The clock, which is said to have cost $750, was sold for $350. An upright piano brought $60, while two pool tables and one billiard table were sold for $105. A bronze figure, "The Color-Bearer," with an onyx pedestal, was sold to the Engineers' Club for $105.50. An autograph letter of the Duke of Wellington, with portrait, brought $7, and a diploma of honor awarded to Citizen Nicholas Lefebre by Napoleon Bonaparte, bearing his signature, was sold for $11.50. The kitchen effects of the club went to a Broadway restaurant keeper, together with the wine sets, glassware, and crockery, bringing a total of $150.

Much interest was manifested in the sale of the art treasures, and many connoisseurs were present. Three antique oil paintings went for $17, while a life-sized painting of Col. Marshall Lefferts, by Anderson, was purchased by his son for $60, and a picture in oil of Gen. Abram Duryée was purchased by F. A. Goodwin for $35. The oil painting "Salomé," by F. Maury, which was presented to the Seventh Regiment Veteran Association by Samuel Budd, was sold for $100. The painting "Evening Song," which is said to have cost several thousand dollars, went to Charles F. Naething for $350. An oil painting of the battle of Antietam, by Julian Scott, presented to the Fifty-first New York Volunteers by E. F. Shepard, went to E. S. Wright for $350. "Milda," a painting by K. Alchimewicz, was sold for $255, and another, "Under the Influence of Hasheesh," was sold for $155, R. N. Haan being the purchaser.

Quite a number of the members of the club were present, but few were buyers. When asked regarding the future of the Military Club, one of the members said that an attempt would be made by some of the members of the Seventh Regiment Veteran Association to reorganize it. Out of the money realized at the sale, $3,000 will pay the pressing indebtedness, and the remainder will probably be used to again build up the club. It was also said that the same quarters, at 751 Fifth Avenue, were being negotiated for, and in all probability would be secured.

Justice Truax of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed Brig. Gen. Charles F. Roe receiver of the club, in proceedings brought by the Directors for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation. The receiver is one of the Governors of the club, and Charles De Hart Bowen, the attorney, suggested the appointment of one of the Governors, as the chances for reorganization would be improved thereby, and expenses could be kept at the lowest figures by one thoroughly familiar with the affairs of the club rather than a total stranger.

GUST OF WIND TOOK HIS MONEY.

Mr. Connell's Friend's $125 Blew Out of the Window.

A gust of wind which swept through the office of the Commissioner of Accounts yesterday cost E. S. Connell, a clerk in that office, $125. Mr. Connell had been to bank to cash a check for a friend. On his return he laid the money, all of which was in bills, on his desk. A moment later the wind blew the bills out of the window. They fluttered down into Chambers Street. Mr. Connell put his head out of the window and watched them fall. Then he rushed to the stairs, followed by several other clerks, and went down seven flights to the ground floor in wonderfully quick time. All were in too much of a hurry to take the elevator. When they reached the street the bills had disappeared.

"It is to be hoped" said Mr. Connell, "that whoever found those bills is an honest man and will return them."

THE BOARD OF CLASSIFICATION.

Decisions on New Questions Handed Down Yesterday.

The following decisions on new questions were handed down by the Board of Classification of United States General Appraisers yesterday:

Spawn of the fungus known as the mushroom were assessed for duty as seeds at 30 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 254, and were claimed to be dutiable at 10 per cent. ad valorem, or 20 per cent. ad valorem under Section 6, or to be entitled to free admission as a crude vegetable substance under Paragraph 617. Leading seedsmen testified on the hearing of the case that, without official suggestion or constraint, they had always entered their imported mushroom spawn as seed. The assessment of duty was affirmed.

John F. Heyne imported Boch tiles about six inches square, having a plain surface. They were returned by the Appraiser as encaustic tiles, and were assessed for duty at 8 cents a square foot under Paragraph 88. The claim that they were dutiable at 4 cents a square foot under the same paragraph was overruled.

In another case the protest was directed against the action of the Collector at the Port of Boston in requiring the importer to affix a twenty-five-cent revenue stamp to a certain entry of imported goods, under the act of June 13, 1898. The protest was dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

Appeal in Behalf of a Widow.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $50 wherewith to provide board for a widow, sixty-nine years old, feeble, and utterly dependent. This amount will probably be sufficient to support her until she can be admitted to a home. Any money for this case sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be promptly and publicly acknowledged.

BRENTANO'S

Reduction Sale.

Owing to the REORGANIZATION of their business, Brentano's will offer their vast stock of

BOOKS

comprising all branches of literature,

Standard, Modern, Old and Rare

in plain and choice bindings, at still

Further Reductions

from their usual low prices for a limited time only. This is a rare chance for Booklovers to acquire EXCEPTIONAL BARGAINS in choice literature.

Brentano's.

31 Union Sq., New York.

FFF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

RISE OF THE "EMPIRE" STYLE.

Things classic possess an unconquerable vitality. In Napoleon's time, imitation of the old Romans became a mania. All thoughts were of antique art and of the Greeks and Romans. The whole nation played at being ancient Rome. Costumes and furniture were revolutionized. Greek forms in chairs and couches were introduced and decorated with figures emblematic of victory.

We have reproduced many of the best examples. In our Empire bedroom furniture, the lines are classic,—graceful but severe. The tendency to coldness in line, however, is counteracted by the gold of the mounts and winged figures, which make the rich colors of the mahogany quiver and glow as though lighted by a fire.

Factory prices, for correct styles, as you

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NEAR BROADWAY.

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AMUSEMENTS.

5th AVE. THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Evenings, 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:30. ELEVENTH WEEK IN NEW YORK. CHARLES COGHLAN IN THE ROYAL BOX

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. Commencing Monday Evening, Oct. 10, JOSEPH JEFFERSON COMEDY COMPANY IN THE RIVALS. Sale of seats commences Oct. 3. Mr. Ward.

MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS and Glorious River Trip. ALBANY DAY LINE BOATS, leaving West 22d St. Pier at 9 A. M. daily, except Sunday, returning 5:30 P. M.; attractive musical programme rendered by the celebrated orchestra of Col. Sinn's Montauk Theatre. See steamboat and Excursion advts.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. Daniel Frohman, Manager. SOTHERN ANTHONY HOPE'S ROMANCE, THE ADVENTURE OF LADY URSULA | Miss Harned as Ursula. AT 8:30. MATINEES THURSDAY & SAT'Y.

KEITH'S. Continuous Performance 25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M. HUNGARIAN BOYS' BAND. CORA TANNER and LOUIS MASSEN. Joe Flynn, Rofix, Biograph, and a Great Bill.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. "Sporting Life a Hit," N. Y. Herald. SPORTING LIFE Prices 25, 50, 75, $1.00. MATS. TO-DAY & WED., 2. EVE., 8:15.

14TH ST. THEATRE, cor. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Reserved Orch. Circle or Balcony, 50c. Last week of Paul Gilmore's Romantic War Drama THE DAWN OF FREEDOM. Next W'k—Haverly's American-European Minstrels

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Mats. 2:15. Matinées To-day and Wednesday. JOHN DREW IN THE LIARS.

BIJOU. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Wed. You Laugh All the Time. SAM BERNARD The Marquis of Michigan. Including ALICE ATHERTON and a great Co.

WALLACK'S. Evenings 8:15. Mat. To-day 2. The ALICE NIELSEN OPERA CO. Herbert & Smith's THE FORTUNE TELLER.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR. PHOTOGRAPHS AND FLOWERS. ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St. & 4th Av. 10 A. M. to 10:30 P. M. ADMISSION, 25 Cents.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Cor. 41st St. Ev'ngs, 8:15. Mat. To-day FRANCIS WILSON and Company THE LITTLE CORPORAL.

KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15. LAST TWO WEEKS. DE WOLF HOPPER IN THE CHARLATAN

GARRICK Theatre, 25th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8:15. Mat. To-day. 50TH PERF. OCT. 19—SOUVENIRS. Hoyt's ROARING SUCCESS, A Day and a Night.

CASINO! LAST 7 NGTS. Last Mat. To-day but 1. Yankee Doodle Dandy! OCT 10—ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA CO.

Madison Square Theatre 24th St. n'r B'way Evenings, 8:30. Matinée To-day, 2:15. STRAND COMEDY COMPANY in A Brace of Partridges.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE | Devil's Island | Ev. 8:20. Mat. To-day, 2. Oct. 3. KELCEY-SHANNON CO., seats now ready

League Baseball, Weehawken, To-morrow, 3:15. Brooklyn vs. Washington. Adm., 25c. & 50c.

Daly's A RUNAWAY GIRL. Merriest Musical Comedy ever produced at this theatre: "The Sly Cigarette," 2 encores nightly. "The Nation's Duet," 3 encores nightly. "The Man from Cook's," 3 encores. "Soldiers in the Park," 5 encores. "The Boy Guessed Right," 3 encores. "THE GOBLINS," Darky duet and dance. Surprise of the Evening! "High Society," 4 encores nightly. Every Evg. 8:10. Matinées to-day & Wednesday 2.

AMERICAN THEATRE, 42D ST. & 8TH AVE. 2d Successful Season—Castle Square Opera Co. A TRIP TO AFRICA. EV'GS 8:15. 25c., $1. NOTHING HIGHER. Matinée to-day, 2:15. 1,100 Reserved Seats 25c. 250TH TIME OCT. 3. PATIENCE STERLING SILVER SOUVENIRS.

Herald Sq. Thea. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & To-day, 2:15 LAST WEEK EXTRA THE FRENCH MAID. MLLE. ANNA HELD appears in new specialty, with new wardrobe costing $30,000, for this week only. Next Week Mon. Oct. 3, HOTEL TOPSEY TURVEY. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

WORLD IN WAX EDEN MUSEE NEW WAR GROUPS Hear the Gypsy Music CINEMATOGRAPH.

SAM. T. JACK'S Theatre. B'WAY AND 29TH ST. 2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 and 8. Novelty's Crowning Diadem, 60 Burlesquers. Vivid Pictures.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. A Winner IN GOTHAM. Foreign Vaudeville Stars. Matinee. TO-DAY at 2:15 P. M.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d St. & Broadway. MATINEE TO-DAY. TURNS AWAY MONEY. THE TURTLE.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. THE LILIPUTIANS in THE GOLDEN HORSESHOE. MAT. TO-DAY AT 2.

MURRAY HILL THEA. MATINEE EVERY DAY. 25c.; Evenings, 25c. and 50c. This Week—Dion Boucicault's "THE JILT."

COLUMBUS. Mat. To-day. JAMES O'NEILL. MONTE CHRISTO. Next Week—Weber & Field's Pousse Café.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE 23d St. & 8th Av. Mat. To-day. JAMES—KIDDER—WARDE. Next week—"The Brothers Byrne."

THE TURF.

MORRIS PARK RACES. WESTCHESTER, N. Y. SATURDAY, OCT. 1st, to Include SATURDAY, OCT. 22D. RACING TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. Races on the Flat, Hurdle Races and Steeplechases 1st Day, Saturday, Oct. 1st. NURSERY HANDICAP, JEROME HANDICAP, MANHATTAN HANDICAP, OCTOBER HURDLE HANDICAP. AND TWO OTHER RACES. FIRST RACE 2 P. M. MUSIC BY CONTERNO'S BAND. Take 2d Av. "L" to Willis Av., thence by Special Trains to Morris Park at 12:30, 12:45, 1:05, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, and 2:15 P. M. FIELD, 50 CENTS.

AN AGED WOMAN'S CRIME.

She Kills Herself and a Grandchild and Nearly Kills Another in Williamsburg.

An aged woman, her mind evidently enfeebled by business troubles, killed one of her grandchildren, brought another one to the point of death, and ended her own life yesterday in Williamsburg. The woman was Mrs. Marguerite Florimont, a widow, seventy-two years old, who lived at 30 Cedar Street. Her victims were Armand Florimont, eight years old, and his sister, Florence, eleven years old, the orphans of her son. The boy is dead, and the girl lies in a critical condition in St. Catharine's Hospital.

There seems to be no doubt that the crime was premeditated. It appears that Mrs. Florimont kept the children from school apparently with the intention of ending their lives. Joseph Martin, a nephew of Mrs. Florimont, reported the tragedy to the police. He called at the Cedar Street house yesterday afternoon to inquire about the old lady's health. Finding the shutters closed and the doors locked, he burst open the basement door and hurried to the parlor floor. Upon entering the house he was confronted with the stifling odor of gas. Half choked, he made his way to the bedroom, where he found Mrs. Florimont lying dead on one bed and little Armand on the other, also dead. Florence was unconscious, and gasping feebly.

The house is situated in one of the best residence neighborhoods of Williamsburg. It is at Cedar Street and Evergreen Avenue. Two sons of the dead woman, one by her first and one by her second husband, Joseph Martin and Edward Florimont, also live in the house, and carry on the watch-case-spring factory at 64 to 66 Boerum Street, the property of Mrs. Florimont, which was left to her by her second husband, Armand Florimont. Both sons left the house shortly after 7 o'clock yesterday morning.

It was about 3 o'clock in the afternoon when the nephew, Joseph Martin, went to the house and discovered the tragedy. He turned off the gas and immediately leaned out of the window and shouted for help. Policeman Hallenbeck of the Hamburg Avenue Station responded, and sent in a call for an ambulance. Surgeon Connors, from St. Catharine's Hospital, succeded in partially reviving the girl by artificial respiration.

Chaplain McIntyre's Trial.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 30.—The defense of the Rev. Mr. McIntyre, Chaplain of the Oregon, in the court-martial proceedings now being conducted against him, was continued to-day. Benjamin H. Bayles and the Rev. John Collins gave testimony in effect corroborating the statements of the witnesses introduced in the Chaplain's behalf yesterday.

LAKE VESSELS FOR COLLIERS.

Thirty-five Secured for the Atlantic Coast Trade.

Regarding the charter and purchase of lake vessels for use on the Atlantic Coast in coal carrying, Manager Sherwood of the Atlantic Transportation Company of 1 Broadway, said yesterday that the thirty-five vessels procured varied from 1,000 to 5,000 tons. They were adapted to the requirements of the company's business and were secured under more favorable terms than vessels could be secured here. Many have been taken on long charters with the option of purchase. The company has forty-six vessels already engaged in coast coal carrying.

A feature of bringing the vessels to the coast is that they are brought down the rapids of the St. Lawrence. Some have already come through flying light, and the same method will be followed with most of the others.

ELM STREET WIDENING SUIT.

Property Owner Goes to Court to Get Pay Due Him.

The question whether Controller Coler can be compelled to issue city bonds for the purpose of paying the property owners whose property was acquired by the city for the purpose of widening Elm Street was argued in the Supreme Court yesterday before Justice Truax, and decision was reserved. The application was for a mandamus to compel the Controller either to pay Jean L. Miller $33,500, being the award made him by the Commissioners of Appraisal for the plot of ground owned by him at the southeast corner of Grand and Elm Streets, out of the "Fund for Street and Park Openings," or to compel him to issue revenue bonds.

Counsel contended that the Fund for Street and Park Openings was available for the payment of the amount due his client, and that if not bonds should be issued for the payment of the property owners. He said that on July 7 last the Controller was authorized by the city authorities to issue bonds to the value of $17,000,000, of which $2,696,548.60 were for the compensation of the Elm Street property owners. The Controller had only issued something over $6,500,000 worth of bonds, and had issued none of the Elm Street bonds.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Connoly argued that unless proof were afforded to the court that the city had not exceeded the debt limit no order could be made compelling the Controller to issue bonds. As to the Fund for Street and Park Openings, Mr. Connoly said that the receipts of that fund were not sufficient to meet the payments for which the fund was responsible.

Killed Herself by Accident.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 30.—Miss Elizabeth Colgate, daughter of Mrs. Clinton J. Colgate of this city, accidentally killed herself this afternoon while handling a revolver. Miss Colgate was twenty-two years old, and was engaged to be married to Dr. Roland Cox of New York.

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1898. SIXTEEN PAGES.

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Books and Authors.

The New York Times
Saturday Edition, with
Review of Books and Art.
$1 Per Year.

A MAN'S POET.

Kipling is what some of the sweetest singers have failed to be—a man's poet. Not in the sense of excluding women from his admirers, but in that of reaching many men who seldom listen to poetry. Only a part of the population finds itself born with a love of rhythm and melody for their own sakes and with an enthusiasm for great ideas nobly expressed. With poetry as with porridge, "some like it hot, some like it cold," some half like it in their youth and outgrow the taste, some never like it at all. Among those who in their teens begin to read the great poets a little, more conscientiously than passionately, but still attentively and with here and there a glow of delight, the habit clings, on the whole, longest with women. The reason is simple. Most men are compelled to be hard-headed all day long, and high art of any kind is easily crowded from their evenings, except where nature actually craves it. To say that Mr. Kipling is a man's poet therefore means that he is understood not merely by leisurely people but by the throng of preoccupied workers.

Where lies his secret? In the fact that he is characteristic of his day—not so much of its philosophical phases, not at all of its ready information, spread-it-on-thin-and-wide side, but of its restless activity, its quick and never ending rush of achievement, its mastery of matter, its mighty physical power. Often when we say a man is a product of his time we mean that he reflects a half dozen of its idiosyncrasies, is at least graceful when he does not escape its foibles, and climbs to a conspicuous perch by the high road of one of its essential bents. At times we mean something more and better by the phrase, but we seldom use it without implying a weakness here and there. A man who really represents his age is another matter. He cannot, of course, escape being largely its product; its manners inevitably shape the mode of his spirit's expression; but his spirit is so great that it would lay hold on the vital movements of any day and generation, and we find the characteristics of his time caught up together in his personality and given back to us grandly in the spontaneous forward rush of his mind and heart.

What Matthew Arnold would call the main current of the literature of our time flows in Kipling. Not only is he part and parcel of the spirit of freedom, accomplishment, and zest for humanity which is our pride, but he has struck the keynote of the poetry hidden in the practical processes by which races now advance. He knows how the engineer's heart goes forward with his engine when he opens the throttle; he sees the manly vigor behind the iron rails which stretch across the country; he feels the glory of the heavy seas; he understands the enthusiasm which takes men into battle, and the foresight of achievement which makes them patient with small details. Pessimists say that our age is material. Kipling puts his finger on man's pulse and feels it throb as he conquers matter. No wonder that strong men whose lives are bound up in the world's hard tussle appreciate Rudyard Kipling.

FALL BOOKS AND ART.

Next week's number of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW will give special attention to the outlook for books and art during the Autumn and holiday season. A series of interviews will be printed with publishers in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago giving their views of present promises, with lists of the interesting and important books they have to offer. Several pages will be filled with these carefully prepared statements, and in order to make room for them eight additional pages will be printed. At the same time the paper will contain the usual amount of other reading matter of the now familiar quality, variety, and timeliness.

The many kind readers who have expressed in their letters so much and such constant appreciation of the work THE TIMES is doing in its SATURDAY REVIEW will be interested to know that, since the Autumn book issue appeared last year, the number of readers of THE REVIEW has largely increased. These new readers are widely scattered through every State in the Union, every province in Canada, and many countries in Europe and Asia. As to-day's issue marks the second anniversary of THE SATURDAY REVIEW'S start in the world, this is progress to which we may be excused for "pointing with pride." THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW is now, we believe, the only distinctively literary weekly edited and printed in the United States.

William Sharp, in The Nineteenth Century, as readers of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW remember, calls attention to the fact that the United States is on the way to become the Louvre of the nations, and that the store of art wealth in both public and private collections is imposing. Now that the importance of our art collections is recognized, we may expect some other magazine contributor to put aside his conservatism and awake to the equally important fact of the bibliographical richness of America's book collections, both public and private. Not insignificant, indeed, would be a list of the literary treasures in the Lenox, Boston Public, Newberry, and Congressional Libraries, and the most important of the private collections. For the last quarter of a century American libraries have absorbed the best and most desirable books offered for sale in Europe, and the end will not be until the old countries have been drained of their treasures. Even now a lofty bibliographical place is ours, and none can wrest it from us.

ARTEMUS WARD'S WRITINGS.

A Revised and Complete Edition of the Works of the Prince of Jesters.*

Reviewed for The New York Times by
Joel Benton.

"Men of humor," said Coleridge, "are in some degree men of genius; wits are rarely so, although a man of genius may, among other gifts, possess wit, as Shakespeare." Many essays have been written since Coleridge's time upon wit and humor, showing the directness of the one and the mild insinuation of the other, with still other traits of distinction; but we sometimes accost a genius who is a prince in both departments; who is both wit and humorist, with something more added to these endowments.

It may be well said, I think, of Mr. Charles F. Browne (who was better known as "Artemus Ward") that he absorbed at least a dual tract of funniness, and that nothing genial or absurd that could provoke humor or stir the risibilities was foreign to him. Perhaps it would describe him best to say that he was the prince of American jesters.

Sydney Smith gives a mere wit this description: "His business is not to discover relations of ideas that are useful and have a real influence on life, but to discover the more trifling relations, which are only amusing; he never looks at things with the naked eye of common sense, but is always gazing at the world through a Claude Lorraine glass, discovering a thousand appearances which are created only by the instrument of inspection, and covering every object with facetious and unnatural colors."

A dispenser of jests and observations like A. Ward of the great "Moral Show and Wax Figgers" may not furnish pabulum intended to be directly "useful," and yet writers like Ward do an immense service to the too serious minds and tensioned nerves of our tired world. It was Josh Billings whose lucubrations on "The Mule" rested Abraham Lincoln when all that presented itself on serious lines was dark and perplexing—and this fraternally tempered author put also in his work a medicinal virtue that worked the same magical help. The witty English parson, who was not writing with thoughts of the American species of badinage and jollity before him, was still able to see that all wit and humor are in their final results wholesome. For he says:

"Man could direct his ways by plain reason and support his life by tasteless food; but God has given us wit, and flavor, and brightness, and laughter, and perfumes to enliven the days of man's pilgrimage and to 'charm his pained steps over the burning marle.'"

One of the earliest of American humorists was Sam Slick, the delight of our grandmothers, and, though he was Nova Scotian, his sharp delineations of Yankee traits and character put him essentially in the United States group. After him were Major Jack Downing, in Andrew Jackson's time; John Phoenix (Lieut. Derby,) Mrs. Partington, Q. K. Philander Doesticks, Josh Billings, the Danbury News Man, Nasby, Mark Twain, and a number of lesser names, such as "Bill Arp" of Southern fame. All these were distinctively American, but no one of them was more so than was Artemus Ward. His imperturbable coolness, his serious preposterousness, and his solemnly assumed irreverence and plainness of burlesque suggestion were unsurpassed. Here, for an instance of his style, is one of his business letters to a journalist:

To the Editor of the ——

Sir—I'm movin along—slowly along—down tordes your place. I want you should rite me a letter, sayin how is the show bizniss in your place. My show at present consists of three moral Bares, a Kangaroo (a amoozin little Raskal—'twould make you larf yerself to deth to see the little cuss jump up and squeal,) wax figgers of G. Washington, Gen. Taylor, John Bunyan, Capt. Kidd, and Dr. Webster in the act of killin Dr. Parkman, besides several miscellanyus moral wax statoots of celebrated piruts & murderers, &c., ekalled by few & excelld by none. Now, Mr. Editor, scratch orf a few lyines sayin how is the show bizniss down to your place. I shall have my handbills dun at your offiss. Depend upon it. I want you should git my hanbills up in flamin stile. Also git up a tremenjus excitement in yr. paper 'bout my onparaleld show. We must fetch the public sumhow. We must wurk on their feelens. Cum the moral on 'em strong. If it's a temperance community tell 'em I sined the pledge fifteen minutes arter I'se born, but on the contery, ef your peple take their tods, say Mister Ward is as jenial a feller as we ever met, full of conviviality, & the life an sole of the Soshul Bored. Take, don't you? If you say anythin abowt my show say my snaiks is as harmliss as the new-born Babe. What a interestin study it is to see a Zewlogical anim'l like a snaik under perfeck subjeckshun! My Kangaroo is the most larfable little cuss I ever saw. All for 15 cents. I am anxyus to skewer your influoence. I repeat in regard to them hanbills that I shall git 'em struck orf up to your printin office. My perliterary sentiments agree with

*THE COMPLETE WORKS OF ARTEMUS WARD, (Charles Farrar Browne.) With a Biographical Sketch. By Melville D. Landon, (Eli Perkins,) and Many Humorous Illustrations. Revised Edition. 12mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company.

yourn exackly. I know they do, becawz I never saw a man whoos didnt. Respectively yures,

A. WARD.

P. S.—You scratch my back & I'll scratch your back.

The drollery of phrase and ideas, which was always present when Artemus expressed himself, pervaded his showbills and tickets. In the programme issued for his lecture "Among the Mormons," at Egyptian Hall, London, when he was on his English trip, are to be found these encouraging paragraphs:

"During the Vacation the Hall has been carefully swept out and a new Door-Knob has been added to the Door.

"Mr. Artemus Ward will call on the citizens of London, at their residences, and explain any jokes in his narrative which they may not understand.

"A person of long-established integrity will take excellent care of Bonnets, Cloaks, etc., during the Entertainment; the Audience better leave their money, however, with Mr. Ward; he will return it to them in a day or two, or invest it for them in America, as they may think best.

"The Panorama used to Illustrate Mr. Ward's Narrative is rather more than Panoramas usually are."

"Mr. Ward will not be responsible for any debts of his own contracting."

This programme gives, too, a synopsis of the various points in the lecture. Concerning Virginia City it says: "Fortunes are made there in a day. There are instances on record of a young man going to this place without a shilling—poor and friendless—yet by energy, intelligence, and a careful disregard to business they have been able to leave there owing hundreds of pounds." The Great Desert is thus described: "A great waste of Sand. The sand isn't worth saving, however. Indians occupy yonder mountains. Little Indians seen in the distance trundling their War-Hoops." Upon the Salt Lake Hotel this comment occurs: "The Salt Lake Hotel is conducted on Temperance principles. The landlord sells nothing stronger than salt butter." Further on it is remarked: "All these statements may be regarded as strictly true. Mr. Ward would not deceive an infant."

Brigham Young was the head of the Mormon Church when his lecture on the Mormons was given, and this enabled the humorist to say: "The pretty girls of Utah mostly marry Young." Of the Mormon leader he remarked: "Mr. Young is an indulgent father and a numerous husband." Of this peculiar people, who call themselves Latter Day Saints, he said: "The Mormon's religion is singular, and his wives are plural." While describing Brigham Young and his large household he drops almost into verse:

"Two hundred souls with but a single thought,
Two hundred hearts that beat as one."

In delineating the noble red man to be seen on the way to Utah, he gives this telling brevity: "The Indians on the Overland Route live on Route and Herbs. They are an intemperate people. They drink with impunity, or anybody who invites them."

The placards used by the lecturer when he was to occupy Clinton Hall, New York, bore these words: "Artemus Ward will Speak a Piece." On the tickets for the Mormon lecture could be read this inscription: "Admit the Bearer and One Wife. Yours trooly, A. Ward."

Everybody must remember in his racy letter from Boston the apt description of Harvard College: "This celebrated institution of learnin'," he writes, "is pleasantly situated in the Bar-room of Parker's, in School Street, and has poopils from all over the country." Another familiar remark of his is the one in which—so patriotic is he—he said he would be willing to shed every drop of the blood of his wife's relations on behalf of prosecuting the war.

His account of the "Literatoor" of Boston is summed up in this one paragraph, written over thirty years ago:

"The Atlantic Monthly, Betsy, is a reg'lar visitor to our Westun home. I like it, because it has got sense. It don't print stories with piruts and honist young men into 'em, makin' the piruts splendid fellers, and the honist young men dis'gree'ble idiots—so that our darters very nat'rally prefer the piruts to the honist young idiots; but it gives us good square American literatoor. The chaps that write for the Atlantic, Betsy, understand their bizness. They can sling ink, they can. I went in and saw 'em. I told 'em that theirs was a high and holy mission. They seemed quite gratified, and asked me if I hed seen the Grate Orgin."

In pointing to his panorama—with his fish-pole or umbrella—he was accustomed to say of certain figures:

"Those animals are horses—I know they are—because my artist says so. I had the picture two years before I discovered the fact. The artist came to me about six months ago and said, 'It is useless to disguise it from you any longer—they are horses.'"

In the Mormon lecture he says:

"By the way, Shakespeare indorses polygamy. He speaks of the Merry Wives of Windsor. How many wives did Mr. Windsor have? But we will let that pass.

"Some of these Mormons have terrific families. I lectured one night by invitation in the Mormon village of Provost, but during the day rashly gave a leading Mormon an order admitting himself and family. It was before I knew that he was much married, and they filled the room to overflowing. It was a great success, but I didn't get any money.

"I dislike to speak about it, but it was in Utah that I made the great speech of my life. I wish you could have heard it. I have a fine education. I speak six different languages—London, Chatham, and Dover, Margate, Brighton, and Hastings. My parents sold a cow, and sent me to college when I was quite young. During the vacation I used to teach a school of whales, and there's where I learned to spout."

"A gentleman friend" once came to him "with tears." He had a mortgage on his farm and wanted to borrow £200. "I lent him the money, and he went away. He said he must leave me forever. I ventured to remind him of the £200 he borrowed. He was much cut up. I thought I would not be hard upon him, so told him I would throw off one hundred pounds. He brightened, shook my hand, and said: 'Old friend, I won't allow you to outdo me in liberality—I'll throw off the other hundred.'"

His story of going from New York to Melbourne with his celebrated living skeleton for a tour through Australia was particularly amusing as he told it:

"He was a splendid skeleton. He did not weigh anything, scarcely, and I said to myself, the people of Australia will flock to see this tremendous curiosity. It is a long voyage, as you know, from New York to Melbourne, and to my utter surprise the skeleton had no sooner got out to sea than he commenced eating in the most horrible manner. He had not been on the ocean before, and he said it agreed with him—I thought so! I never saw a man eat so much in my life. Beef, mutton, pork, he swallowed them all like a shark, and between meals he was often discovered behind barrels eating hard boiled eggs. The result was that when we reached Melbourne this infamous skeleton weighed 64 pounds more than I did.

"I thought I was ruined, but wasn't. I took him on to California—another very long voyage—and when I got him to San Francisco I exhibited him as a Fat Man."

The above story, he remarked, had nothing to do with his entertainment: "But one of the principal features of my Entertainment is that it contains so many things that don't have anything to do with it." He also worked on this principle in his "Babes in the Woods" lecture and the "Sixty Minutes in Africa" discourse. Neither topic was so much as mentioned until just as he was about to leave the stage.

In one of his London Punch lectures he makes this acknowledgment:

"Some kind person has sent me Chawcer's poems. Mr. C. had talent, but he couldn't spel. No man has a right to be a lit'rary man onless he knows how to spel. It's a pity that Chawcer, who had geneyus, was so uneducated. He's the wuss speller I know of."

It was this humorist who said: "It would have been $10 in Jeff Davis's pocket if he had never been born." Another of his wise saws is this: "Because a man can drink a glass of liquor a day and live to be a hundred years old, my young readers must not infer that by drinking two glasses a day a man can live to be two hundred." He thought it "improved a comic paper to print a goak in it once in a while." It will be noticed that he did not depend entirely on bad spelling for his drollery. Much of his writing is free from it, and is still irresistibly funny.

He compelled The London Times to say, by his immediate success in England, what follows: "His jokes are of that true transatlantic type to which no nation beyond the limits of the States can offer any parallel. These jokes he lets fall with an air of profound unconsciousness—we may almost say melancholy—which is irresistibly droll, aided as it is by the effect of a figure singularly gaunt and lean, and a face to match." It concludes with the remark that "Artemus Ward is a man of reflection as well as a consummate humorist."

"Artemus Ward," as the whole world knows, was the pseudonym of Charles Farrar Browne. The birthplace of this humorist was Waterford, Oxford County, Maine; the date of his birth April 26, 1834. He died of consumption in England on March 6, 1867. His friend, Mr. Melville D. Landon, (Eli Perkins,) who edits this volume containing his complete works, says of him that "personally, Charles Farrar Browne was one of the kindest and most affectionate of men * * * In stature he was tall and slender. His nose was prominent, outlined like that of Sir Charles Napier or Mr. Seward; his eyes brilliant, small, and close together; his mouth large, teeth white and pearly; fingers long and slender; hair soft, straight, and blonde; complexion florid, mustache large, and his voice soft and clear."

A photogravure frontispiece in the book seems to warrant this description, and following this picture are twenty-nine full page plates illustrating the various texts.

It was a peculiarity of Artemus Ward's humor that it had no sting, and he himself was as much its subject as any of the other topics to which it refers. It was the richest and most original of the broad American type of jollity. It was full of good nature, and saturated with human nature, which lay fundamental under it all. If it be true, as the mother of Goethe said, that "He who laughs can commit no deadly sin," then certainly Artemus Ward must have been not only a civilizing but an antiseptic influence on the world. This book has come at a good time, and will continue his spell. For, in this busy, irksome life of all, there must be room for—

"Quips and cranks, and wanton wiles,
Nods and becks, and wreathèd smiles,
Sport that wrinkled Care derides,
And Laughter holding both his sides."

JOEL BENTON.

ARTEMUS WARD'S "EDWIN FORREST AS OTHELLO."

"As I was peroosin the bill a grave young man who sot near me axed me if I'd ever seen Forrest dance the Essence of Old Virginny? 'He's immense in that,' sed the young man. 'He also does a fair champion jig,' the young man continnered, 'but his Big Thing is the Essence of Old Virginny.' Sez I, 'Fair youth, do you know what I'd do with you if you was my sun?'

"'No,' sez he.

"'Wall,' sez I, 'I'd appint your funeral to-morrow arternoon, & the korps should be ready! You're too smart to live on this yearth. He didn't try any more of his capers on me. But another pussylanermuss individooul, in a red vest & patent lether boots, told me his name was Bill Astor & axed me to lend him 50 cents till early in the mornin. I told him I'd probly send it round to him before he retired to his virtoos couch, but if I didn't he might look for it next fall, as soon as I cut my corn. The Orchestry was now fiddling with all their might, & as the peple didn't understan anything about it they applaudid versifrussly. Presently, Old Ed cum out. The play was Otheller or More of Veniss. Otheller was writ by Wm. Shakspear. The scene is laid in Veniss. Otheller was a likely man & was a ginral in the Veniss army. He eloped with Desdemony, a darter of the Hon. Mister Brabantio, who represented one of the back districks in the Veneshun legislater. Old Brabantio was as mad as thunder at this & tore round considerable, but finally cooled down, tellin Otheller, howsever, that Desdemony had come it over her Par, & that he had better look out or she'd come it over him likewise. Mr. & Mrs. Otheller git along very comfortable like for a spell. She is sweet-tempered and luvin—a nice, sensible female, never goin in for he-female conventions, green cotton umbrellers, and pickled beats. Otheller is a good provider and thinks all the world of his wife. She has a lazy time of it, the hired girl doin all the cookin and washin. Desdemony, in fact, don't have to git the water to wash her own hands with. But a low cuss named Iago, who I bleeve wants to git Otheller out of his snug government birth, now goes to work & upsets the Otheller family in the most outrajus stile. Iago falls in with a brainless youth named Roderiga & wins all his money at poker. (Iago allers played foul.) He thus got money enuff to carry out his onprincipled skeem. Mike Cassio, a Irishman, is selected as a tool by Iago. Mike was a clever feller & orficer in Otheller's army. He liked his tods too well, howsever, & they floored him, as they have many other promisin young men. Iago injuces Mike to drink with him, Iago slyly throwin his whiskey over his shoulder. Mike gits as drunk as a biled owl & allows that he can lick a yard full of the Veneshun fancy before breakfast, without sweatin a hair. He meets Roderigo & proceeds for to smash him. A feller named Montano undertakes to slap Cassio, when that infatooated person runs his sword into him. That miserble man, Iago, pretents to be very sorry to see Mike conduck hisself in this way & undertakes to smooth the thing over to Otheller, who rushes in with a drawn sword & wants to know what's up. Iago cunningly tells his story, & Otheller tells Mike that he thinks a good deal of him, but he can't train no more in his regiment. Desdemony sympathizes with poor Mike & interceeds for him with Otheller. Iago makes him bleeve she does this because she thinks more of Mike than she does of hisself. Otheller swallers Iago's lyin tail & goes to makin a noosence of hisself ginrally. He worries poor Desdemony terrible by his vile insinuations, & finally smothers her to deth with a piller. Mrs. Iago came in just as Otheller has finished the fowl deed & gives him fits right & left, showin him that he has bin orfully gulled by her miserble cuss of a husband. Iago cums in, & his wife commences rakin him down also, when he stabs her. Otheller jaws him a spell & then cuts a small hole in his stummick with his sword. Iago pints to Desdemony's deth bed & goes orf with a sardonic smile onto his countenance. Otheller tells the peple that he has done the state sum service & they know it; axes them to do as fair a thing as they can for him under the circumstances, & kills hisself with a fish-knife, which is the most sensible thing he can do. This is a brief skedule of the synopsis of the play.

"Edwin Forrest is a great actor. I thot I saw Otheller before me all the time he was actin, & when the curtin fell I found my spectacles was still mistened with salt-water, which had run from my eyes while poor Desdemony was dyin. Betsy Jane! Betsy Jane! let us pray that our domestic bliss may never be busted up by a Iago!

"Edwin Forrest makes money actin on the stage. He gits five hundred dollars a nite & his board & washin. I wish I had such a Forrest in my Garding!"

NO BISMARCK MEMOIRS

Since the death of Prince Bismarck there has been a great deal of talk about some mysterious memoirs, which, it was said, hung like the sword of Damocles over the young Kaiser's head. At one time it was reported that they were in the publisher's hands, first at Hamburg, then in Berlin itself, and finally it was reported that as no German publisher would undertake the presentation of these wonderful memoirs, the work was at last to be brought out in Antwerp.

The mere suggestion that Bismarck had left some posthumous work of his Chancellorie career was enough to create great excitement, not only among critics of European politics, but among publishers as well. Among the latter in this country discussion ran high as to whom the work would be brought out. We have it on pretty good authority that there are no Bismarck memoirs, and that the nearest that may approach them have already been presented through The Macmillan Company in England and America in "The Memoir of Bismarck; Some Secret Pages of His History." This work is made up not only of extracts from the diary of Dr. Moritz Busch, who for twenty-five years enjoyed official and private intercourse with the Iron Chancellor, but it also, to a certain extent, is a complete documentary biography of Bismarck's official career.

When Bismarck died and The Macmillan Company determined upon the publication of Dr. Busch's "Memoir," it so happened that Mr. George P. Brett, who is the manager of that house, was in Europe. He heard about the mysterious Bismarck memoirs, and spent considerable time in trying to gain trustworthy information concerning them. The result of his researches was that these documents which were supposed to keep the Kaiser in fear and trembling had probably no existence in fact. The most that could be discovered of any new membirs was that Prince Herbert Bismarck was at work on his father's biography, in which it is quite likely there may be introduced some hitherto unpublished letters of an intimate or domestic character, but which can hardly equal in political significance or interest those employed by Dr. Busch.

Suppose one should want to give a definite idea of Admiral Dewey's behavior. Are we to write "Admiral Dewey's splendid gallantry and his uncommon good sense won for her the Philippines"? We should rather write it, "Dewey's ten-degree gallantry, and ten-degree good sense," &c., &c., &c. Then, for certain War Ministers, Surgeons, with Quartermasters, we might call them one-tenth men, and decline to increase the fraction.

LETTERS FROM CARLYLE

Addressed to His Mother and Sister —How His Work on Cromwell Was Begun.

In THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Sept. 3, Mr. Charles Townsend Copeland's "Unpublished Letters of Carlyle," as published in the September number of The Atlantic Monthly, were commented on, with many extracts taken from this source. In the October number of The Atlantic Monthly the second and last part of these Carlyle letters may be read, and the matter presented is both novel and of singular interest. The great love Thomas Carlyle had for his mother and his sister Jenny, Mrs. Hanning, has already been shown; also Carlyle's struggles and his uphill fight for means of existence.

The second of Mr. Copeland's series begins with Carlyle's visits to Scotland in 1838. He had spent a few days in Manchester with Mrs. Hanning. He was now at Scotsbridge, and happy because "he had been put to sleep in an old bed which he remembered, in his father's house." One fancies that to rouse Carlyle out of a pleasant sleep would have been an uncomfortable thing for the awakener, but this is what actually happened, as he describes it:

"I was just closing my senses in sweet oblivion," wrote he, "when the watchman, with a voice like the deepest groan of the Highland bagpipe, or what an ostrich corncraik might utter, groaned out Groo-o-o-o close under me, and set me all in a gallop again. Groo-o-o-o; for there was no articulate announcement at all in it that I could gather. Groo-o-o-o, repeated again and again at various distances, dying out and then growing loud again, for an hour or more. I grew impatient, bolted out of bed, flung up the window. Groo-o-o-o. There he was, advancing, lantern in hand, a few yards off me. 'Can't you give up that noise?' I hastily addressed him. 'You are keeping a person awake. What good is it to go howling and groaning all night, and deprive people of their sleep?' He ceased from that time—at least I heard no more of him. No watchman, I think, has been more astonished for some time back. At five in the morning all was as still as sleep and darkness. At half-past five all went off like an enormous millrace or ocean tide. The Boom-m-m, far and wide. It was the mills that were all starting then, and creishy drudges by the million taking post there. I have heard few sounds more impressive to me in the mood I was in."

In a letter to his "Dear Jenny," (Feb. 7, 1840,) who is in Manchester, there is a reference to cheap postage, for pennies were not plentiful then. He writes to his sister: "Pray, now that the postage is so cheap, send us a pennyworth every day." Carlyle is ever solicitous about his sister's welfare, and bids her be courageous:

"This is the worst year or among the worst for working people ever seen in man's memory. Robert [her husband] must not take this as a measure of his future success, but toil away steadfastly in sure hope of better times. It is well any way that you are out of Manchester; nothing there but hunger, contention, and despair—added to the reek and dirt! Be diligent and fear nothing."

In April there is this entry in Carlyle's journal: "Miscellanies out and 'Chartism' second thousand." He writes his mother about his lectures on "Heroes and Hero Worship" and his hearers:

"I contrived to tell them something about poor Cromwell, and I think to convince them that he was a great and true man, the valiant soldier in England of what John Knox had preached in Scotland. In a word, the people seemed agreed that it was my best course of lectures, this."

In the meantime Carlyle was pushing the London Library. "He thought England regarded its provision of books for the poor in a condition worthier of Dahomey than England." He is not happy in London, and says: "I get so dyspeptical, melancholic, half mad in the London Summer * * * I dwindle into the pusillanimity of the ninth part of a tailor, feel as if I had nothing I could do but 'die in my hole like a rat.'" But just about this time comes this strong and bold picture of Alfred Tennyson, as he found him, smoking his dearly beloved pipe, while sitting of an evening with Mrs. Carlyle in her garden:

"A fine, large-featured, dim-eyed, bronze-colored, shaggy-headed man is Alfred; dusty, smoky, free and easy, who swims outwardly and inwardly with great composure in an inarticulate element of tranquil chaos and tobacco smoke. Great now and then when he does emerge—a most restful, brotherly, solid-hearted man."

That is a telling description of a visitor, an American young woman from Boston, and Carlyle said she looked like "a diseased rosebud." But America, the publishers and the readers there, had been good to Carlyle, and he received from the United States some £400. Carlyle then took to a horse and rode on a long journey, wishing thereby to jolt out of him his dyspepsia. Mrs. Carlyle, who was inclined to make fun of her husband, said he looked like Dr. Syntax "with his cloak, his knapsack, his broad-brimmed hat, his preparation of pipes," &c. It was in 1838 that he describes to his brother John what kind of a man was Thomas Erskine. The picture is inimitable:

"Did you ever see Thomas Erskine, the Scotch saint? I have seen him several times lately, and like him as one would do a draught of sweet rustic mead, served in cut glasses and a silver tray; one of the gentlest, kindliest, best-bred of men. He talks greatly about 'Symbols,' and other Teufelsdröckhiana; seems not disinclined to let the Christian religion pass for a kind of mythus, provided men can retain the spirit of it. * * * On the whole, I take up with my old love for the saints."

The horseback tour seemed to have tired out the rider, because he is anxious as to the way of getting rid of his mount. It was in 1839 that the question of Cromwell had occupied Carlyle's mind. In 1840 he wrote Erskine: "I have got lately, not till very lately, to fancy that I see in Cromwell one of the greatest tragic souls we have ever had in this kindred of ours." In November of the same year he is in London. He meets Dickens and Rogers and says of the latter that he is "still brisk, courteous, kindly, affectionate, a good old man, pathetic to look upon." But with the passing years Carlyle's liking for Rogers diminished. Six years later he wrote of Rogers: "I do not remember any old man (he is now eighty-three) whose manner of living gives me less satisfaction."

In 1840-41 he is thinking of a return to Craigenputtock. He is busy with his books about Cromwell. Mrs. Carlyle writes to a correspondent that her husband "has been sitting for months back in a mess of great dingy folios, the very look of which is likely to give me the lockjaw." London weather invariably depresses Carlyle. He writes to Mrs. Hanning:

"Our weather is grown decidedly good for the last three days; very brisk, clear, and dry. Before that it was as bad as weather at any time need be; long-continued plunges of wet, then clammy, glarry days on days of half-wet (a kind of weather peculiar to London, and fully uglier than whole wet)—a world of black, sunless pluister, (a soft mixture, neither one thing nor another,) very unpleasant to move about in! The incessant travel makes everything mud here, in spite of all that clats (clat, a wooden scraper) and besoms can do; a kind of mud, too, which is as fine as paint, and actually almost sticks like a kind of paint! I took, at last, into the country, with old clothes and trousers folded up; there the mud was natural mud, and far less of it, indeed, little of it in comparison with other country. We dry again in a single day of brisk wind."

In 1841 Fraser took "Heroes and Hero Worship," and Froude writes that then "The Miscellanies," "Sartor," and other books were selling well, and fresh editions were wanted. Carlyle sends a letter to the mother from Chelsea, (Feb., 1841:)

"I have bargained with Fraser for my lectures. They are now at press, that kept me so very busy. He would give me only £75, the dog, but then he undertakes a new edition of Sartor, too, (the former being sold) and gives me another £75 for that, too. It is not so bad, £150 of ready money—at least money without risk. I did not calculate on getting anything at present for Teufelsdröckh. You see we are rather rising than falling, 'mall in shaft,' at any rate. That is always a great point. Poor Teufelsdröckh, it seems very curious money should lie even in him. They trampled him into the gutters at his first appearance, but he rises up again—finds money bid for him.

"On the whole, I expect not to be obliged to lecture this year, which will be an immense relief to me; I shall not be broken in pieces, I shall have strength for perhaps some better things than lecturing."

In 1842 he tells his mother about his new book.

"My new book, I may tell you now, is to be something about that same civil war in England which Baillie was in the midst of; I think mainly or almost exclusively about Oliver Cromwell. I am struggling sore to get some hold of it, but the business will be dreadfully difficult, far worse than any French Revolution, if I am to do it right—and if I do not do it right, what is the use of doing it at all? For some time I tried actual writing at it lately, but found it was too soon yet. I must wrestle and tumble about with it, indeed at bottom I do not know yet whether ever I shall be able to make a book of it! All that I can do is to try, till I ascertain either Yes or No. For the rest I am grown too old and cunning now to plunge right on and attempt conquering the thing by sheer force. I lie back, canny, canny, and whenever I find my sleep beginning to suffer, I lay down the tools for a while. By Heaven's great blessing I am not now urged on by direct need of money. We have arranged ourselves here in what to London people is an inconceivable state of thrift and in our small way are not now tormented with any fear of want whatever, for the present. To myself my poverty is really quite a suitable, almost comfortable arrangement. I often think what should I do if I were wealthy! I am perhaps among the freest men in the British Empire at this moment. No king or pontiff has any power over me, gets any revenue from me, except what he may deserve at my hands. There is nothing but my Maker whom I call Master under this sky. What would I be at? George Fox was hardly freer in his suit of leather than I here: if to be sure not carrying it quite so far as the leather. Jane, too, is quite of my way of thinking in this respect. Truly we have been mercifully dealt with, and much that looked like evil has turned to be good."

Mrs. Welsh, Mrs. Carlyle's mother, having died, the Carlyles came into a property bringing in £200 a year, and Carlyle wrote: "Thus from this date onward we were a little richer, easier in circumstances, and the pinch of Poverty, which has been relaxed, latterly changed itself into a gentle pressure, or into a limit and a little more. We did not change our habits in any point, but the grim collar round my neck was sensibly slackened"—and he concludes—"I do not think that my literary income was above £200 a year in these decades—in spite of my continual diligence day by day." In 1842 he tells his mother: "I go often all day to the Museum Library and search innumerable old pamphlets, &c. It is a nasty place, five miles off, and full of heat and bad air, but it contains great quantities of information."

Was the author of "Sartor" so perfectly indifferent to clothes? Would Carlyle have ever gone wild over a lost collar button? It is a positive satisfaction to learn that the man was strictly human, and wanted good shirts and properly fitting ones. He thus instructs Mr. Hanning about his shirts:

"In the meanwhile I want you to make me some flannel things, too—three flannel shirts, especially; you can get the flannel from Alick, if he have any that he can well recommend. You can readily have them made before the other shirts go off; I have taken the measure to-day, and now send you the dimensions, together with a measuring strap which I bought some weeks ago (at one penny) for the purpose! You are to be careful to scour the flannel first, after which process the dimensions are these. Width, (when the shirt is laid on its back,) 22½ inches; extent from wrist button to wrist button, 61 inches; length in the back, 35 inches; length in the front, 25½ inches. Do you understand all that? I dare say you will make it out, and this measuring band will enable you to be exact enough. Only you must observe that at the beginning of it. * * * Hoity-Toity! I find that it is I myself that have made a mistake there, and that you have only to measure fair with the line and all will be right; the dimensions as above, 22½, 61, 35, 25½."

Now begins the real Cromwellian research, and he goes into "the Cromwell country." He journeys to Ely, and finds the very house where Noll once put up.

"I found the very house he had lived in. I sat and smoked a pipe about 9 o'clock under the stars on the very 'Horse-block' (harping-on stone) which Oliver had often mounted from 200 years ago. It was all full of interest, and though I could get but very little sleep at night, I did not grudge that price. To-day I rode still farther Westward to a place called St. Ives, where Oliver first took to farming. The house they showed as his I did not believe in, but the fields that he tilled and reaped are veritably there. I sat down under the shade of one of his hedges and kindled a cigar, not without reflections! I have also seen his native town, Huntingdon, with many other things." Carlyle visited Huntingdon, St. Ives, Naseby. Fitzgerald, who was thoroughly posted about Naseby, wrote of Carlyle's visit, when he was with Dr. Arnold, and bent on catching the exact local coloring. What Fitzgerald wrote he communicated to Carlyle, and the reply of the philosophic sage of Chelsea was as follows:

Chelsea, Saturday, 25 [24] Septr., 1842.

My Dear Sir: You will do me and the Genius of History a real favor, if you persist in those examinations and excavations to the utmost length possible for you! It is long since I read a letter so interesting as yours of yesterday. Clearly enough you are upon the very battleground; and I, it is also clear, have only looked up toward it from the slope of Mill Hill. Were not the weather so wet, were not, &c., &c., so many et ceteras, I could almost think of running up to join you still! But this is evidently unfeasible at present.

The opening of that burial heap blazes strangely in my thoughts: these are the very jawbones that were clenched together in deadly rage, on this very ground, 197 years ago! It brings the matter home to one, with a strange veracity,—as if for the first time one saw it to be no fable and theory, but a dire fact. I will beg for a tooth and a bullet; authenticated by your own eyes and word of honor! Our Scotch friend, too, making turnip manure of it—he is part of the picture. I understand almost all the Netherlands battlefields have already given up their bones to British husbandry; why not the old English next? Honor to thrift. If of 5,000 wasted men you can make a few usable turnips, why, do it!

You say one cannot see Dust Hill at all, much less any farm house of Dust Hill, from that Naseby Height?

But why does the Obelisk stand there? It might as well stand at Charing Cross; the blockhead that it is! I again wish I had wings; alas, I wish many things; that the gods would but annihilate Time and Space, which would include all things. In great haste, Yours most truly, T. CARLYLE.

Carlyle's, as Mr. Copeland expresses it, was "the insatiable hunger of the eye, which went far to make him the great writer he was." So Carlyle writes his mother of certain teeth he had seen, which once had belonged to an Old Ironsides.

"A friend of mine has in his cabinet two ancient grinder-teeth, dug lately from that ground—and waits for an opportunity to rebury them there. Sound, effectual grinders, one of them very large; which ate their breakfast on the 14th morning of June, 200 years ago, and, except to be clenched once in grim battle, had never work to do more in this world!"

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THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, Publishers, New York.

Henry George and His Book.

Mrs. C. F. McLean in The Arena.

In September, 1879, having had a previous business acquaintance with the Appletons, I called at the office when I returned to New York. "By the way," said Mr. William Appleton, "you have lived in San Francisco. Did you ever know Henry George?" He went on to tell me that Henry George had sent him the manuscript of a work on political economy, that he himself had found it so interesting that he had remained awake all night to read it; "but," said he, "it opposes and fairly tears to pieces Mill, Spencer, Malthus, all the recognized authorities on political economy, and I did not dare to publish it. However, it seems that, not discouraged by my refusal, the author has published the work himself, and he has sent me a copy, which I have now at home. You have no idea how different things look in cold type; the book does not seem near as revolutionary and dangerous as it did in manuscript." What I replied is not to the point now, but when I had ended Mr. Appleton added: "Well, I hope Mr. George will accept my terms for the plates, and that the book will have a large sale. It appears to me it will create some sort of a sensation anyway, and I don't think we shall lose anything by publishing it."

Arrived in Ohio, I wrote to Henry George, congratulating him on the completion of his work, his finding so pleasant a publisher, and hoped that fame as well as fortune awaited him. Promptly came a long letter and a copy of the author's edition of "Progress and Poverty," accompanied with the mildly expressed hope that I would prefer that to the Appleton edition that was just out. As to the fortune I wished him, he wrote that he was not likely to have a large one from the sale of his book, but would be more apt to make money by lecturing. Even that hope did not come soon to realization.

Good Old English Names.

From The Spectator.

It is often asked what has become of our old English families. I have just gathered white water lilies from the fields of De Vere, now known as Diver; one of my neighbors is Bohun, abbreviated into Bone; Roy, a grand sample of the English laborer, was recently carried into the old churchyard; for many years I employed the tall and stately Plantagenet known on my labor books as Plant; a shop in the neighboring town is kept by Thurcytel, the modern spelling being Thirkettle; Godwin, the last of his race, died at a grand old age a year ago; Mortimer buys my barley; and round me we have such names as Balding, Harrold, Rolf, Hacon, and Mallett. Circumstances may change, but famous families do not die out.

The Falstaff Pocket Edition of Shakespeare which E. P. Dutton & Co. are issuing will be completed before the end of October.

REVIEWS OF BOOKS.

St. Mark's in Venice.*

This is practically a guide book to the Church of St. Mark, but it is a guide book of very high order. Dr. Robertson has indulged himself in the rather quaint fancy of considering the church as an open Bible, in which the religion of the old Venetians was inscribed by means of sculptures and mosaics. The "first edition" of this marble volume was the building constructed when in 829 (828?) the body of St. Mark was brought from Alexandria to Venice, and St. Mark succeeded St. Theodore as the patron saint of the city. This building was injured by fire, and in 976-78 it was repaired and adorned by Pietro Orseolo I., thus furnishing a "second edition." The third and complete edition was begun in the eleventh century and "issued in the fourteenth." In discussing the importance in which this church was and is held by the Venetians, Dr. Robertson emphasizes the fact that St. Mark's was a place of State business as well as of religious services.

"Popular assemblies were held in it. Treaties were ratified in it. Decrees were promulgated in it. An ordinance abolishing all traffic in slaves was passed and published in it, in 950—strange to say, too, under the rule of the tyrant Doge, Candiano IV., in getting rid of whom St. Mark's was accidentally burned, he being slain in the church itself. In it the Doges received their badges of authority and wands of office, and were acclaimed by the people, and from the 'bigonzo,' its octagonal porphyry pulpit, they harangued the electors. From it they proceeded annually in the 'bucintoro' to the Lido to wed the Adriatic, by dropping into it the mystic ring with the words: 'Deponoemus te mare.' As we read in Ezekiel of ancient Tyre, 'they hanged their shields upon thy walls round about, they have made thy beauty perfect,' so those of the Doges after death were suspended in St. Mark's. From its central vault hung the banners of allied peoples, and on its roofs floated proudly those of the republic. Along its aisles and in its domes resounded the paeans of victory. Scarcely less than the Ducal Palace, with which it communicated by a bridge behind the chancel, it was the centre of political life, though a life free from the intrigues of diplomacy on the one hand, and from those of priestcraft on the other, and as the Doge was elected by the people, represented the people, ruled by and for the people, so it was the centre of the nation's life."

Examining the decorations of the church, Dr. Robertson traces the Biblical significance of the mosaics illustrating the themes of the Old and New Testaments, and comments upon them in a very interesting manner. For example, in explaining the mosaics illustrating the story of the creation, he points out that there is nowhere any likeness of God the Father. "The Byzantine workers did not dare to attempt to make a figure of Him who is invisible, 'whom no man hath seen or can see,' but always in His stead put Jesus Christ." A chapter on the "Trades Archivolt" and "The Months of the Year," is very suggestive of the old Venetian life in the time of guilds, when the term "arte" was used alike for the occupation of the artist and that of the artisan. "The baker who baked good bread, and the shoemaker who made good shoes, were artists, (and they are still called so in Venice at the present day,) and thus they came into the same category as Titian and Bellini."

The very beautiful illustrations of Dr. Robertson's book are its most notable feature. The greater number of the subjects have never before been photographed, and the photographs have been so admirably taken and so finely reproduced that they make of the volume an artistic possession to be highly prized.

The Bibliotaph.*

"The Bibliotaph," by Mr. Leon H. Vincent, is a book written for all men to be classed as "biblio"-anything, unless there be bibliophobists, as perhaps there may be. The first paper, "The Bibliotaph, a Portrait Not Wholly Imaginary," appeared in The Atlantic Monthly, and to this are now added papers on Gautier, Keats, and Stevenson from the same magazine, a paper on Mr. Thomas Hardy, and a lecture on "Euphues and His England," from other sources, and a new paper on "Stevenson: Vagabond and Philosopher," and two more on the Bibliotaph. The criticism is independent in spirit, pleasant in style, and generally worthy of attention, but the Bibliotaph, the "not wholly imaginary" person, is more attractive than the real men, creators of imaginary persons. He says good things, and is the cause of good sayings from others. His chief collection of books was kept in a Westchester County village, and was shown to strangers in the same spirit as the new high school and the soldiers' monument, but he had other collections, for it was his habit to allow his purchases to accumulate at many booksellers, in one case until his property assumed such proportions that the bookseller averred that he did not know whether he was in his own shop or in the Bibliotaph's library. He traveled far and wide in search of books, always accompanied by a huge packet of his latest purchases, but hardly needing it to make him conspicuous, for he was tall, large, and had a leonine mane of brown hair. He "dwelt at large in his clothes," despoiling them of their good appearance by filling the pockets with all manner of objects; he ate enormously, and, perhaps, it is allowable to say that he ate outrageously, inasmuch as his favorite late supper consisted of tomatoes, cucumbers, and onions, with a glass of lemonade or milk. After eating a Spanish onion, he said that he felt as if he had swallowed the earth, and the fulness thereof. He dined indifferently at hotels or at humbler places, much affecting the Diner's Own Home, where the walls were adorned with placards of varied import, "The very God of peace sanctify you wholly," and "Look out for your Hat and Coat" supplementing one another. He preferred Eastern cities, saying that to "go to Omaha or Kansas City by way of New York or Philadelphia is like being transported heavenward with such violence that one passes through into a less comfortable place." He bought books omnivorously, but always, in his own opinion, reasonably, not always insisting upon first editions, and often preferring second and third editions, and disliking large paper copies, and he found what he wanted everywhere. It is said that he found first editions of George Borrow and Jane Austen in Texas.

The Bibliotaph read but little, but was a mighty devourer of book catalogues, and by incessant handling of books he had amassed much knowledge of them and of their authors, concerning some of whom he would talk so vividly as to cause some droll errors, as, for instance, that of the gentleman who asked if he had studied under Porson. "Not under but with him," was the answer; "he was my coeval. Porson, Richard Bentley, Joseph Scaliger, and I were all students together." He objected to enlarging the boundaries of words until they stood for too many things, saying that he could imagine a honey bee which had been feasting on pomace until it was unable to make the line characteristic of its kind, explaining to its queen that it had been to a symposium, but that he doubted if we ought to allow any other meaning. He said of a highly critical person that if the man were to become a minister he would probably announce as the subject of his first sermon, "The conditions that God must meet in order to be acceptable to me."

His library is still growing, but "of the collector's whereabouts now no one of his friends dares to speak positively, for at the time when knowledge of him was most exact the Bibliotaph was like a newly discovered comet—his course was problematical." This is the finishing touch of a picture of which some will recognize the original, as interesting a portrait as has been drawn for many a day.

Essays of this kind, apparently written with the sole aim of giving pleasure, criticism undertaken for the pure delight of making felicitous phrases about admirable things, and thus attracting attention to them, are unique in this country and rare in England, and it is very evident that Mr. Vincent's model has been its chief English practitioner, Mr. Birrell. He has not quite equaled his model, for no matter how trifling the work to which Mr. Birrell sets his hand, it invariably bears traces of all the tools of which his varied learning has made him master; but Mr. Vincent uses all his, and they are many, upon each theme. They differ from Mr. Birrell's, but they are skilfully and conscientiously used, and time will give them the perfect edge which comes only by employment.

An Old-Fashioned Bad Heroine.*

Some twenty-five years ago New York had a magazine which commended itself to the general reader less by its good points than by certain stories which he called shocking and read very carefully. Very little was needed to shock the general reader in these pre-Beecher-Tilton days. The very sight of the present paper-covered novel would have sent him blushing to the cellar of his respectable abode, and he would not have listened to an analysis of certain stories now called highly moral because the vice is elaborately and particularly described in thirty-nine chapters, and is conquered in the fortieth by vaguely outlined virtue. He was a good man, and when he opened his Galaxy and read Mrs. Hooper's stories of highly reprehensible good clothes worn by ladies with heavy dark eyes and languorous smiles, of the expensive and perfumed fans which they swung, and of the sumptuous insolence of their regard; when he read of bright-haired damsels of imperturbable placidity who stole the lovers of good little girls with no repose of manner, and of a husband who, having turned his dog loose, waited tranquilly while the faithful animal disposed of the gentleman who had called to run away with his wife—then the general reader felt wicked and happy.

Then all the young authors with a fancy for writing something wilder than Sunday school tales, but not quite certain of their fitness to shine in the Atlantic circle, sought The Galaxy, and some uncommonly good things they sent it, too. Among the rest came Maria Louise Pool, with stories in which woman fought with woman for the love of a man, and they were found very good, indeed, but they ceased, and the author disappeared from the general reader's ken. About ten years ago she reappeared, first, with an amusing little sketch of Summer travel, and a story of abused childhood, and then in rapid succession came half a score of novels flaying and dissecting the New England rustic of the baser sort, and contrasting him with finer types described with intimate knowledge and no small art, and now comes the last, "Friendship and Folly."

The title half tells the story, and indicates its nature; it is a complete reversion to its author's earliest manner, the manner of The Galaxy days. The heroine rides a bicycle, but in mind and in whatsoever serves her for a heart and soul she is like the women in The Galaxy stories—bewitching, irresistible, and detestable. The hero is The Galaxy hero—big, handsome, the helpless victim of the woman, hardly deserving the happiness which comes to him in the end. Was the story first written a quarter of a century ago, and remodeled this year for magazine use, or did the author deliberately try the experiment of resuming a style long ago abandoned? There can be no answer to the question now, and in default of any Prudence Ffolliott is an excellent specimen of the old-fashioned bad heroine, the heroine with "a temperament" instead of "an hereditary tendency."

Book Trade Bibliography.*

Information regarding early American books is always interesting, and in this privately printed volume the author brings together a larger number of facts dealing with the book trade bibliography in this country during the present century than have previously been published. The system of catalogues and trade lists, now invaluable alike to both reader and dealer, has been a gradual evolution, like many other good things. In the years from 1640 to 1776, when, Mr. Growoll says, the printing press of this country turned out an average of sixty books a year, including almanacs, sermons, and laws, it was a fairly easy matter to keep posted on these new publications by means of hand lists or circulars issued either separately or appended to the latest books or almanacs.

Beginning with the present century more enterprising methods were adopted, and in 1801 the American Company of Booksellers was organized, composed of the leading dealers in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston. Its most characteristic feature was the adoption of the Leipsic method of holding book fairs, and in 1802 a "Literary Fair" was held in Boardin's Long Room in the old Beaver Street Coffee House. Hugh Gaine, the Revolutionary Tory printer, was President of the organization then, and a similar fair was held in Philadelphia the following year. At that time, also, the company offered a premium of $50 for the best specimen of American ink, and the award was secured by Jacob Johnson of Philadelphia, whose ink was called superior to the best London make. The company offered several other prizes, and appeared to be on the highway toward exerting a lasting influence upon the American book trade, when dissatisfactions suddenly arose, and its activity ceased in 1805.

A short history of other companies started on similar lines is given, and then Mr. Growoll discusses in more detail the early book trade catalogues, giving in a separate chapter several most interesting biographical sketches of early booksellers who stamped their originality and influence upon the trade.

Probably very few American book collectors have any clear knowledge of these early trade lists, but the first book trade catalogue is a rarity that would add richness to any old library. This was published in 1804 at Boston, under the head of "Catalogue of all the Books Printed in the United States," and a reprint forms the latter part of Mr. Growoll's monograph. Only three copies of it are known to be in existence—one owned by the Massachusetts Historical Society, another by Mr. James G. Barnwell of the Library Company of Philadelphia, while the third, from which the reprint is made, belongs to Mr. Charles A. Montgomery of Brooklyn. The size of this rare little pamphlet is 7 by 4¼ inches, and contains 79 pages, in which the titles of 1,338 books are recorded, divided into the six sections of law, physic, divinity, Bibles, miscellanies, school books, and singing books. In numbers, divinity leads, with 259 titles; law has 34, physic 68, and Bibles 32.

The catalogue has more than a book trade interest now, for, as the author says, "Though almost every canon of bibliographical science was ignored in the compilation of this catalogue, it is still useful to collectors in determining the existence of early editions. As the earliest known attempt at trade bibliography, it certainly has more than a passing interest."

The difficulty of selling domestic books in the early years of this century is well known, and clever evasions were frequently made to dispose of the home production. A Philadelphia publisher who brought out a dramatized edition of "Marmion" went through the farce of having the manuscript carefully packed up as coming from England, plastered over with imitations of English postmarks, and announced it as the work of an English author. Under this ruse it succeeded, but when the truth became known that Major Barker of Philadelphia was the author interest in the work suddenly waned.

Many instructive side lights on the book business are given, and there is also a carefully compiled chronological list of catalogue book trade and literary journals that have been published in the United States. Among the bookmen of whom interesting personal sketches are given are Orville A. Roorbach, Charles B. Norton, Charles Rudolph Rode, Obadiah Rich, Henry Stevens, Nicholas Trubner, James Kelly, Joseph Sabin, and Frederick Leypoldt.

Prisoners of Hope.*

He who would fly far from to-day and everything appertaining to it has but to open the pages of Miss Mary Johnston's "Prisoners of Hope," not because it is a tale of Charles II., Virginia, its Indians, its motley swarm of slaves and servants, and its luxury-loving planters, but because its author's style and thought are untouched by any influence later than "Greyslaer;" it would hardly be an exaggeration to say by any influence later than Scott. The scene is Verney Manor, in Virginia, "a little bit of England in the wilderness," as its young lady, Patricia Verney, calls it, and here her lover, Sir Charles Carew, woos her while the Oliverian redemptioners and indentured servants and the gentry who were Commonwealth's men plan for a slave insurrection that shall wrest the colony from Berkeley's hands and transform it into a republic; while the convict servants weave a plot within a plot, with visions of rapine and plunder to follow, and while the Chickahominies and Ricahecrians plan the death of all the palefaces. Sir Charles is not the hero; that post belongs to the convict servant, Godfrey Landless, who heads the Oliverian conspiracy, and who, detected and under sentence of death, first saves the colony from destruction, then rescues Patricia from her Indian captors, and wins the most unwilling of maids. Berkeley, choleric, unreasonable and yet superb, is the only real personage of importance in the story, the others being purely imaginary, and the Ricahecrian attack is placed seven years later than the final retreat of the tribe beyond the Blue Ridge, but the fictitious figures will be real in future to Miss Johnston's readers. She has not given herself the aid of writing her story in the first person, but has adopted a dignified narrative style, and has followed the example of her model, Sir Walter, in allowing her characters to talk copiously.

Very good, spirited talk she has given them, from the Muggletonian who curses all his fellow-men except the salt of the earth, videlicet the other Muggletonians, to Sir Charles, a true Stuart courtier, brave, brilliant, and almost heartless. The result is a book differing so widely from the others in the fast increasing group of early Virginian novels that it cannot be compared with any one of them. It stands by itself, an extraordinary story to come from the pen of a new writer, a historical novel written in the manner of the beginning of the century, and with all the historical knowledge garnered by research during its passage.

Women of Homer *

Translations of the Greek originals have made it possible for many English readers to know and to understand classical antiquity as they could not except for such translations. Homer is the origin of Greek, and that signifies also European, literature. From him we have lofty thoughts and beautiful images. He has always been a source of inspiration, and without him many songs would have been left unsung. Even Plato and Aristotle learned of him. Alexander the Great, Hannibal, and Napoleon, all cheerfully paid homage to him. Gladstone recognized him. It is therefore especially interesting to have pictures of the women of Homer and his time pass before us in

*THE BIBLE OF ST. MARK. St. Mark's Church. The Altar and Throne of Venice. By Alexander Robertson, D. D. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., 149 and 151 Fifth Av. 1898. Price $3.50.

*THE BIBLIOTAPH. By Leon H. Vincent. Boston: Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 8vo.

*FRIENDSHIP AND FOLLY. By Marie Louise Pool. 8vo. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

*BOOK TRADE BIBLIOGRAPHY IN THE UNITED STATES IN THE XIXTH CENTURY. By A. Growoll, Managing Editor of The Publishers' Weekly, author of "American Book Clubs," &c. To which is added a catalogue of all the books printed in the United States, with the prices and places where published, annexed. Published by the Booksellers in Boston, January, 1804. 12mo. Pages lxxvi-79. New York: Fifty copies printed as manuscript for the Dibdin Club by the Kay Printing House, 66 and 68 Centre Street.

*PRISONERS OF HOPE. By Mary Johnston. 8vo. Boston: Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

*THE WOMEN OF HOMER. By Walter Copland Perry. Author of "Greek and Roman Sculpture." With illustrations. Cloth. Decorated cover. 8vo. Pages 241. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. Price $25.

review and to compare and contrast them with their modern sisters. No one can understand a woman. In this respect the ancient and the modern women are both alike. The moment we enter the wonderland of Homer we tread enchanted ground and mingle with a godlike company. All the women, young and old, are of noble lineage, stately and graceful, beautiful in form, "like chaste Artemis or golden Aphrodite." They have flowing hair or braided locks, white arms, lovely cheeks, and beautiful anklets. They are all sweet and amiable, loving and tender, and they move across the stage the everlasting types of all that is most enchanting in the women of all succeeding ages. Even the horses of Homer are beautiful, and they outstrip the winds. Some of them are descended from the gods, and are immortal; they talk and weep, and even prophesy. "While reading Homer," says Goethe, "I feel as if I were in a balloon, raised far above all earthy things, poised in the intermediate space between heaven and earth, where gods flit to and fro." And again: "The gods of Homer do not wander from star to star, but from mountain to mountain."

The women of Homer appear very favorably when compared with the women of Asiatic Ionia, and of Greece in the classic period. A writer of authority has written that "a good woman was an exception," but the woman of Homer is the true woman of all times and nations. Simplicity characterizes the creations of Homer. Paris, a wealthy and accomplished Trojan Prince, to whom three of the greatest goddesses appeal as a judge of female beauty, was but a shepherd. The goddesses Hera and Athene yoke horses and prepare their food. The Greeks loved and worshipped physical beauty. The story of Helen reveals this as a striking characteristic of the race. This is also reflected in the work of the Greek sculptors, and it is a fact that women were chiefly prized for their personal charms, their beauty of face and form, their fair cheeks, and sparkling eyes. This is not perhaps surprising on the part of a people only lately barbarous.

Dependence on the man was in the days of Homer the lot of the woman during her whole life, and from which there was no escape. First the father, then her husband had absolute power over her. The husband was likewise master. In the story of Hera and Athene, who contested with Aphrodite for the apple awarded by Paris, and the judgment of Paris, we see that there was aroused the undying hatred of the rejected competitors, whose vengeance was hardly satisfied by the fires of fallen Troy. There is much in mythology to attract and to lend interest thereto. The conceptions of character, the creation of ideals, of gods and goddesses is full of a lively interest as revealing the thoughts and imagination of the period and shedding light upon the life of an age never to be forgotten, though long gone by. Mr. Perry has given us a volume that will find a place of welcome with those seeking knowledge along the lines he has followed. It will be read and studied with Murray and Bulfinch, and will often serve as a commentary on these two and others. The women of Homer will serve as a beneficial study that cannot help being of value to those taking it up.

Ancestry and a Love Story.*

Mrs. Belden has proved in literature, as many a good musician has proved in music, that she can sing in two different keys. Nothing more unlike each than these two books can be found in literature; the one a genealogical record, splendid in red, white, and gold, rich in prints of knights in armor and old documents from Doomsday, English churches, and American Puritan times, with records of well-to-do English knights and portraits from Sir Peter Lely. The story of Francis Baylden, Knight, 1660,

"A train band Captain, eke was he,"

(not of famous London town, but of "Keppay," Yorkshire,) is enough to chain the reader. All is interesting down to poor Aaron Belden, the son of one of the emigrants to America, who was shot by a treacherous Indian in 1748. Everywhere are the portraits of a stout race, with a great deal of chin, nature's signet of resolute character. The genealogy is the tribute of a woman, Jessie Van Zile, to the family into which she married, about twenty years ago, and whose permanent position in the New World she has assured by five boys of her own.

The other book is a delicate fantasy in soft mauve and silver, called "The King's Ward," as pretty a bit of feminine caprice and ladylike daintiness as has ornamented a boudoir. It is the story of a young girl who pays her father's rent with a "redd, redd rose," a cavalier story of Skepton Castle and Norton Hall, of Jane Armytage and Sir Charles Norton, of the cathedral spires of York, and of Micklegate Bar, of the year 1536, and of the rival houses who fought so long and so bloodily. Doubtless the later book has grown out of the genealogical studies, which have so well carried out the generous spirit which has framed the long chronicle from 1066 to 1898, the good history of an honorable, hard-working, and successful race. It is a pretty tribute to practical merit and character to add to a family tree this sweet love story, the companion volume to the records of early Puritan struggle and self-denying industry.

Mrs. Belden has written the story of her husband's family with grace and clearness. Nothing more eloquent than the story of the early days in New England occur in modern biography. Whenever Mrs. Belden permits her own work to appear in the knitting together of the dull records of wills and relationship one sees the hand of a skilled writer.

*ANCESTORS AND DESCENDANTS OF ROYAL DENISEN BELDEN. By Jessie Van Zile Belden. Printed by J. B. Lippincott Company for private circulation.

*THE KING'S WARD. By Jessie Van Zile Feldon. New York: F. Tennyson Neely, 114 Fifth Avenue.

The Veracious Jane Austen.

From The Saturday Review.

We can conceive of nothing more healthy for our dyspeptic fiction to-day than an exhibition of those qualities and methods which entitle Jane Austen to be placed among the very few creators of character. It is true that her people talk and act in a fashion which seems to put them back into some inconceivably remote era—it is so long since girls were young ladies, and had the vapors on the smallest provocation or none; but those who are irritated by purely external discomforts of this kind may be very sure that literature is not for them. One would wish to believe, however, that there are many novel readers, even of the baser sort, whose taste is still not so utterly vitiated that they cannot see the great uses of these books, so mordant in their humor, so startlingly veracious in their observation.

We are concerned for the moment only with "Sense and Sensibility," but what is said of one will serve for all the series, since in point of sheer artistry there is little to choose between any of Miss Austen's novels. They had no very heroic or romantic qualities, the people of that middle-class life that lay under her eyes; she does not often pluck at the chords of passion or tragedy, but it is to be supposed that, if she had lived to see the explosion of the "happy-ending" myth she might have played the great instruments of terror and pity with the best. It was not constriction of sympathy nor want of strength that made her paint what, until you look at them closely, seem pictures done wholly in drabs and browns and grays.

The woman who could give, in Col. Brandon, such a study of the devotion of unselfish and chivalrous middle-age to unthinking girlhood, could never fail in strength or subtlety. Nor is there any lack of color in such delightful portraits of vulgarity, good-natured or malicious as we have in Mrs. Jennings and Mrs. John Dashwood. These people are all drawn with marvelous swiftness and sureness of touch. There is never a hint of caricature, and every shifting impulse reveals itself naturally in dialogue, without any need for the tiresome explanations which are the last resort of the second-rate novelist. Yet if psychology is asked for, it is here in plenty.

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LONDON LITERARY LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
William L. Alden,
Author of "Shooting Stars as Observed from the Sixth Column of THE NEW YORK TIMES."

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Mr. Richard Harding Davis's "King's Jackal" has been well received by the press, and there is every reason to suppose that it will have a good sale. Oddly enough, only a single critic has pointed out the similarity of Mr. Davis's exiled King to the King of Illyria in Daudet's "Rois en Exile." Most men seem to feel such a profound joy in hinting that an author has borrowed an idea from some one else that it is marvelous that no more has been said as to the resemblance between Daudet's and Davis's Kings. Of course it is not to be supposed that Mr. Davis has failed to read the "Rois en Exile," but no matter how familiar he may be with his Daudet, it does not follow that his King is an infringement of Daudet's patent. No one man can claim the exclusive right to write of exiled Kings. The only patent in authorship which every one agrees must not be violated is Bret Harte's patented California miners, and the real validity of the patent depends upon the fact that no one except Mr. Harte can make those interesting but impossible miners temporarily probable.

The only fault that I can find with Mr. Davis's book is his attempt to glorify the American reporter. His hero is an American journalist, so-called, and, frankly, he is a failure. I don't believe that the intelligent public cares a straw about reporters and special correspondents. The sort of people who regard them with awe and reverence are the same people who believe in and admire the detectives of fiction. Surely Mr. Davis does not wish to cater for such a public. The innate and irredeemable vulgarity of Mr. Davis's journalists makes the scoundrelly King seem tolerable by contrast. I know perfectly well that "The King's Jackal" is too clever a book to be hurt by the foregoing remarks, and that is the reason why I relieve my mind by making them. But I dislike to see that Mr. Davis has not yet forgotten the myth of the admirable and interesting New York reporter. He exploited it once very successfully in "Gallegher," and I sincerely hope that he will henceforth leave it to be exploited by the authors of penny detective stories.

Mr. Vizetelly, the translator of several of Zola's novels, admits that he felt compelled to alter at least one sentence in every three in order to make Zola presentable in English. The calmness with which an occasional translator undertakes to improve the book which he is translating is amusing, except, of course, to the unfortunate author. To him and to the public such a practice is very far from being fair. The public does not ordinarily find out the imposition to which it has been made a victim, but the author is sure to hear of it and writes in helpless anger. It does not seem to have occurred to Mr. Vizetelly that if Zola's books cannot be accurately translated into English they should not be translated at all. Certainly books which have been subjected to such a change as he confesses Zola's novels have been subjected to in translation should not be labeled with the name of the libeled author. I never read but one of Mr. Vizetelly's translations of Zola. I happened to be familiar with the book as Zola wrote it, and I was amazed at the liberties that the translator had taken. If people like to read a book that is one-third Zola and two-thirds Vizetelly, they will do so, but they should be told the nature of the composition, and it should not be labeled as if it were genuine and unadulterated Zola. Now that the approaching triumph of Zola's defense of Dreyfus is about to make him the most popular man in Europe and vastly to increase the circle of his readers, he should be treated with something like honesty by his translators.

Mr. George Gissing has hitherto been known as a very clever novelist, whose books it is easier to admire for their artistic merit than it is to read them. In his latest book, "The Town Traveler," he has taken a new departure, and given us a story that is actually humorous. It has all the fidelity to truth which has been the especial merit of Mr. Gissing's novels, but also has qualities of humor and genial satire, which make it unquestionably interesting. People who have hitherto found Mr. Gissing's novels difficult will read "The Town Traveler" with ease and pleasure, and in all probability will be induced to give his earlier books a second trial. I have always believed that there was a great novelist in George Gissing, but that his apparently total lack of humor would prevent him from winning the place that he deserves. I am glad to find that I was mistaken, and that Mr. Gissing knows what true humor is quite as well as any contemporary English writer.

Mr. William Black's "Wild Eelin" was published last week. Mr. Black has written innumerable novels, some of which were admirable—as, for instance, "Madcap Violet" and the "Princess of Thule," and some of which were simply the hack work of a clever journalist. He has written so much that there has grown up a tendency to underrate him, as is always the case with a phenomenally prolific author. If "Wild Eelin" were the work of a previously unheard-of novelist it would be received with something like enthusiasm, but as it is, it will have the usual safe sale upon which Mr. Black can always count, and it will be mildly patted on the back by the critics. It seems to me decidedly better than the last half dozen of Mr. Black's novels, and it is certainly worth far more than are the works of certain authors who have grown into popularity since Mr. Black made his reputation.

Which reminds me that Mr. Hall Caine's next novel is to be called "The Drunkard," and may reasonably be expected to be a tract in defense of total abstinence. Possibly Mr. Caine intends to give us a series of novels in defense of different and select virtues. Perhaps he will write a novel in favor of vegetaria, to be called "The Flesh Eater," and another in favor of smallpox, to be called "The Vaccinationist." There is a wide field open to the really great novelist, who is at the same time an ardent friend of morality and a stern believer in some form of dissenting Christianity. What great things might not be done if Mr. Caine would collaborate with the Rev. Silas Hocking! It is simply staggering to think of the enormous sales which the works of such a firm would have. There is probably not a single nonconformist in the United Kingdom capable of reading words of more than two syllables who would not buy and treasure every novel from the combined pens of Messrs. Caine and Hocking.

Various men and women are writing to the newspapers to complain that there is no cheap edition of Omar Khayyam. The only edition in the market is a ten-shilling one, and it seems that the Khayyam cult has now reached the class of people who dislike to pay more than two and sixpence for a work of genius. Some one has suggested that inasmuch as the poem consists of only four hundred lines, every thrifty admirer of Fitzgerald could copy it, or cause it to be copied, on a typewriting machine, and thus come into possession of the Rubaiyat at the cost of not more than a shilling. This gives us a hint as to an economical method of acquiring a library. Hardly any book of recent poems contains more than two or three thousand words, and it could be copied by a female typewriter for the sum of two shillings. This, in the case of a six-shilling book, would represent a saving of four shillings. It is a question, however, to what extent publishers and authors would submit to this method of obtaining cheap copies of books. It would probably be found that the courts would not countenance it, and in that case a man who had saved four shillings by hiring a typewriter to copy a book, and who found himself compelled to pay £50 as damages, would be discouraged in his attempt to provide himself with a cheap library.

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett is in difficulties concerning her name. Having obtained a divorce from her husband, she not unnaturally wished henceforth to be known as Mrs. Hodgson, but her publishers said that it was impossible. The public had learned to know Mrs. Hodgson Burnett, but it would take years to convince them that Mrs. Hodgson was the same person. In view of the frequency with which women authors are compelled to divorce their husbands, it would probably be best for them to write under an assumed name, which would need no change in the event of a divorce.

Why so many women writers should find their husbands impossible is rather a mystery. Do they outgrow their husbands? This does not seem quite probable, for the reason that no amount of intellectual growth on the part of a wife can alter the fact that her husband is still the same breadwinner that he was before she tried to write novels. Is it that the husband becomes tired of a household nominally conducted by a wife who writes books and despises housekeeping? But in these days wives seem to have very little to do with housekeeping, and therefore their value as housekeepers would not be much affected were they to take to authorship. The most probable explanation of the frequency of divorce in households where the wife is an author is that she insists upon reading her manuscripts to her husband, and then when he has taken to drink divorces him. This is a terrible picture of domestic infelicity, but that is no reason why it should not be true.

Those of us who are not quite so young as we once were remember when Dickens and Thackeray issued their novels in monthly parts. I can well remember the small yellow-covered pamphlets which contained the monthly parts of "David Copperfield" and of "Dombey & Son." The American pirates who issued these monthly parts in America never had the time to copy the illustrations until some time after the publication of the text. Hence each number contained the announcement that "the illustrations belonging to this number will be published in the next." Thus the illustrations that appeared in any given number never had any connection with the text, and they produced on the reader a curious sensation of reading the book backward.

After having been discontinued for many years, the experiment of publishing novels in monthly parts is to be resumed. No less a person than Mr. Hall Caine is to publish his new novel—"The Drunkard"—in shilling parts. His hero will thus be made what the medical faculty call a "periodical drunkard," and it is to be hoped that the author will be consistent enough to make his text coincide with his method of publication. Also Sir George Newnes proposes to publish quite a number of books in monthly parts, beginning with Mr. Du Chaillu's "Land of the Midnight Sun." It will be interesting to note the result of this experiment. Will Mr. Hall Caine's public be willing to wait for a whole month to learn the result of each successive spree of the Drunkard? Or is it possible that the work is so extremely powerful that the author hesitates to give the whole of it in a single dose lest the effects upon the nerves of the readers should prove to be injurious? Mr. Caine is well known to be a warm-hearted, sympathetic man, and it must have often occurred to him that to invite a frail young woman or a nervous man to read the whole of one of his books at a single sitting is to run the risk of producing a painful mortality among his most earnest admirers.

"The Adventures of M. Louis de Rougemont," which are appearing serially in The Wide Wide World Magazine, are being advertised in a way which will hardly meet the views of either the author or the editor. Inquisitive men are constantly writing letters asking M. de Rougemont to explain certain parts of his narrative. Possibly readers of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW may recollect that when the first installment of those remarkable adventures appeared I suggested the possibility that incredulous readers might be found. M. de Rougemont has hitherto declined to answer any of the questions which have been propounded to him, and the probability is that he will continue to be silent. Oddly enough, no one has yet asked him how it happened that he could keep dry when living two years and a half on a sandbank in midocean—the sandbank being only eight feet above high-water mark. There are sometimes storms in the Pacific, and these occasionally produce seas that are more than eight feet high. Of course, such seas would have swept over de Rougemont's sandbank, but apparently the Pacific was in a state of dead calm during the entire two years and a half that de Rougemont was exposed to its mercies.

Any one with a talent for asking questions and a determination to obtain an answer might employ his time profitably in asking Messrs. Smith & Co. why they are willing to sell Pearson's new threepenny magazine, which is to appear next month. They informed the public that they could not possibly sell the Harmsworth Magazine for threepence without losing money. They still decline to sell Harmsworth's, although the price is now threepence halfpenny, thus showing that even at that price the magazine cannot be sold at a profit. But now comes Pearson with another threepenny magazine, which the Smiths are doing, so it is said, all in their power to circulate. The inference that the Smiths are willing to lose a large amount of money merely to please the Pearson people is irresistible. This shows what thoroughly good and kind people the Smiths are. If they can help a deserving firm like the Pearsons, they are ready to do so at any cost to themselves. But why did they not also consent to help Harmsworth? Can it be that the latter firm consists of bold, bad men, who do not go to dissenting chapels, and who have recklessly expressed the opinion that the Smiths are not infallible?

I begin to hope that some day the English-speaking public will discover that Matilda Serao is a great novelist. She is known in England and America only by one of her books "Fantasia," which is by no means her best, while d'Annunzio is, so it seems to me, vastly overestimated. Matilda Serao, who is as far above him as a novelist as Thackeray is above Crockett, remains unknown outside of Italy. But at last The Saturday Review has discovered her. Now the opinion of The Saturday Review under its present management is of very little consequence, but the fact that any one of the London literary papers has found out that there is a novelist in Italy by the name of Serao, and that she is a woman of rare genius, is something. Matilda Serao will come into her heritage some of these days. By and by some literary papers of real weight will discover Serao, and after a time there will be a Serao cult, which will place the author where she deserves to be. I hope to live to see this. It ought to have arrived long ago, but it has been strangely delayed.

Mr. Thomas Janvier's "In the Sargasso Sea" is receiving notices that from a commercial point of view are excellent. Most of the critics, however, make two mistakes. They ignore the fact that the Sargasso Sea, instead of being an unexplored region, is daily plowed by swift ocean liners. Also they forget that Mr. Janvier is by no means the first novelist who has made use of the popular theory that the Sargasso Sea is an ocean wilderness into which no sailor ventures. How many years ago was it that Theodore Tilton published his "Tempest Tossed"? In that book the heroine was born and grew to womanhood on board a disabled vessel that had drifted into the Sargasso Sea, and was thus lost for a generation from the knowledge of men. Of course this does not detract from the credit due to Mr. Janvier of having written a clever story. Nobody has the right to patent the Sargasso Sea. Still, it is hardly fair to speak of Mr. Janvier's book as if it were founded upon an idea that had never before occurred to any man.

Mr. Rider Haggard has ventured into a new field. Of course he has his usual South African serial running in one of the magazines. There never was a time within the last dozen years when Mr. Haggard was not slaughtering African savages in some new and always readable novel. But he has just begun a history of his experiences as a farmer. He has a farm of about 400 acres of land, where he annually loses some £400. His story of the manner in which he contrives to lose this sum is now appearing as a serial and ought to be interesting. His experience goes to show that farming in England can no longer be conducted at a profit. If that is so, and there is good reason to believe that it is, the day will not be far distant when the British farmer will become extinct. Even if farming did pay, the rate at which London contractors are running up suburban villas would soon leave no room for farming, from John o' Groat's to Land's End.

Among the new books promised for the Autumn season are a novel by Mr. Anthony Hope, in which we are told there is to be a faithful portrait of Lord Beaconsfield; a novel by Gilbert Parker, the scene of which we may assume will be laid in Canada; a novel by Dr. Conan Doyle, and another by Sir Walter Besant. There is also to be a posthumous novel by the late Mrs. Oliphant. That excellent lady was so industrious during her lifetime that it is quite possible that she has left behind novels which will continue to appear for some time to come. The late Mrs. Wood must have left behind her at least a dozen finished novels, for ever since her death one or another "new serial by Mrs. Henry Wood" has appeared in this or that magazine. If these posthumous novels were stories which the author had deliberately condemned as unworthy of her reputation, it does not seem altogether fair to publish them after her death. It is said that Miss Rhoda Broughton

has in her desk half a dozen novels which she has written and afterward found so unsatisfactory that she has refused to publish them. If this be true, we expect that when Miss Broughton leaves us—which it is to be hoped will not be for many a day—her condemned novels will be rushed into print, and her reputation will correspondingly suffer.

It is a pity that some plan cannot be devised for putting an end to the disputes which constantly arise as to the proprietorship of titles. No matter what title a man may give to a novel, the chances are that some one else has already used it. Usually the notification that the title has already been used reaches the unfortunate novelist when his book is nearly through the press. It then becomes necessary for him either to destroy a complete edition or else to pay a good price for the use of his title. Some one has said that there is no such thing as a new joke. Certainly, there does not seem to be such a thing as an absolutely new title, with the exception, of course of such fetched titles as "The Beth Book" or "The Wheel of God." As if there was not trouble enough in connection with the use of titles that have already previously been used, the pretense is now made that if an author has selected a title for an unpublished book no one else has the right to use it. Mr. C. F. Keary recently published a novel called "The Journalist," and he has been severely criticised for using it on the ground that Mr. George Meredith has in his desk an unpublished novel to which he had decided to give the same title. As Mr. Meredith has no intention of publishing his novel for many years to come, it seems rather hard that Mr. Keary should be scolded for using the same title, especially as there is no reason to suppose that he knew anything of Mr. Meredith's book. Things, however, are not quite so bad in England as they are, or, at all events, used to be, in America. Years ago I wrote a play, only to find when there was a question of its production that five other men had registered the same title in the Patent Office. None of the five other men had ever written the play, the title of which they claimed to own. They had merely thought that the title would be a good one in case they should ever want to use it, and accordingly they printed a title page and registered that title page in the Patent Office.

W. L. ALDEN.

BOOKS FOR THOSE WHO LOVE THEM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a young man with a common school education and should like to take up the study of literature. Could you tell me where I should apply or advise me as to the best means of pursuing the above-mentioned study for one who is employed during the day?

Thanking you in advance for a reply through the columns of THE SATURDAY REVIEW, I remain yours,

H. B.

New York, Sept. 20, 1898.

[First, let "H. B." provide himself with a good text-book, preferably with several good text-books, on English literature. Of these there are so many that it is not easy to make a selection. Collier's, Shaw's, and Pancoast's appear in the catalogues of the best schools. To whichever of these he may choose we would suggest that he add two volumes which we fear are long since out of date—Cleveland's "Compendium" and "Literature of the Nineteenth Century." There is no philosophical treatment or grouping in these books, which give merely a brief sketch of each author, with remarkably well-chosen selections from his writings. Nowadays, we believe, the text-book seldom quotes from the authors, the student being referred to the college library.

Since "H. B." must study at home, however, he will find a copious collection of characteristic passages from the best authors a useful addition to his more modern text-book. In the dark ages, when Cleveland was the schoolroom authority, to learn a daily selection was de rigueur for every student; and, after all, there may be worse methods, for perhaps the best way of learning literature is to learn it. To fill the mind with noble thoughts must needs have an "expulsive power" over what is trivial and mean; and, if one has not time to study the earlier writers, it is worth while to get a flavor of Chaucer and Spenser, of Sidney and Herbert, by making one's own a few of the fine things they have so finely said.

All this, however, seems to be rather learning about books than learning books themselves. "H. B." will wish to make the acquaintance of some of the masterpieces of English literature. His text-book will indicate to him the best works of their several authors, and THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW has been teeming with lists of books suitable for every age and condition of life. We confess, however, a hearty dislike to itineraries, material or mental. There is such a charm in making little journeys and little discoveries for one's self. Let "H. B." observe a few simple rules as to the way not to go, then let him feel free to follow his own tastes. He must avoid all sensational or ephemeral books, even if the latter be very good of their kind. His time is limited, and if he wishes to know the best books, he must have the courage to be ignorant of a great many that "everybody is talking about."

Next, he should never read just from a sense of duty what does not really appeal to him. A book is a singularly shy and sensitive thing, never truly revealing itself save to those who love it. "H. B." must bear in mind that it avails nothing to be able to say: "I have read such and such a book." Only the book that has a message for us, only the book that bites in, is the book that gives culture to mind and character. "H. B." is to be congratulated upon his aspiration. That omnivorous reader, Macaulay, wrote to his little niece:

"If anybody would make me the greatest King that ever lived, with palaces, and gardens, and fine dinners, and wine, and coaches, and beautiful clothes, and hundreds of servants, on condition that I would not read books, I would not be a King. I would rather be a poor man in a garret, with plenty of books, than a King who did not love reading."

May "H. B." steadfastly pursue his purpose until he can say "Amen" with all his heart to this sentiment of the great lover of books.—ED.]

SIENKIEWICZ'S NEW BOOK.

Stories of the Lives of Peasants in Poland and in This Country.*

Under the seventeen titles of the matter included in "Sielanka; a Forest Picture," one finds almost as many aspects of the genius of Henryk Sienkiewicz. In his novels one has the patriot proudly relating the deeds of his fathers in the days when Poland was the bulwark of Christendom against the Moslem, or one has the student of the peasant and the analyst of the aristocrat, brilliant but cursed with the infirmity of purpose bred by political turbulence; or, lastly, one finds the sagacious constructor of a pseudo-historical romance successful by virtue of its defects. In the volumes entitled "Hania" and "Sielanka," one finds single figures very carefully studied; moments of deep emotion, startling scenes vividly described; or one is shown some Continental disturbance as it is reflected in an isolated, insignificant life. Detached from the intricacies of an elaborate composition, figures, scenes, and episodes become far more effective in themselves and also far more enlightening as to the author's temperament and tastes.

"Sielanka" is the story of a few perfectly beautiful hours in the life of two innocent peasant lovers who wander through the forest gathering flowers and leaves for the altar, weaving them into garlands, listening to the nightingale, the singer of the Lord, and to the vast concord of forest sounds, and at the close of day saying the Angelus, while "down from heaven came a crowd of winged angels and hung over the heads of the two. And then they mingled with angels and were themselves almost angels, for there was nothing more spotless, more pure, more innocent on earth than these two." The author pleases himself with every phase of forest beauty, fleeting light and color, passing murmur of sound, delicate odors, the touch of a flying breeze, the tinkle of far-off waters, and with the maiden grace of Kasia and the timid adoration of her lover. He writes:

"It was afternoon, the sky was very clear, not even a small cloud on it, and above the green dome of leaves extended the blue dome of heaven, immense, limitless, blue gray at the edges, deepest azure in the centre. In the sky was the great golden sun; space was filled with light, and the air was so clear and transparent that the most remote objects came out of the blue distance definite to the eye, clear in form, not hazy. From the height of heaven the kind Creator had taken in with His eye the whole region. In the field the grain with its golden wave bowed to Him; the heavy heads of wheat rustled; the thin heads of oats trembled like bells. In the air, filled with brightness of the sun and with azure, floated here and there a spring spider thread, blue from the azure, and golden from the sun—a real thread from the distaff of the Mother of God.

"In depressed valleys, between strips of wheat, the dark fleece of meadows looked green. Here and there, where a spring bubbled forth in the grass, the green was brighter, and that whole meadow spot was covered with yellow buttercups; the eye was struck by an excess of golden glitter."

In the second story, "For Bread," another peasant girl, equally pure and innocent, perishes in the effort to find shelter and food somewhere in the vast, strange land to which her father has brought her, supposing that because America is rich and beautiful, it is also a refuge for the honest poor who have nothing but their honest good will to offer it. "Orso" tells of two circus performers, scarcely more than children, who escaped the tyranny of their master by fleeing into a Californian desert. "Yanka, the Musician," is a picture of unmitigated woe, the biography of a sickly, deformed, half-starved child, hungering always for music, hearing music in every movement of nature, beaten to death at last for trying to obtain the means of making music. The world into which he is born destroys him as the peasants in "For Bread" are destroyed by the civilization into which they have thrust themselves." Bartek the Victor" shows the Polish peasant forced to fight with the Germans in the Franco-Prussian war, executing prodigious feats of valor in the field, returning, with his old habits irretrievably broken, to be crushed between the upper and nether millstones of military authority and his landlord's interest, an utterly stupid fool from beginning to end, and yet ceaselessly pitiable. The hero of "The Lighthouse Keeper of Aspinwall" is the victim of homesickness; "Yamyol" is the briefest of tragedies, the story of an orphan child whom the world allows to go to her death. The play "On a Single Card" is a modern tragedy in which honest folk are the playthings of an ambitious man, and "Whose Fault" a single scene in which a woman who has made a mercenary marriage vainly attempts to revive the passion of a former lover, and both show that the author cannot afford to abandon his descriptive and explanatory passages and trust entirely to dialogue. "Across the Plains" bears witness to the author's ability in vivifying the dry details of prosaic travelers' stories; "Sachem," "The Bull Fight," and "A Journey to Athens" are exercises in the art of description. "A Comedy of Errors" and "The Decision of Zeus" are pure farce, and all these varieties of work are followed by "Zola," a criticism full of sound sense and sound logic, exposing the fatuity and inconsequence of M. Zola's theories of life and his unconscious drollery in applying them.

Doubtless one may find all these phases of a many-sided mind in the novels, the critical phase excepted, but by the light of these plain manifestations one may review the novels with greater pleasure and clearer apprehension. Even the rank offenses in the former half of the first volume of "Quo Vadis" seem less blameworthy, as one considers their actual proportion to the whole, and perceives that the author has observed the law which he scourges M. Zola for transgressing, and has subordinated evil to good. Bartek vouches for Zagloba and Pan Michael, and the exiled Polish maiden dying in New York for the exiled slave maiden pining in a Roman palace.

Mr. Curtin's translations are curiously equal in quality. From the immense labor involved in these nine volumes he emerges entirely unchanged, still persisting in leaving occasional words untranslated, still insisting upon occasional literal renderings and consequent obscurity, still devoutly convinced that "onto" and "looks nicely" and "right away" are good English, instead of being the lowest American dialect. If he would but take a course of Longfellow and Shakespeare and then revise himself! His industry is so great that any blemishes in his work are to be regretted in this world of lazy folk.

*SIELANKA: A FOREST PICTURE. By Henryk Sienkiewicz. 8vo. Boston: Messrs. Little, Brown & Co.

The archaeologist meets grim surprises. In England some one was exploring certain openings which in the most remote time had been made so that flint could be obtained by primitive man for the manufacture of stone implements. The searcher found a rude pick made of a deer's horn, and on the crumbling wooden handle the imprint of the hands, the dirt creases, showing when the workman had last grasped his rude tool. Sir Samuel Baker's biographer, Mr. Douglas Murray, tells how an "Egyptian Pasha," in order to do honor to so distinguished a traveler, "had kept untouched and carefully guarded a tomb so that Sir Samuel Baker should first open it. It was to be Sir Samuel's privilege to enter where no man had been for the last 4,000 years. There, true enough, slept one who had been a mighty ruler when "Greece and Rome were yet unborn." Certainly one must feel on such an occasion a certain amount of awe. But there was something else which attracted Sir Samuel Baker's attention. There in the sand, leading to the narrow inner entrance to what was the resting place of the King of a remote past, were distinctly seen the footprints, the marks of broom sweepings, of the very last man, some poor servant, who had himself cared for the final abode of his master. And, as Mr. Goodrich Freer writes it: "Somehow the slave, who doing his common task went out into the sunshine, has a stronger human interest than the great who slumbered in the dark, and one regrets the obliteration of his footsteps more than the decay of lawgivers and priests."

"The House Beautiful," published by Messrs. Herbert Stone & Co. of Chicago, is a capital art magazine, perfect as to illustration and make-up. It occupies a particular and special ground, following out the idea suggested by its title. In the September number Mr. John Valentine describes Rookwood pottery, and women may be justly proud of Maria Longworth Storer, for to this lady is due almost entirely the founding of the Rookwood pottery. The best eulogy we ever heard on Rookwood was said by an English expert: "It is the most remarkable of ceramic productions, and we do not or can not rival it in England. We seem to care more for the composition of the materials in England than we do for the decoration. Now, for ornamental use, what is the use of bothering whether a thing be china or porcelain or not? You don't want a teacup or a teapot of Rookwood. We finick too much and are too conventional in England. I delight in Copenhagen work, it is true. It has a certain amount of originality, but for bold, clever conception—art not untrammeled, for art can't break loose and go wild—give me Rookwood, and I have to say that the specimens which find a place in England are received with pleasure and amazement. You are not half proud enough in the States of your Rookwood."

Taine, in his "French Revolution," describes the horrors of the prisons during the Reign of Terror, but the records of them are mostly found in his notes. In The Nineteenth Century Mr. H. Schutz Wilson, taking for text Naugaret's "L'Histoire des Prisons de Paris, contenant des Mémoires rares et précieux, le tout pour servir à l'Histoire de la Revolution Française, notamment à la Tyrannie de Robespierre et de sas Agens et Complices," dwells more particularly on this distressing topic, and we get "a glimpse of that most hideous, most pathetic death in life, which marked the sad sojourn of a prisoner in a French Revolutionary prison." M. Taine tells us that in Paris there were thirty-six large prisons, ninety-six smaller ones, and the calculation is that in all France there were 40,000 provisory jails and 1,200 prisons. Fancy human slaughter when the guillotine chopper fell rhythmically sixty times during the hour, each time "shearing away a human life." These were "the infrahuman atrocities" of a little over a hundred years ago, and that page of French history is the blackest the recording angel ever inscribed.

The Academy warns collectors to be careful just now in buying letters or manuscripts purporting to have been written by Burns. The chances of the buyer's being swindled seems to be pretty certain. Some years ago a clever rascal, with the talents of an Ireland, made some very superior imitations of Burns and succeeded in passing off many of these as originals. The forger went by the name of "Antique Smith." Finally the man was arrested and sent to prison for nine months. The authorities did their best to destroy his forgeries, but "Antique Smith" was a clever rascal, and did not tell of a hoard he had secreted, and now some of his stock has been offered for sale in Glasgow. It is not impossible that some of "Antique Smith's" work will be "shoved" on the American market.

AUTHORS AT HOME.

XXXVI.

Henry M. Alden in Metuchen.

It is by no means easy to say why information and gossip as to writers is in so much more demand by the public than the same sort of information as to other classes of public men or benefactors. Everybody knows and holds in affectionate admiration Miss Clara Barton, but her home life is not a subject of popular interest. Two or three clever correspondents have spread before us picturesque descriptions of the fighting by land and sea in Cuba and the Philippines, and straightway the journals of the country teem with their alleged portraits and anecdotal articles, but who evinces the same interest in the personality of Sampson, Schley, Dewey, Shafter, and Lawton, who planned and controlled the splendid operations upon which the young penmen dilated? I should be sure of readers of a few paragraphs describing the pretty little home of Capt. Charles King, the novelist, in Milwaukee, the pictures on his walls, and all the rest, but if it had not been for his stories who would have cared to read about the daily surroundings of this gallant and capable cavalryman, who fought his troop so well against the Sioux, who made the National Guard of Wisconsin almost, if not quite, the best body of militia in the country, and who is now a highly trusted Brigadier General in the vexed service of controlling the Philippines? "Hop" Smith, the artist and author, is a subject of perennial interest in the "personal" columns, but H. Smith, engineer, builder of perilous and difficult submarine foundations, no one cares about. Some chit of a girl or boy writes a couple of poems or a story that catches the momentary attention of other boys and girls, and straightway they must turn the dogs loose to keep the crowd of would-be interviewers from trampling down the door-yard flowers, but men and women troop by thousands across some wonderful bridge or gaze with admiration at some vast and marvelously completed building, or ride back and forth on a railway constructed over seemingly insurmountable mountains and rivers, or draw a glass of water fed by aqueducts led with marvelous skill over and through the country for a score of miles, or stand in awe before such mountains of machinery as drive our ships through the waves, and yet would not lift their eyes from the last magazine when you pointed out the houses where the inventors and constructors of these great works live.

Nor is this lack of interest in the personality of men and women of great achievements confined to those who deal with practical affairs, where now and then a romantic touch, like the story of Mr. and Mrs. Roebling, engineer of the Brooklyn Bridge, or sensational features, such as belong to Edison's career and Jay Gould's meteoric methods of finance, will attract the searchlight of publicity, but it leaves in obscurity most of those who live an intellectual life other than "literary." One would naturally suppose, a priori, that the reading public would want to know as much of the powerful publishers and editors, whose capital not only but whose discrimination brings to the light the work of their admired contributors, but as to these few want information. George Cary Eggleston, for example, editorial writer on one of the foremost newspapers of the world, may have a home or not, for all most readers care; his brother, "the Hoosier schoolmaster," has been "written up" a score of times. The mental abilities—the brain power and diction—of the jurists and clergy of the country are nearly equal, on the whole, to that of its novelists and essayists and poets, yet they are left to such domestic peace and comfort as belong to them without any interruption by a prying public. The few exceptions, like Beecher and Spurgeon and the spectacular Talmage among the preachers, and "Ben" Butler, "Joe" Choate, and "Bob" Ingersoll, among the lawyers, usually owe their popular prominence to some extraneous circumstance.

Even most of the leading politicians are permitted to remain in far greater privacy than most of them find to their liking, although the careers and personal pursuits of this class of publicists would usually furnish really interesting material for casual reading, as well as for study of character and of the road to the city of success that Henry Abbey has told us of.

Nor is the catalogue of absentees from popular curiosity yet filled. A large class of men who are authors alone, who spend their lives in writing, and whose books are found in all libraries, rarely become known to the public further than they appear in their writings. These are the authors of books upon serious themes—history, exploration, criticism, theology, the various sciences, and economics. They travel unheralded and walk the street unnoticed; reporters sit not upon their doorsteps, nor is the bag of the mail carrier lightened at their portals by letters from young women in the Green Mountains or at Fresh Pond.

One explanation of this anomaly is that the lives of most men who have done noteworthy things offer very little to reward the search for the remarkable. Idle curiosity is baffled by the unaffected simplicity and sincerity it meets, and goes hunting elsewhere for some Marie Corelli and Hall Caine sort of thing.

There is no one in America in whom the literature-loving world might take a more excusable personal interest than Mr. Henry M. Alden, who has been for thirty years the editor of the oldest and foremost of the monthly magazines—Harper's. More than that, he is the author of two books of great beauty, power, and imagination—"God in His World" and "A Study of Death." Yet when one sits down to write of him "at home," the task seems by no means easy, because Mr. Alden at home is not conspicuous among other gentlemen of scholarly tastes and in comfortable circumstances.

When, some thirty-five years ago, Mr. Alden came to New York, and, after a period of teaching and newspaper editorial work, began his service with the Harpers, he and Mrs. Alden looked about for a suburban residence, and hit upon Metuchen, N. J., largely by the accident of having visited acquaintances there; and this rural village, twenty-six miles southwest of New York on the Pennsylvania Railroad, remains his home yet, although Mrs. Alden has died and her daughters are mistresses of the house.

The house is a large, low, rambling structure, which has grown with the family, by an addition here, an extension there, and a queer inclosure of a porch in another place. If one of those restless guests that occasionally trouble us by a desire to arise and wander about before the rest of us are up in the morning or at some other unseemly hour, ever tries it in this house he will get lost. But if he can make his way to the parlor, he will find space enough to satisfy him. It is an immense room, with long French windows dropping to the floor, a big, hospitable fireplace, and a thoroughly comfortable and homelike air in every one of its nooks and corners, which are adorned with pretty, artistic things and overflowing with books and periodicals.

But the literary pilgrim will take a keener interest in Mr. Alden's own library or study, which opens out of the parlor and is the place where this author does his work, and this editor, too, sometimes, for many an anxious contributor, whose manuscript has gone so far as to be set aside for a second reading—and that happens only when there is hope for it—has met his fate, so to speak, under the shaded lamp of the big study table in this big room. Mr. Alden's fondness for spaciousness at home is perhaps due to the excessively restricted office quarters he has always occupied in New York.

Portraits of American men of letters are the principal adornments of the library. Born on a farm in Vermont, from a stock descended from that John Alden of the Mayflower whose romance Longfellow utilized so gracefully, turning naturally to Williams College, whose first President was his mother's uncle, (Zephaniah Moore,) and being graduated there in 1857, Mr. Alden found himself with so strong an inclination toward the classics that he immediately went to Andover to continue his studies, because Andover then had the best library of Greek literature in the country. These pleasant days of poring over the ancient masters in the quiet old town developed in his mind two papers on the Eleusinian mysteries, which he carried to The Atlantic Monthly, then in charge of James Russell Lowell, whose acceptance of them encouraged him to submit other papers, further developing the theme. These additional papers fell into the hands of Mr. James T. Field. It was Mr. Field who urged the writer to come to New York rather than to linger in New England.

Though the need of earning a living made Mr. Alden a teacher or editor in various capacities before he finally was settled at the desk of The Monthly in 1869, he has always been at heart and at home a scholar, and it is undoubtedly a great loss to classical scholarship that he needed or chose to become so much a man of affairs. None in the long course of grandly instructive lectures delivered Winter after Winter before the Lowell Institute of Boston has exceeded in richness of learning and enlightenment Mr. Alden's course there in 1863-4 on "The Structure of Paganism."

The books in Mr. Alden's library illustrate this bent in his mind. They are not very numerous, filling a few low bookcases, but they form a company singularly select. There are handsome complete sets of most of the standard authors, as might be expected, and many miscellaneous books of merit, but the honors of the shelves belong to noble editions of the ancient classics and of the masters of philosophy and belles lettres. It is the loving collection of a man of letters and a scholar, who, having the product of the presses of the world flowing daily past his elbow, has taken here and there only what seemed to him precious.

Out of such studies and meditations and in this quiet place ripened the exquisite chapters of "God in His World," published in 1890, and later, under the shadow of a great sorrow, the subtle and beautiful consolation to be read in his "Study of Death," published in 1895. A house where two such books were penned would have a claim upon our reverence sufficient in itself.

Each morning for five days of each week Mr. Alden breakfasts early enough to drive to the station and take a train that will land him in New York by 9 o'clock. Then comes unremitting work until 4 in the afternoon, when he goes back, and, if the weather is good, takes a drive until dinner time.

And it is in this public editorial home of his in Franklin Square that one feels more at liberty to speak of the man and his ways than at the domestic hearth in Metuchen. Upon the second floor of the Harpers' great iron building, where the roar of presses trembles unceasingly in the ear at one end and the clangor of endless passing trains on the elevated railway jars upon it at the other, is lodged the editorial force of the great publishers. To reach it you must climb up a corkscrewlike staircase in a chimney and cross a little iron bridge. Then you enter a long room, whose walls are completely covered with reference books, and at each of whose corners are little closets. The two at the inner end belong to The Weekly. One at the front is given to The Round Table, and the other front corner—which has remained unchanged during all the various rearrangements of other things here—is the sanctum sanctorum of The Magazine. It is nothing but a box, smaller than any of the hall bedrooms in which so many a struggling young enthusiast has toiled for admission to its doorless portal, as if it were the temple of fame, piled high with no one but its owner knows what. An old desk strewn with letters and proofs; a little nook of shelves heaped with odds and ends of books and papers; one chair in a tight corner by the door, where a single visitor may sit down, and only space enough besides for the editor himself and his belongings. Any one can see at a glance that there is no room here for idlers, and the clever way in which a visitor who has staid a moment too long is literally crowded out without knowing or feeling it is something worth seeing. Yet the door is always open—if there were a door—and no editor in the city is more accessible or more kind.

Into the bare and dusty little corner closet come from sixteen to eighteen thousand manuscripts a year, offered for publication in The Magazine or in book form, for Mr. Alden is one of the literary advisers of the house. Of these it would be physically impossible to use more than two hundred or so were the whole space of the annual volume given to them; but serial stories and prearranged articles, (as the majority now are,) and the need of meeting the ever-shifting current of public events and opinion by promptly treating what are called "timely" topics, reduce the margin left for casual contributions to very narrow dimensions indeed, so that it is wonderful that any room remains at all. This has been said over and over, yet the stream of receipts increases as the country grows and learning spreads. Nevertheless Mr. Alden looks at every one of these hopeful manuscripts. The title, the bulk, or some other outside feature will prohibit a great many without regard to contents, and a very brief examination shows the unfitness for his purpose of a great majority of the remainder, most of which go back to their writers on the day following their receipt; but now and then one looks promising, and this is laid aside until some day or other it gets a thorough reading—very likely at home under the evening lamp—and then the writer hears from it by a check from Harper & Brothers or by one of Mr. Alden's kindly notes.

ERNEST INGERSOLL.

NEW LINES ON BURNS.

The following fine lines were written a few months ago, in the visitors' book of the cottage at Alloway, where Robert Burns was born:

Creation primal stands God's greatest feat,
His next when He His Son sent to this earth,
His next when He, man's genius to comptele,
Ordained that Burns should in this cot have birth.

ART TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

A landscape attributed to Hobbema and invoiced at $23,000 to a well-known collector of this city attracted much attention during the week at the Public Stores. The canvas, which is undoubtedly genuine, is one of the best examples of Hobbema ever imported, and it will doubtless be shown at one of the early club exhibitions of the coming Winter. The picture is 4 feet in breadth by nearly 3 in height.

The first exhibition of the season which comes under the head of art displays is now open at the Academy of Design. It really takes the place of the annual American Institute Fair, which was for so many years a feature of recurring Autumns in New York, as it is held under the auspices of the Institute, and is called its sixty-seventh annual exhibition. One has to stretch a point to call the present display an "art" exhibition. It is made up of a large number of fine professional photographs, both of landscape and figure subjects, and a display of Autumn fruits, flowers, and vegetables. The art of photography has advanced so much within the past few years that some of the productions of the photographic gallery are of so high a quality and evidence so much artistic taste in grouping, in the management of lights and shadows, and in the selection of subjects, as to entitle them to be classed as art works. As a rule, however, a display of photographs or photo-process pictures hardly comes under the head of an art exhibition. The galleries look very attractive in their decorations of Autumn fruits and flowers, and a visit to them is well worth making.

Mr. John Beatty, Director of the Carnegie Art Institute at Pittsburg, replies to some recent complaints from painters, who assert that they were requested to contribute pictures to the institute, only to have them returned by the Advisory Committee, that to every man invited to contribute is sent a circular containing all the conditions under which pictures may be offered. He further says that "on a blank form attached to this circular, and which the artist to whom it is sent is requested to sign after filling out, it is stated that the subscriber contributes his picture under and subject to all the conditions contained thereon, and in the book of which it is a part, and from which it has been detached. The appointment of advisory committees in London, Paris, and Munich, who are charged with the duty of accepting the works submitted in their respective cities for the exhibition, is one of the provisory conditions, so that if an artist is ignorant of this condition, it must be due to his not having read the document before he signed it, or to his having forgotten its contents." Mr. Beatty adds: "The appointment of these committees appeared to be necessary, for the reason that the heavy expense of transportation and insurance on the total number of pictures submitted

abroad would, if they were all brought to America, consume a great part of the fund."

It would seem as if Mr. Beatty had by this answer effectually silenced the complaining artists. Instances have been known before this of painters failing to read or forgetting essential stipulations on blanks signed by them and sent with their pictures to exhibitions, and then complaining of bad treatment afterward. It might be well for all artists to paste in their hats: "Read carefully and remember the details of all blanks for picture exhibitions before signing same."

The statue of Frederick Douglass, recently unveiled in Rochester, N. Y., is the first public monument to a negro ever executed. The figure is 8 feet high, and represents the orator addressing an audience, stands on a 9-foot pedestal, with four bronze tablets suitably inscribed. The sculptor is a young man from Westerly, R. I., and the total cost of the monument is $10,000.

A recent rumor to the effect that the pictures of Meissonier are rapidly depreciating in value since his death, and that only very moderate prices are being realized for those still held by his widow, probably has no real basis for foundation. While some minor examples of the great artist which have been sold here and there since his death may not have brought the prices that were expected, there have been no sales of any number of really important Meissoniers of late which could give any just ground for this report. Could the rumor be traced to its source, it would probably be found that it proceeds from some disappointed dealer or collector who failed to secure some example at his own price, or from a dealer or dealers interested in booming the impressionist or other modern painters. There was only one Meissonier, and it will be many years, if ever, before the products of his consummate skill will seriously depreciate in value.

Mr. Albert A. Munger has bequeathed to the Chicago Art Institute a collection of pictures, sixty-three in number, and valued at $300,000. The collection includes such paintings as Bouguereau's "The Bathers," Munkacsy's "The Wrestlers' Challenge," Meissonier's "The Vidette," Gérôme's "The Chief the Pashas," and Corot's "Just Before Sunrise."

Sir Benjamin West's "Raising of Lazarus," which for nearly a century has occupied a place over the high altar of Winchester Cathedral, England, is now being offered for sale, as the screen at the rear of the altar is being restored. The painting is 11 feet wide by 8 feet 8 inches high. It contains seven life-size and fourteen accessory figures. It was painted about 1781, is well preserved, and is superior in color to any of the works of West in America. Its price has been estimated from $10,000 to $12,500. The fact of this picture's being on the market should be a matter of interest to the managers of American historical museums, as it is an excellent example of the work of one of the earliest American painters.

Some 30,925 florins have been expended by the Rembrandt Society of Holland upon the purchase of paintings which would otherwise have gone into the collections of foreign purchasers and been lost to Holland.

The seventeenth annual Autumn exhibition of the Academy of Design will open on Monday, Nov. 7, and will close on Saturday, Dec. 3. Exhibits will be received on Oct. 19 and 20, and varnishing day will be Friday, Nov. 4. The Hanging Committee for this exhibition will be Academicians William H. Howe and William H. Lippincott and Associate George Inness.

The Art Institute of Chicago has recently issued its nineteenth annual report, which shows continued growth and prosperity. The report contains the minor reports of the Trustees, the Treasurer, Directors, and Librarian, and the list of gifts and acquisitions to and by the museum, library, and School of Architecture. The Director states that the opening of Fullerton Memorial Hall permits the large room, No. 14, heretofore used as a lecture room, to be devoted to its proper use as an exhibition gallery. The Trustees state that the features of the past year in the history of the institute were the building of Fullerton Memorial Hall, the enlargement of the schoolrooms, and the bequest of $75,000 made by Mrs. Edward S. Stickney. The receipts from all sources in the museums and schools were $75,970.40 and the expenses $86,228.75, leaving a deficit of $10,258.35. From this showing the Trustees draw the picture of the institution "presenting the extraordinary spectacle of a fully established museum of art, universally respected, and apparently enjoying the highest prosperity, yet without endowment, and with no means of support, except the income from memberships and admission fees, together with such voluntary gifts as may be made from time to time."

Philadelphia is to have the first American photographic salon. Paris and London have had more or less successful salons of this character, but in each centre the American exhibitors carried off the palm, and it is but just that they should now show their own countrymen the artistic harvest of the native camera. The Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts has combined with the Photographic Society of Philadelphia to form an exhibition of purely artistic photographs, which in its degree shall do for photography what the Paris Salon does for the fine arts, namely, establish a standard of taste. Exhibits from all parts of the world will appear side by side, but no work can be included which has not passed the representative jury of artists and photographers, consisting of W. M. Chase, Robert W. Vonnoh, Alice Barber Stephens, Alfred Stieglitz, and Robert W. Redfield. The salon will open in the Academy of the Fine Arts Galleries on Monday, Oct. 24, and remain on view till Saturday, Nov. 12. A handsome catalogue is preparing, which will be unique in artistic effect and utility. This salon will have the further advantage over its predecessors of being free to the public. Those desiring to contribute their work may apply to the academy for blanks, from which it will be learned that photographs for exhibit must be delivered not later than Oct. 8 next.

A STATUE OF IRVING.

By a Blind Sculptor—Now in a Barn—Tarrytown Asked to Pay for the Casting of It—Tarrytown Halts.

The attempts at portraiture perpetrated upon Washington Irving and perpetuated by his publishers and others, prove either that he was a man not only of remarkable versatility of expression, but of almost infinite variety of feature, or else they go to show that the portraitists of the first half of this century made little account of so prosaic a quality as accuracy.

So widely known a man as Mr. Irving, though known to be of unsurpassed modesty, could not escape a multitude of counterfeit presentments. There is evidence in the galleries and private collections of the land that the limner of our fathers was as ubiquitous and as fatally facile as a modern kodak.

Contrast the Stewart Newton pictures, the one painted in 1820, furnished with a fur collar and a cupid bow mouth, prettily representing a typical beau of the period, and the other, of 1829, when the subject was forty-six years of age. Nine years do often make havoc with an aquiline nose and furrowless brow when the subject is past forty, but we cannot reconcile ourselves to the changes that Stewart Newton portrayed.

The Jarvis picture, prettiest of all attempts to idealize a good-looking young man of twenty-seven years, suggests almost as little of the future master of Sunnyside as the familiar representations of the youthful Goethe do the author of "Faust." But it is not as bad as the almost characterless and quite Parisian caricature of Vanderlyn's, committed in France in 1705.

Not the worst of the likenesses that we know is the Charles Martin sketch, 1851, done at Sunnyside. It is the familiar one representing the author resting his head upon his hand and looking frankly into the eyes of his vis-a-vis. Forty-six years older than the Vanderlyn picture, it is more than forty-six times better, and yet it lacks something of that character which was in the face of Mr. Irving. Kindliness, humor, peace with the world are there. Some more serious qualities seem to be lacking, and the portrait narrowly misses being "good natured" in aspect.

There are other Irving portraits, more or less familiar. Perhaps the most satisfactory in many ways of those with which the world has become familiar is the Ball Hughes bust, modeled in 1835. It is forceful and full of feeling, and has an accepted place among American portrait busts. There should be between it and the Martin picture a happy medium, for the Hughes bust errs, if at all, on the side of seriousness.

It was reserved for a man who never saw Washington Irving to produce a portrait statue of him which should satisfy both those of Mr. Irving's family and friends who have seen it and the artists who have been called upon to criticise it. The statue represents the great author seated in his library elbow chair as though engaged in familiar conversation. It is of heroic size and modeled with a fine regard to just proportions and simple, though not severe, effects. In the pose of the head, the form of the features and their expression, the artist has happily combined the excellencies of Martin and Ball Hughes and the various medallists who have essayed the Irving portrait. The face is full, without being heavy. Its seriousness is not sternness, its kindliness not imbecile good nature. The lips are not smiling, and yet with delicate art there is that curve, that thousandth of a line, that suggests a smile lurking behind them.

Where is this notable statue, do you ask? It is in a barn. In what condition? Still in the clay, waiting to be cast. Who is the sculptor? The late Johnston M. Mundy, a blind man.

This work, which does not need any extraordinary circumstance to bolster its excellence, was actually commenced when the light of day was almost gone for Mr. Mundy, and it was completed when he was groping in perpetual night. His sight, which had begun to fail even in his boyhood, was a thing not to be counted on long before middle age was reached, and when the Irving statue was commenced in later years the artist's sensitive fingers had already learned to take the place of eyes to a large extent. Even at the beginning of this work Mr. Mundy recognized his friends with extreme difficulty, and long before its completion he had lost even that power. At first he could, with the aid of a powerful magnifying glass and in a strong light, study out a coin or a medal, but finally, as the months passed, the last glimmer of light went out, and night and day were alike to him. He said once that there was a convenient side to his deprivation, as he could work in the evening without lighting a lamp. He did frequently work so during the last years of his life. When he was finishing the detail of the chair in which the Irving is seated, he used to finger carefully over the model which he had in the house and then, carrying an impression of carving or mold or gimp in those sensitive nerves, go back to his dark workshop to reproduce them in clay.

In total blindness Mr. Mundy learned in a fortnight to use a typewriter, and thereafter conducted his correspondence without difficulty. Wanting a box to incase his instrument, he made one such as a good cabinet maker would have furnished. Cabinets, work boxes, and other evidences of his marvelous skill with his fingers are shown now as evidence of the indomitable will that triumphed even over blindness; but nothing that he, or, I think, any man has done in this century has come nearer to the miraculous than his statue of Washington Irving.

Now comes the pitiful part of the story, the part that one would rather not tell were it not for a purpose. The sculptor, living and working in Tarrytown, not blessed with worldly goods and handicapped in his struggle for a competency, was anxious to find a purchaser who would secure to Tarrytown this representation of its most famous citizen. There is in Tarrytown no statue, no bust, no public picture or monument or memorial to Washington Irving, if we except a slab in the church that he was an officer of, and the complimentary use of his name in the title of another that he never attended. To be sure, there has never been a lack of Irving schools, Irving markets, and for aught I can say, Irving laundries and candy stores. But of any kind of monument expressing a public recognition of Washington Irving's fame which has cost the people of the place he honored one dollar, I have yet to hear.

It was the dream of Mr. Mundy's latter years that his statue, cast in imperishable bronze, should stand in some public place in Tarrytown. It was a hope deferred. As time passed his demands for personal remuneration grew less, till at last he asked hardly more than would have paid the founder's bill. Finally, disappointed in the thing upon which he had set his heart, this brave soul escaped from the darkness of life.

After his death his surviving sister suggested that she would be willing to present the statue to the School Board for erection on the grounds of the Washington Irving High School at Tarrytown if some one could be found willing to defray the expenses incident to casting the bronze and erecting a pedestal. There the matter has hung for a year. Inquiry elicits the statement that a certain person claims a small lien upon the work, and that objection would be made to having it accepted by the School Board.

Tarrytown claims an aggregate wealth amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars, and cannot spare $5,000 or $6,000 for a memorial to the author of the Legend of Sleepy Hollow.

EDGAR MAYHEW BACON.

In the October number of The Strand, Mr. Alfred L. Burkholder writes a most interesting article, the title of which is "Heroes of the United States." "What the Victoria Cross is to Englishman the Medal of Honor is to the American soldier." Mr. Burkholder gives the names of the recipients of this medal of honor, with a description of the gallantry of the men themselves. Individual prowess is common, but the distinction of the truly brave man is to offer up his own life for the saving of others. Many are the thrilling stories of these brave men, who, courting death, nevertheless carried out their purpose. Here are Surgeons, Captains, Lieutenants, privates, who have received the medal, and last, and not least, there is the record of Private Henry Johnson, a colored man, who served with Troop K, Ninth Cavalry. In the fight with the Ute Indians Johnson showed undaunted pluck, for he fought his way to a creek and procured water there for his wounded comrades.

The Cambridge Tribune, in its own interesting columns entitled "Here and There," tells of the labors of "Dr. Shereschewsky, formerly Missionary Bishop of China, who passed half a dozen years in Cambridge, living in very modest quarters, while he was completing his stupendous work of translating the Bible into the Mandarin or Manchu, the Court language of China." Think of a man who had been paralyzed for years, only able when propped up on a pillow to work with his fingers on the keyboard of a typewriter, and yet toiling on for years at his self-imposed task! Was there ever patience and devotion so exemplified? Finally the doctor saw the end of his translation. Then he went to China, and is now there, still bent on the accomplishment of his all-engrossing work, "engaged with learned native scribes in transliterating his manuscript in preparation for its publication." This is indeed devotion to the Master. He had a co-laborer. Who else could it have been but a wife?

That is a capital idea expressed in a leader in Literature, when commenting on several books recently published in France relative to the French language and to French literature. Such books have been over frequent of late. The English critic writes, noting this persistence: "When the individual can find little or nothing to talk about but his own 'symptoms,' we all know what to think; and if in past times it has been his cheerful habit to assume his own perfect physical well-being as a fact too certain, and, indeed, too obvious for discussion, we are generally inclined to augur ill from the change in his conversational habits. One cannot but fear that literary France is just at present exhibiting an illustration of this somewhat disquieting phenomenon. Her leading critics and men of letters appear to us to be somewhat too anxiously engaged in feeling her spiritual and intellectual pulse."

The remains of a dwelling built on piles has been found on the shores of the River Clyde, and is in undoubted crannog. This crannog is fairly extensive, with a circumference of 184 feet. The piles are of oak, and show under the mud the distinct marks of such cuttings as a stone axe would make. The cross beams are of fir, birch, and hazel. In the refuse mound the pastoral character of the dwellers was shown, for there were the bones of cattle and sheep. Many fire stones were found and a whetstone. One important discovery was made, which was a canoe, thirty-seven feet long, and cut from a single oak tree. The crannog is of decided archaeological importance, because of its locality, and with the flint and bone tools, it must belong to the Neolithic age. Heretofore metal objects have been found in crannogs, so these on the Clyde must be the oldest yet discovered.

OUR BEST NOVELS.

Readers Contribute New Lists.

I.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the review of "Our Best Novels" in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW the reference to "Never Again" and "Margaret" carries one back to the days of "The Lamplighter," "Hot Corn," and "Wide, Wide World," but should not Jacob Abbott's "Rudolphus" be relegated to the same period? This story was first published as a serial in Harper's Magazine, beginning in March, 1852. If any of your readers who are so fortunate as to have preserved Harper's for as many years will refer to this March issue, it will serve as an object lesson to show the strides since made in magazine illustration, and excite "wonderment and surprise" that "D." should include "Rudolphus" in any list of twenty-five best American stories. It is interesting to note in passing that this same copy of Harper's contains the first chapters of "Bleak House."

You will not get the young people of today to agree that Cooper's "sea tales were better than his frontier stories." A large majority prefer the frontiersmen, and a still larger will uphold "The Spy" as being "the best story Cooper ever wrote." Surely Harvey Birch will never pass into oblivion.

No one has made mention of Judge Thompson's "Green Mountain Boys." Forty years ago it was one of the best-known and best-read of all New England stories, and is to-day better entitled to a place in the list of twenty-five than "Eutaw," "Neighbor Jackwood," or "Cudjo's Cave."

Your correspondent "D." refers to E. W. Howe's "Story of a Western Town." Evidently this is a typographical error. Howe wrote "The Story of a Country Town," published in 1884. He was then and is now editor of The Atchison (Kan.) Daily and Weekly Globe. The story has never been appreciated at its full value, but the author may yet find himself some day more famous because of this work than he ever dreamed of becoming.

Your correspondent "J. A. H." says the twenty-five best American novels "must be taken from one or at most two authors." Please ask him to tell us who the one author is, and who stands for No. 2? And (for "J. A. H." evidently knows what he is writing about) at the same time will he be so good as to name the American stories that can be classed with "Vanity Fair," "Antiquary," and "David Copperfield"?

It is too, too bad for your correspondent "A. P." to write "Marie E. Wilkins"! Miss Wilkins is a charming woman, a delightful story teller, and possesses uncommon good sense. She rejoices in the Christian name of Mary, and always spells it correctly.

For the twenty-five best American novels written by twenty-five American authors I submit the following list. Possibly it contains the name of more than one volume unfamiliar, even at the present time, to the reading public, but before objecting to it for that reason I suggest that the would-be critic should first read the book:

1—"Scarlet Letter," Hawthorne.
2—"The Spy," Cooper.
3—"Hugh Wynne," Mitchell.
4—"Ben-Hur," Wallace.
5—"Uncle Tom's Cabin," Mrs. Stowe.
6—"The New Priest of Conception Bay," Robert Lowell.
7—"The Story of a Country Town," Howe.
8—"Jerome," Miss Mary E. Wilkins.
9—"Elsie Venner," Dr. Holmes.
10—"Saracinesca," Crawford.
11—"Aztec Treasure House," Janviers.
12—"Hazard of New Fortunes," Howells.
13—"Philip Nolan's Friends," Hale.
14—"The Shoulder Knot," B. F. Teft.
15—"Cecil Dreeme," Winthrop.
16—"The Late Mrs. Null," Stockton.
17—"Dr. Sevier," Cable.
18—"John Ward, Preacher," Margaret Deland.
19—"Prue and I," Curtis.
20—"Little Women," Miss Olcott.
21—"The Merry Adventures of Robin Hood," Pyle.
22—"The Choir Invisible," Allen.
23—"Caleb West, Diver," F. Hopkinson Smith.
24—"Theron Ware," Frederic.
25—"Tom Sawyer," Mark Twain.

Merrick, L. I., Sept. 26, 1898. C. N. K.

II.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Being interested in the various lists of the twenty-five best American novels published in your valuable paper, THE SATURDAY REVIEW, I, with the assistance of my wife, have drawn out the subjoined list, thus giving, to the extent of our limited critical ability, the combined judgment of both sexes upon the problem. Of course, as has been said, no such list can settle anything, but if it provokes discussion and the reading of neglected works or the rereading of old favorites, it will not have been prepared in vain. There are novels which in a literary sense undoubtedly surpass some of those we have chosen, but the literary element, so called, is not all that makes a great novel, as witness "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which, considered from a literary standpoint, would hardly pass muster with scores of others, yet is undoubtedly one of the foremost of American novels. Nor is it necessary that a novel should have "a purpose" underneath its story. Humor may be a valuable constituent element in a novel. Our list makes no attempt to arrange the books in the order of their greatness.

1. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin."
2. Howells's "Rise of Silas Lapham."
3. Howells's "Hazard of New Fortunes."
4. Frederic's "Theron Ware."
5. Ford's "The Honorable Peter Stirling."
6. Mitchell's "Hugh Wynne."
7. Wallace's "Ben Hur."
8. Phelps's "A Singular Life."
9. Cable's "The Grandissimes."
10. Crawford's "Saracinesca."
11. Deland's "John Ward, Preacher."
12. James's "Portrait of a Lady."
13. Stockton's "Hundredth Man."
14. Twain's "Pudd'nhead Wilson."
15. Jackson's "Ramona."
16. Trowbridge's "Neighbor Jackwood."
17. Warner's "Golden House."
18. Woolson's "Anne."
19. Locke's "The Demagogue."
20. Cooper's "The Water Witch."
21. Cooper's "The Two Admirals."
22. Cooper's "The Spy."
23. Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter."
24. Hawthorne's "Marble Faun."
25. Hawthorne's "House of the Seven Gables."

TRUMAN J. SPENCER.

New Britain, Conn., Sept. 26, 1898.

III.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"F. R.," in your SATURDAY REVIEW of Sept. 17, states a rather peculiar suggestion which he offered for the benefit of an editor friend. It was "to make a list of the twenty-five best American novels and print each week in turn the most striking chapter from each." Very naturally and with true editorial grace "F. R.'s" friend "declined with thanks" the pursual of any such plan. There are reasons galore why such a course would be impracticable, the chief of which is that publishers always find serious objection to high-handed piracy. Then, again, the chapter would not be in any way interesting, for it would seem lost. Authors and literary students will tell you that a chapter is but the link in the chain, so to speak; hence one link, separate and alone, would seem but a curio. "F. R.'s" list, but for the selection of one or two books, is excellent. If "The Choir Invisible" had been given in place of "A Daughter of the Tenements" recent fiction would have been better presented to the public. From the very liberal way in which he selects the work of Mr. Fawcett one is lead to suppose that that author would have but little more to do before being recognized by "F. R." as the greatest American writer of any period.

In THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of last week four other lists are given. All are good, but one or two well ahead of others in real merit. From all the lists the names of Richard Harding Davis, E. P. Roe, Amelia F. Barr, Mary Hartwell Catherwood, Edward Eggleston, J. G. Holland, Sarah Orne Jewett, Capt. Charles King, Thomas Nelson Page, Molly Elliott Seawell, Charles Dudley Warner, and a great many other writers, excellent ones, are omitted, while in some instances three or four works by the same author are mentioned. In such cases it is, of course, at once apparent that the compilers of the lists have followed along certain rather narrow lines with respect to their reading. The course pursued has not been general. But the lists show much that is of real interest. One's literary taste is clearly indicated, the world is given an idea of books and reading which it may not have before possessed, and those who have been inclined to read "trash" may be shown by selecting some of the books mentioned of what real beauty our best work is possessed.

JOHN D. ANDERSON.

East Orange, N. J., Sept. 26, 1898.

Benedict Arnold.

Senator H. C. Lodge in The Century.

It was the 25th of September, the day upon which the attack was to be made, and the post delivered, and Arnold had no reason to think that all would not come to pass as he had planned. Even such a hardened and reckless man as Arnold may have felt a little natural nervousness under these conditions. If he did, the first event of the day was not likely to console him, for at breakfast appeared Hamilton and McHenry, aides of the Commander in Chief.

Washington had returned sooner than had been expected, and it was going to be extremely difficult to betray West Point under his very eyes. The General himself had turned off to look at some redoubts, and telling his aides that, like all young men, they were in love with Mrs. Arnold, had bidden them ride on to the Robinson house. So a pleasant party sat down to breakfast, one of them revolving many things in his mind about which he did not converse. Presently a note was brought to Arnold. He read it with but slight appearance of emotion, said he must go to West Point, and left the room. The note was Jamieson's letter. The plot was discovered; all that remained was flight. To his wife, who followed him from the room, he told what had happened. She fainted, and Arnold, pausing at the breakfast room to say that Mrs. Arnold was ill, rushed from the house, flung himself into his barge, and, under pretense of a flag of truce, was rowed to the Vulture. The treason had failed, and the traitor had escaped.

Concerning "Christian Names."

From Notes and Queries.

May one interject a gentle protest against the use of the phrase "Christian name" in this connection? The Romans said praenomen, the French say prénom, and we have used the word "forename" for the last 365 years. It is as incorrect to speak of the Christian name of a Jew, for example, as it would be hopeless to expect a Christmas card from a Jewish rabbi. Again, the middle name of a Roman was his gentile name—that of his gens. On the surface, what a pretty confusion of ideas it would have been to have spoken of the name as at once gentile and Christian!

The King of Rome Revival.

There is a good deal of talk just now in Paris about the King of Rome. He has been revived again in history and in legend and the Academy has decreed that the Gobert Prize shall be consecrated to the proper eulogist of the infant son of Napoleon First, who will also be the hero of a new piece by Edmond Rostand entitled "L'Aiglon."

James Otis has written for boys a story of the time of the Stamp act in 1765. It is entitled "The Charming Sally, a Privateer Schooner of New York," and will be published before long by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

COMMENT AND QUERY.

Tolstoi's Art and His Life—The Two Go Together.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Count Leo Tolstoi's seventieth birthday has called attention afresh to his work, and we have heard once more from various critics the familiar judgment that his art is beyond praise, but that his life is beneath the notice of reasonable men—in short, that we must perform a surgical operation upon the Russian author, and when we have separated his art from his life, we are to accept the one and reject the other. It seems to me very dubious whether a true criticism has authority to perform such an operation, and whether it should ever dissect a man and refuse to treat him as a whole. Possibly in some one unusual case it might be advisable to depart from the salutary rule which regards a man as indivisible, but when, as is the fact, we are called upon to split into sections the leading men in art and literature in every country of the earth, we may well cry halt. We all remember that when William Morris died the critical world went through the same gymnastics. Is it not rather odd, when you come to think of it, that on Lord Tennyson's death the only two men who were universally conceded to be fit to succeed to the laurel, Swinburne and Morris, were disqualified, the one because he was a red Democrat and the other because he was an avowed Socialist? Must we carve them up, too, and when John Ruskin, the greatest writer of English prose of this century dies, are we to be ready to bless his art and curse his political economy?

In every land the same phenomenon presents itself—the greatest artists are heretics in sociology. Tolstoi does not stand alone in Russia. To name only one of his contemporaries, Dostoievsky, scarcely his inferior in power and skill, was a revolutionist. Turn to Scandinavia. One name stands supreme in her literature, the name of Ibsen, whose attitude to the institutions of society has been described as anarchistic. Next to him we find Björnsen, an active republican propagandist and opponent of the Government. In Germany no one can question the primacy in art, extending over the past thirty years, of Richard Wagner, and it would be easy to quote passage after passage from his prose works which would entitle him to rank among the foremost German Socialists. In France, one name dominates the literature of this century as that of Voltaire did the last; it is the name of Victor Hugo—Hugo, the climax of whose masterpiece is the apotheosis of the barricade, whose favorite hero is an outlaw, and whose meanest villain is Javert, the representative of law and order! Among living French authors Zola easily holds the most conspicuous place, and his works show, (take "L'Argent," for instance,) that he, too, is awake to the defects of society. His heroic attitude to-day in combating the devilish military spirit of his country and defending the oppressed Jew demonstrates that he has in him the making of a true reformer. There are only two writers in Italy whose books are read, and deserve to be read, in other lands. They are De Amicis and Lombroso, both of them Socialists, the former having been elected Deputy on the Socialist ticket a few weeks ago. In America I need only cite the name of Mr. Howells, who is universally acknowledged as our first novelist, and whose action in courageously petitioning for the pardon of the Anarchists of Chicago still puzzles the critics, not to speak of his philosophy of life in general. I think I have now covered most of the literatures of the day. If I have omitted Spain and Poland, it is only because I am not familiar with their writers. In the department of painting I am not qualified to speak, but I know that Repin, the greatest of Russian artists; Millet, the greatest of French, and Watts, the greatest of English, not to mention Burne-Jones, Walter Crane, and others, are all of them more or less tarred by the same brush.

Now, if it is true, as I claim to have proved, that almost all the greatest of contemporary geniuses in literature and art are arrayed in opposition to society, as it is actually organized, what are the critics to do about it? Must we set up a hospital for genius with a surgical ward where every great thinker can be dislocated and dismembered and his limbs labeled "sound" and "unsound"? The statement of the proposition is sufficient to condemn it. We are forced to believe that there is some good reason for their well-nigh unanimous attitude.

My own explanation is simple enough, and I submit it to the critical fraternity with my compliments. We divide our writers crudely into the idealists and the realists. Take an idealist like Hugo; how can he have an ideal of the persons whom he places on the stage, or of the fragmentary scenes which he sketches, without also forming an ideal of society as a whole, and as a consequence seeing the shortcomigs of the world around him? Take a realist like Tolstoi, can he be expected to see the fashionable society of Moscow as it is, or the village life of the moujiks, without also having eyes for the larger society of humanity with its shams and injustices? How can he have insight into the character of individuals without also having insight into the character of his age? It is very clear to me that the two things go together. If a man approaches the truth in one of its aspects, he acquires an affinity for it in all. Truth underlies all our activities, social as well as artistic, and truth on its social side, as Morley says, is called justice. I do not know how it may have been in other epochs, but to-day the man who thinks he has found the truth in art, and who is careless of the condition of his fellow-men is necessarily a superficial man. He is out of touch with the zeitgeist. Tolstoi has made no such mistake. He has set up the truth as his divinity in his life as in his art, and, without binding ourselves to accept the details of his system, we cannot reject his general attitude toward society without also rejecting his art. They are bound up together. It is in vain that he tries himself to cut loose from his works of art. We find the Tolstoi of to-day in his earliest writings, and the awakening which he experienced twenty years ago was rather in the regions of self-consciousness than in the essential spirit of the man. It is the brotherly sympathy of "Anna Karenine" and "War and Peace," which has placed them at the head of modern literature, and it is the same brotherly sympathy that accounts for the anomalies of his way of living. This is my explanation of the social heresies of contemporary genius, and unless the critics can bring forward a better theory, I think it should hold the field.

ERNEST H. CROSBY.

Rhinebeck, N. Y., Sept. 17, 1898.

Americana and American History.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I protest, on behalf of a considerable body of students of American history, against the point of view which found expression in the leading editorial in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW for Sept. 24? It is a point of view which appears to be very common in New York, but which reveals, for all that, a curious inability to comprehend what is meant by the study of "American history."

"The history of this country cannot be written without consulting the Americana in the British Museum." Had Mr. Smalley said "without studying in London," his statement would have been true, but doubtless in that case your editorial writer would not have had any notion as to what he meant. The collecting of Americana is a most facinating pursuit. The rare and costly volumes printed during the years when America was being discovered and colonized, in which the contemporaries of the discoverers and colonizers learned of what was being done in a new world, contain many passages which are of surpassing interest to those who understand their full significance. But these books, as a rule, are of very slight interest to the student of American history. Even those who confine their attention to the period of discovery and early settlement will find comparatively little in the libraries of Mr. Lenox, Mr. Church, or Mr. Lefferts which cannot be consulted more advantageously elsewhere. Each of these libraries contains a few things of the greatest historical value, but all together would unhesitatingly be neglected by the student were he asked to choose between these treasuries of printed books and the English Public Record Office in London. These three libraries together do not contain anything comparable to the documents printed by the Massachusetts Historical Society, so far as the study of early New England history is concerned. In the Lenox Building, with the possible exception of the superb Emmet collection, the student of our Revolution would find far more valuable contemporary information in books printed within the last twenty years than in all the contemporary books and pamphlets brought together by Mr. Bancroft and the collectors. A second exception should probably be made of the newspapers which Mr. Eames has gathered together with such rare skill and foresight.

The collecting of Americana, as Mr. Roden remarks, is an expensive recreation. It is something of only the slightest interest to the student of history as such. The history of America is being written anew, with more care and more intelligence than the earlier generation of historical writers was able to devote to the work. It is being studied, not in the contemporary printed literature, but from the manuscript material. Much of this material is in print, in Stevens's "Fac Similes," in the publications of historical societies and historical magazines, and in a thousand out-of-the-way places. More remains unprinted, exposed to all the risks of wear and loss. Here again I must point out that the historical student is not thinking of autograph collections when he speaks of "manuscript material." The Pennsylvania Historical Society possesses the superb Dreer collection, but the value of these priceless autographs for the purposes of history is slight when compared with the transcript of the records of the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, which that same society secured through the intelligent efforts of Dr. Stone.

Being in a protesting mood, I must object to another apparent presupposition of Mr. Smalley and of your editorial writer. The "History of America" is not limited to Christopher Columbus and the landing on Plymouth Rock. Historical students are themselves chiefly to blame for the popular notion that all the interest in our National career is limited to the period of beginnings. The natural result of this perversity of narrow vision is admirably shown in the recent excitement over the Cabots and their discovery of 1497. A most depressing amount of ink has been laid out upon arguments over the exact spot and the exact day on which John Cabot stepped ashore on North America, whereas the interesting and certainly more important details describing the country which he saw and the people who inhabited it have scarcely received a passing notice.

Imprint variations, the number of lines to a full page, the enumeration of preliminary leaves—these things are very fascinating in their way, and they occupy a considerable share in my daily labors. The effect of the magnetic variation upon the compass of the vessel crossing the North Atlantic in 1497,

or the location of the exact spot where somebody's ancestor fell during the battle of Haarlem Heights—these things are likewise delightfully absorbing, and they engage much of my attention. But these things are not history, and we who enjoy spending our time in such pursuits have no right to imagine that we are thereby engaging in the most profitable and the most ennobling of studies—human history.

Sept. 24, 1898. G. P. W.

Felix Arvers's Sonnet—New Versions.

I.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The anonymous article in THE TIMES'S last SATURDAY REVIEW on the subject of the famous sonnet of Felix Arvers has probably aroused a good deal of attention. Your contributor appears to be laboring under a series of mistakes. His first mistake is that he (the contributor) is the author of the translation beginning

"My soul has its own secret; life its care";

The real author is Mrs. E. W. Latimer. His second mistake is in stating that the translation appeared in Scribner's Magazine; it appeared in Lippincott's. His third mistake is in saying that the date of appearance was "three years ago"; the real date was November, 1890. Rather serious mistakes these; but in these days of unconscious cerebration one cannot tell what impressions and beliefs will come.

While on this subject, it might be well to remind your contributor that no less a poet than Longfellow wrote a translation of this sonnet. Doubtless the attempt has often been made by others. I, too, have tried it, though, "my having in French being a younger brother's revenue," my version should be considered a versification rather than a translation. I append it with the remark that it seems to me more literal than any of the others. What measure of poetic merit lies with it is a matter for others to decide:

ARVERS'S SONNET.

My soul a shade, my life a secret own—
A deathless passion, in a moment born,
So hopeless that in silence must I mourn,
And she for whom it sprang has never known
Alas! that ever near her, yet alone,
Unmarked, unguessed, I shall have passed forlorn;
I dare not sue, and to the burial bourn
Must make my journey, nothing having won.

And she, whom God has made so sweet and fair,
Will heedless pass, with visions otherwhere,
Nor hear Love's murmurs round her path that blow,
Bound steadfast to her sacred duty's task.
Some day she'll read these lines of her, and ask:
"Who was this woman?" and will never know.

R. W.

New York, Sept. 28, 1898.

II.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has always seemed to me that in order to make a successful translation of verse from one language into another it is essential that not only the thought should be preserved, but the rhythmical effect of the original should, if possible, be reproduced in the translation. Tried by this test, both of the versions of the famous sonnet of Arvers printed in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of the 24th inst. are inadequate. I venture to offer the following version as complying, at least in some degree, with the above-named requirements:

My soul its secret hath, my life its mystery,
A love eternal born in one brief moment's space;
The ill is past all cure, I bear it silently,
And she who caused it all knows not my evil case.

Alas! I shall have passed close to her unperceived,
Always at her side and evermore alone;
And I shall have reached my life's last boundary stone,
Daring naught to ask and having naught received.

For her, though God has made her gentle, sweet, and dear,
She will go her way, unheeding, nor will hear
Love's murmur waking round her; still, in purest thought,
To austerest duty faithful, she will say,
As she reads these verses, full of her, today,
"Who is, then, this woman?"—comprehending naught.

G. H. S.

Charleston, S. C., Sept. 28, 1898.

III.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to thank you for the story of Félix Arvers's famous sonnet and the fine translations appended thereto in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of last week, much for their own intrinsic value and even more because they are (perhaps I had better say should be) a most convincing reply to Major Ruffness and his ponderous piece of engineering entitled "Why Sonnets Are Not Poetry."

Who that has qualified himself to have an opinion on the subject will deny that Arvers's sonnet, within its own sphere is beautiful, true, pathetic, to the last degree? Would it be possible to express more pitifully the despair which possessed him and impelled him to write that sonnet by adding to the poem's length? I think that even the Major will answer "No, it would not." Is it conceivable to any sane man that Arvers prepared a skeleton and proceeded to fill it in according to the formula of "E. G."? I think the internal stress of the poem itself refutes the idea most emphatically, and no one could appreciate this better than he can. I have only one cause for complaint against "E. G." (a grave one indeed.) He is not sincere; he does not believe in the method he advocates, the process he advances. He knows, being an intelligent man, that no sonnet worthy of the name has been, or ever will be, produced in that way. Nor is it conceivable to me that Arvers should have exclaimed, as did one of the champions, "A sonnet I would write." That is surely beginning at the wrong end. Unless one has been promised pay for it, (a pleasing but improbable possibility,) the desire to write a sonnet should be a secondary consideration, the thought which is to be the soul of that sonnet holding the first and highest place, the expression becoming imperative by virtue of that thought's insistence.

The examples bequeathed to us by the masters prove that the sonnet in no way hindered or limited their powers. True, it is small, but so is the violin, which it resembles in many ways. In each the power of passionate utterance is limited only by the grace and skill of the user. I grant that we have had within the last few weeks many so-called sonnets, "fearfully and wonderfully made." Is there anything worse? No, not even a poorly played fiddle. But a well-played fiddle becomes a violin; a well-written sonnet is "a thing of beauty and a joy forever," and then—then they are instruments worthy of each other and of equal nobility. They are Kings, each in his own sphere absolute.

Among the real lovers of the sonnet at least, there can be no apprehension as to its possible future. A form of verse which has successfully defied the changes in literary fashions for centuries is not to be snuffed out in a moment by the pleasantries of "E. G." or the incapacities of its present champions.

JAMES A. McCREEDY.

Lawrence, L. I., Sept. 25, 1898.

Petrarch's Sonnets and Others.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am interested in the remarks of a correspondent of yours concerning the absence of passion and invective in sonnets. I can recall but few instances where there is anything that must be called invective in sonnets; but there are several striking instances in Petrarch—the sonnets in which he inveighs against Rome and Avignon, (cf. Sonetti Sopra Varj Argomenti, Sonetti XIV., XV., and XVI.) These are very powerful:

"Fontana di dolore, albergo d' ira,
Scola d' errori, e templo d' eresia;
Gia Roma, or Babilonia falsa e ria!"

[Translation: "Fountain of woe, hostelry of wrath, school of error, temple of heresy; once Rome, now a false and wicked Babylon!" &c.]

But the rarity of invective should not mislead us into thinking that sonnets fail to express passion. The great theme of all English sonneteers up to the time of Shakespeare is love; and in the expression of tenderness Shakespeare's sonnets are unsurpassed by any poetry, unless it be Dante's. The greatest English sonnet writer of the nineteenth century is, by all odds, Wordsworth, whose sonnets are full of patriotic passion. Milton is never much at ease in the sonnet form, but his heroism and religious fervor were not to be repressed by any metrical difficulties.

Petrarch wrote in a language that abounds in rhymes, and this helped him to be sweet and melodious through all the intricacies of the sonnet. His verses are more light and tripping than those of almost any English sonneteer, because the Italian sonnet line has a feminine, or unaccented, ending,

"Pien di quella ineffabile dolcezza."

Shakespeare's sonnets would hardly sing as they do if he had not adopted a form suited to a language in which rhymes are much scarcer than in Italian. As it is, Shakespeare's are the most lyrical of all sonnets.

The Petrarchan sonnet is the most beautiful of all metrical forms, and is frequently resorted to as a disguise for poetry that is feeble in thought and sentiment. By many poets it has, however, been handled with consummate skill—generally in a reflective strain.

H. B. HINCKLEY.

Northampton, Mass., Sept. 24, 1898.

"Where Will They Land Him?"—A Response.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Whether in simplicity and sincerity, or in the spirit of fun and in irony, your correspondent, Mr. William Goodrich, in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of recent date, has raised, for those who like such speculations, just the sort of speculation they like. If we say that a man may read the Bible and still not be a good man we mark the limit which must be set to the general truth that a man is known by the books he reads. For we know that there have been readers of the Bible who yet were very far from being recognized as good men. If a man's reading is of art or of history, we should say he is a lover of art or of history, without reference to the "sort of man" he may be in the sense W. G. intends, that is, as a "good" sort of man or as a "lost" sort of man. And if a man reads "The Pilgrim's Progress" and "The Decameron," Thomas à Kempis and Rabelais, "The Serious Call" and "Common Sense," "The Saint's Rest" and "Tom Jones," Luther and Hume, he is still, we should say, a man of only one face and a lover of the best literature, and that his reading has no bearing on his upward or downward course hereafter. "The Solitary Reaper," who probably could not read at all, inspired an immortal song; but her insensibility to literature of any kind does not reduce her chance below that of the poet himself, of one day singing "as it were a new song." And if that is so, then that a man should be able to read and to appreciate what is best of what has been made to read is not, we should suppose, likely to increase his chances of being "barred" out of heaven. W. G. cannot think it possible that a man who enjoys Boccaccio would not also enjoy the Song of Songs, or the man who enjoys Henry Fielding would not also, naturally, enjoy John Bunyan. Because in each he finds the same universal mind at work and operating in the diversified thought of the individual—the breath of the spirit of nature making music on the variable chords of variant man. If a man were the reader of the one or the other sort alone, our idea of his final place of abode might be colored accordingly. But, as a man free from prejudice and narrow-mindedness, and with a widely embracing love for what is most excellent, we should say that his chance is a very good one indeed. No book or books should be worshipped, however much loved; and when speaking of the greatest of all books it might be well to keep clearly in mind how like it is in many parts and ways to those very books which are placed by W. G. antithetically to those which are supposed to be of the same spirit with itself. These are not, however, alas, the opinions of an "expert," but of a schoolboy.

A. B. D.

Irvington, Sept. 24.

"Anglo-Saxon Superiority."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I suggest that in connection with your account of Demolins's "Anglo-Saxon Superiority" in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, your readers should read G. Valbert's commentary on the same book in The Revue des Deux Mondes of Oct. 1, 1897? A translation of Valbert's short article appeared in The Living Age of Dec. 4, 1897. G. Valbert is Victor Cherbuliez of the French Academy, and it is scarcely necessary to say in your columns that he is among the foremost literary men of the day. No one will accuse Cherbuliez of a lack of either judicial temper, acumen, or humor.

Perhaps I may be allowed to add that all persons in the least acquainted with the French literature of the day know that the French are just now extremely self-critical; they know their own faults pretty well.

Whether self-criticism is necessarily a sign of national inferiority is a question I leave with you and your readers to consider. But it may not be amiss to say that if self-criticism prevailed in the world more generally than it does, a good deal of effort devoted in certain quarters to the praise of virtues that can take care of themselves would be directed to the correction of defects which unseen are silently working mischief.

G. L.

New York, Sept. 26, 1898.

"The Happy Lot of Publishers."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice a letter to you relative to notice desired of a suit of clothes, signed by "B.," in your issue of Sept. 24. I think the ideas of the writer are most excellent, but it strikes me that the keynote struck by him is in the nature of a minor chord. I think the idea is capable of great enlargement and that amplification is not only possible, but desirable. Now, I am in the grocery business, and I would appreciate your notice of some of my domestic wines, cigars, sugars, flour, fruits, and the like, which I regard as much more important than mere clothes. If you will kindly say to whom such articles can be sent for review or notice I shall be pleased to send to the person indicated samples for such notice. Thanking you in anticipation, I am, dear sir, yours very truly,

J. S.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1898.

Neglect of Our Own Art.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am delighted to get THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, for it is, on the whole, the best and most interesting reading coming to me from any newspaper office. I am interested in the variety it affords, and especially in the department of art, for that is in my special line; but why is it that, while our navy is extoled to the skies, (as it ought to be, on account of its splendid achievements,) there seems to be little patriotic feeling in the direction of art, or for the best painters of our own nationality? We have some most excellent landscape painters here, as also of portraiture; some of them of fully equal ability to the best European artists, and yet the papers here teem with accounts of what the foreign painters are doing, and are continually booming their works. As the dealers in pictures here are mostly, or have been, aliens, and whose predilections and pecuniary interests are in favor of their own native countries, it would seem as if our own periodicals would have a little pride in helping to sustain our own artists. I known of painters who are fully the equals of any European painter (in the lines I have spoken of) who can only eke out a bare subsistence, while money is lavishly spent on foreign works, and many of them of inferior quality. This cannot, of course, be prevented except by encouraging our own artists.

We feel proud of our navy, as we ought, but will not in the future works of art contribute to the glory of this country as it has to Greece and Rome, and give an education and an uplift to humanity which does not obtain in the destruction of human life?

N. A.

Lake Mohonk, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1898.

"Old Wine in New Bottles."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was much interested in your note under the heading, "Old Wine in New Bottles" in the last SATURDAY REVIEW. It reminds me that in Maclaren's "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush," he makes Mrs. Macfayden tell of the conclusion of a sermon which she "tasted," where each member of the congregation is urged to go to his home and ask himself the solemn question, "Am I a goat?" When I was a small boy, nearly fifty years ago, this same story was told

Continued on Page 653.

D. APPLETON AND COMPANY'S

NEW BOOKS.

A Herald of the West.

A Romance of 1812. By J. A. ALTSHELER, author of "A Soldier of Manhattan" and "The Sun of Saratoga." 12mo. Cloth $1.50.

The author's brilliant success in this country and in England as a writer of American historical romances will direct especial attention to his new book, which embodies his most ambitious work. He opens with some interesting pictures of social life and political conditions in Washington just before the War of 1812, and later the reader gains an insight into the contemporary life of Philadelphia, New York, and Boston. The passages dealing with the war itself include singularly vivid and dramatic accounts of the capture of Washington by the British, and the battle of New Orleans, both noteworthy contributions to American literature. Another feature of the book is the adroit delimitation of views between the East and the West of that time, and the characterizations of sentiment in New England. The story moves briskly, and it is told with fine spirit and humor. On the social and political as well as the romantic and military sides this novel will be ranked as an important work of fiction and a valuable contribution toward a better knowledge of American life in the past.

The American Revolution, 1763-1783.

Being the Chapters and Passages Relating to America from the Author's "History of England in the Eighteenth Century." By William Edward Hartpole Lecky, M. P., author of "The History of European Morals," "Democracy and Liberty," "Rationalism in Europe," etc. Arranged and edited with Historical and Biographical notes by James Albert Woodburn, Professor of American History and Politics in Indiana University. 12mo. Cloth, $1.25.

"This volume relates to the English colonies in America, and the causes and progress of the American Revolution. The chapter on 'America, 1763-1776,' which is taken entire, contains Mr. Lecky's notable account of the colonial controversy with the mother country, which caused the dismemberment of the British Empire, and made two nations of the English race. To this chapter has been added Mr. Lecky's discussions of the progress of our Revolutionary War, and of the peace negotiations which closed that war—the most important chapter in the history of American diplomacy. It is believed that this material, gathered from a voluminous work, constitutes a volume of unity and of logical and historical sequence, and one of great value as a contribution to American history."—From the Preface.

The Widower.

By W. E. NORRIS, author of "Marietta's Marriage," "The Dancer in Yellow," "A Victim of Good Luck," etc. 12mo. Paper, 50 cents; cloth, $1.00. No. 250, Appletons' Town and Country Library.

This is one of the adroitly executed pictures of social life which Mr. Norris's practiced hand invests with so much interest. The experienced novel reader is always grateful to Mr. Norris for the smooth flow of his narrative and the skilful development of his characters and situations, and this new story will be found to be an excellent example of the author's agreeable work.

Philip's Experiments; or, Physical Science at Home.

By JOHN TROWBRIDGE, author of "What Is Electricity?" Illustrated. 12mo. Cloth, $1.00.

The writer's object in this book is to show that a little of the time that a youth has outside of the schoolroom may, if devoted to simple investigations under proper guidance, produce important and far-reaching results of permanent educational value. Interest in nature and science may be aroused in walks with an interesting companion. "Philip's Experiments" will show how much a parent can accomplish in the formation of a son's tastes with a little wisely directed effort.

APPLETONS'

POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

OCTOBER, 1898.

The Racial Geography of Europe. Supplement. Russia and the Slavs. WILLIAM Z. RIPLEY. Illustrated.

Shows how the Russian conflict with Asiatic barbarians for the mastery of Eastern Europe has generated a type well fitted to protect its borders and extend European culture into Asia.

The Evolution of High Wages from Low Cost of Labor. EDWARD ATKINSON.

As the application of science and invention promotes increasing welfare, so the evolution of the forces of commerce is destined ultimately to suppress war.

The Philosophy of Manual Training. Prof. C. HANFORD HENDERSON.

Considers the place of manual training in a rational educational system.

Some Psychical Aspects of Muscular Exercise. LUTHER GULICK, M. D.

Considers physical exercise as definitely related to the hygiene of the brain, and as a factor in mental development.

Young Greek Boys and Old Greek Schools. FREDERIC E. WHITAKER.

Gathers up what has been learned concerning the educational system and methods which made Greece for more than two thousand years the intellectual leader of the world.

The First Half Century of the American Association. Prof. DANIEL S. MARTIN.

In connection with the fiftieth meeting recently held in Boston of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, reviews its history and influence. The present prospects of the association are also discussed in an editorial article.

Sketch of Sir Richard Quain. With Portrait.

Other articles: Plant Life of the Canary Islands; The Philosophy of Manual Training, V.; Weather Freaks of the West Indies; The Evolution of Colonies, IV.; The Law.

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72 Fifth Avenue, New York.

COMMENT AND QUERY.

(Continued.)

of the then Dean of St. Patrick's Cathedral, in Dublin. Perhaps it did duty before. G. C. B.

Goshen, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1898.

Germans and Irish in the Civil War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Sept. 10 your correspondent W. F. Brown of Brooklyn asks whether there were more Irish than Germans in the war of the rebellion. I waited in the hope that some one possessing more information than I would inform him. Not having seen a reply to his query, I venture to give him these figures, (unofficial,) which have been going the rounds of the press for several years:

Enlistments, 1861-1865:

Native Americans, 75.48 per cent...	1,523,000
Germans, 8.76 per cent.....	177,800
Irish, 7.14 per cent.....	144,200
British-Americans, 2.60 per cent...	53,500
English, 2.26 per cent.....	45,000
Other foreigners, 3.76 per cent.....	74,800

Col. Ainsworth of the Pension Department, in a letter to The Boston Pilot dated July 25, 1892, said that the number of soldiers of any given nativity in service during the war is not known, so that the figures can hardly be considered absolutely reliable. Frequently in connection with the foregoing figures appears a table showing the number of desertions during the war, but this has been proved grossly unreliable.

P. A. PHILBIN.

Archbald, Penn., Sept. 24, 1898.

Iroquois Living To-day.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Looking into the new edition of De Tocqueville's "Democracy in America," just published by The Century Company, I notice this statement: "I myself met with the last of the Iroquois, who were begging alms." Is it not true that many of these New York Indians are living to-day—sixty years after De Tocqueville described himself as seeing the last of them? H.

New York, Sept. 28, 1898.

[Our correspondent is quite right. It is surprising how much error is extant respecting the present condition and number of these Indians. Of the Six Nations who composed the famous League of the Iroquois—the Oneidas, Tuscaroras, Senecas, Cayugas, and Onondagas—many representatives are now living—some on reservations in Central and Western New York, some in Canada near Montreal, some in the Grand River Valley, Canada, others in Western States. The Iroquois in their best day never numbered more than 25,000 souls. At the close of the border wars of the Revolution, probably not more than 13,000 were living. To-day they are quite as numerous as they were in 1782, and probably more numerous. Had they been a prolific people, (which they never were,) they would now be far more numerous than they ever were in the wild state.—Ed.]

An Elzevir Bible and Other Elzevirs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW something about the Elzevir books. I would like very much to know the value of one which belongs to my husband. It was printed in Leyden in Dutch in 1663 by de Weduwe van Joannes Elzevir. It is a family Bible. I will be greatly obliged by an answer. The book is, of course, wood-covered with leather binding, with brass corners, and two brass clasps, both gone. It has a wood engraving in the front, and was purchased from Alderman Kippe for £4. Yours truly, E. V.

Fishkill-on-Hudson, Sept. 13, 1898.

[The fact that this Bible is an Elzevir does not make it a valuable book. Only the very earliest of the different editions of the Scriptures have much value nowadays, and this Elzevir Bible is probably not worth more than a few dollars. "Le Pastissier François," "A Amsterdam, chez Louys et Daniel Elzevir, 1655," is an Elzevir of extreme rarity, and is worth, according to size, from $250 to $600 and over. But, with this and one or two other exceptions, books published by the various members of the Elzevir family who printed from 1580 to 1713 at Leyden, from 1590 to 1661 at The Hague, and from 1638 to 1681 at Amsterdam, have little value—ED.]

The Real Boy Presented.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter in last week's TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW signed "Francis Trevelyan Miller" contained a very singular and disparaging allusion to a story that appeared in McClure's Magazine some time ago, entitled "The King of Boyville," by William Allen White. To quote his own words, reading the story "was struggling through a heap of dusty and time-worn paddings," meaning, I suppose, by these gentle and kindly terms to convey the idea of plagiarism. Whether it might not be possible, by searching "The King of Boyville" and the other stories by Mr. White on the same subject, to find some words or phrases that had been used by some writer before, I do not know; nor do I care. What I do know is, that I have been highly entertained by reading these stories as they have appeared from time to time in McClure's Magazine, and regard them as containing about the best descriptions of boy life and of the little world in which boys live and move and have their being that I had ever read. The author seems to possess a thorough knowledge of boys and their ways, and gives us a vivid picture of the various kinds of boys, as they appear on their native heath, with their faults and their virtues—in fact, the real boy, as he actually exists.

I think such work as Mr. White's in these Boyville sketches is deserving of more respectful consideration than is conveyed in the words of your correspondent quoted above. My humble eulogy is offered as a kind of protest. C. G. B.

Mansfield Centre, Conn., Sept. 26, 1898.

Hamilton or Burr.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Henry Cabot Lodge in his "Life of Alexander Hamilton" describes in a very graphic manner how Hamilton, during a murder trial, in which he suspected one of the witnesses of being guilty of the crime, resorted to the trick of placing candles at either side of the witness box while he cross-examined the individual. The effect of this device in the dimly lighted courtroom was exceedingly weird, and disturbed the suspected witness to such an extent that he faltered, contradicted himself, and eventually made such a poor impression on the jury that Hamilton's client, who was really innocent, was acquitted.

Strange to say, James Parton, in his "Life of Aaron Burr," published about thirty years ago, attributes the same trick, in all its details, under similar circumstances, to Burr. Evidently one of these two historians is in error, and it will be interesting to know which of the two is at fault. A. U.

New York, Sept. 19, 1898.

English as Wrote.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Littell's Living Age for Sept. 17, 1898, reprints from The Spectator an article entitled "More Bulls from Irish Pastures," but none of the examples of Irish wit is funnier than a sentence printed four pages later in an article taken from The London Times. In a short article on "Rural Russia" the following paragraph occurs:

"We follow a road in which our carriage sinks to the axles in sand or mud, and cross bridges over innumerable slow-flowing rivers, formed of untrimmed pine poles, without a parapet, and which would assuredly break down beneath any weight exceeding half a ton."

"Rivers formed of untrimmed pine poles" are certainly a feature peculiar to writers for the Thunderer.

H. CARRINGTON BOLTON.

New York, Sept. 19, 1898.

The "Cornhill" Cover.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I send you below a letter received by me from Smith, Elder & Co. of London, publishers of The Cornhill, which decides satisfactorily the question of The Cornhill's beautiful cover raised in a letter to THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 13, and concerning which I gave an opinion in the number for Aug. 20, that this cover had appeared on the first number when Thackeray was editor:

15 Waterloo Place, S. W.,
London, Sept. 19, 1898.

Dear Sir: In reply to your letter of the 2d inst., we beg to say there has been no alteration in the cover of The Cornhill Magazine since the first number of the magazine was issued. We are, dear Sir, yours faithfully, SMITH, ELDER & CO.

It is pleasant thus to know that this admired cover was adopted under the editorship of Thackeray. UN SCIOCCO.

Oshkosh, Wis., Sept. 24, 1898.

The American Johnson's Dictionary.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is possible some of the readers of THE TIMES'S admirable SATURDAY REVIEW, especially those interested in biography and genealogy, can give much coveted information concerning the first dictionary of the English language by an American author printed in this country. His name was Johnson, and he or his father conducted a school in Guilford, Conn., from which place have come so many learned and distinguished men.

The two known copies of this dictionary are contained in the library of Yale University and the British Museum in London. The subject is a most interesting one, and any information relating to it must of necessity be regarded as important and valuable. EDWARD HERBERT NOYES.

Milford-on-Delaware, Penn., Sept. 26, 1898.

When the Goose "Honks" High.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your late discussion of "Coming Thro' the Rye" suggests variations and distortions in legends generally. Permit me to offer an example, the common and perhaps as sometimes applied inelegant one, (though its original is wholly free from any such charge,) "Everything is lovely and the goose hangs high."

The origin of this saying no doubt could be traced to what has been a fact, and correct, through a similarity of a common sentiment. Years ago, when the New England mind was more in communion with simple nature, impressions from that source were deep and satisfying. It is the peculiarity of wild geese to become distracted and bewildered in fogs, and depressed in a heavy, lowering atmosphere. They then fly low and languidly, sometimes become entagled in treetops and even low hedges, and so are easily captured.

But when the crisp, cool air of September and October brings bright, clear skies and an invigorating energy, in which not only they, but all creatures, participate, and give expression to an exuberance of spirit, the migrating flocks of wild geese, sailing in the high, pure air in triangular lines of flight, with the leading gander guiding them, cries with them in joyous unison, "Honk, Honk, Honk!" It was then that our forefathers caught the inspiration, and as they gazed above, would say, "Everything is lovely—the goose honks high," which grew into a customary saying.

"CAROLUS."

Orange Valley, N. J., Sept. 24, 1898.

"The Romance of Zion Chapel."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I confess that it was the attractive cover by Bradley on "The Romance of Zion Chapel" that led me to purchase it as I was looking over the books in Scribner's a few days ago. This evening, seated in a comfortable chair, I read it through. I have read no criticisms on it, so the few following remarks are therefore entirely original: The few characters in it are well drawn without a doubt; but why so few? The woman who is described so closely, namely, Jenny, is the heroine, and she dies before the book is well under way. The rest of the book tells how her lover mourns for her. Now, if she had been made to live longer and a few more characters had been mingled in with the story, would it not have been improved? No doubt Mr. Le Gallienne knows something about human nature; so if he used that knowledge drawing several more characters, doubtless it would improve the story; for three or four not particularly interesting people for all the characters in a book are apt to become boresome after a while. A. E. G.

Bryn Mawr, Penn., Sept. 18, 1898.

Hardships of Scholars and Soldiers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the light of our recent experiences with Spanish soldiery, the following paragraphs from the pen of the Knight of the Sorrowful Figure possesses a fresh interest. After discussing and comparing the hardships and sufferings endured by the scholar and the soldier, Don Quixote continued his discourse thus:

"Since, in speaking of the scholar, we began with his poverty and its several branches, let us see whether the soldier be richer. We shall find that poverty itself is not more poor; for he depends on his wretched pay, which comes late, and sometimes never; upon what he can pillage at the imminent risk of his life and conscience. Such often is his nakedness that his slashed buff doublet serves him both for finery and shirt; and in the midst of Winter, on the open plain, he has nothing to warm him but the breath of his mouth, which, issuing from an empty place, must needs be cold. But let us wait and see whether night will make amends for these inconveniences. If his bed be too narrow it is his own fault, for he may measure out as many feet of earth as he pleases and roll himself thereon at pleasure without fear of rumpling the sheets. Suppose the moment arrived of taking his degree—I mean, suppose the day of battle come; his doctoral cap may then be of lint, to cover some gunshot wound, which perhaps has gone through his temples or deprived him of an arm or a leg.

"And even suppose that heaven, in its mercy, should preserve him alive and unhurt, he will probably remain as poor as ever; for he must be engaged and victorious in many battles before he can expect high promotion; and such good fortune happens only by a miracle; for you will allow, gentlemen, that few are the number of those that have reaped the reward of their services, compared with those who have perished in war. * * *

"It is said in favor of letters that without them arms could not subsist; for war must have its laws, and laws come within the province of the learned. But it may be alleged, in reply, that arms are necessary to the maintenance of law—by arms the public roads are protected, cities guarded, States defended, kingdoms preserved, and the seas cleared of corsairs and pirates. In short, without arms there would be no safety for cities, commonwealth, or kingdoms. Now, it is true that eminence in learning is purchased by time, watching, hunger, nakedness, vertigo, indigestion, and many other inconveniences already mentioned; but a man who rises gradually to be a good soldier endures all these and far more. What are the hunger and poverty which menace the scholar compared with the situation of the soldier, who, besieged in some fortress and placed as sentinel in some ravelin or cavalier perceives that the enemy is mining toward the place where he stands, and yet he must on no account stir from his post or shun the imminent danger that threatens him? All that he can do is to give notice to his superior officer of what passes, that he may endeavor to counteract it; in the meantime he must stand his ground, in momentary expectation of being mounted to the clouds without wings, and then dashed headlong to the earth. And if this be thought but a trifling danger, let us see whether it be equaled or excelled by the encounter of two galleys, prow to prow, in the midst of the sea, locked and grappled together so that there is no more room left for the soldier than the two-foot plank at the breakhead; and though he sees as many threatening ministers of death before him as there are pieces of artillery pointed from the opposite side, not the length of a lance from his body; though he knows that the first slip of his foot sends him to the bottom of the sea; yet with an undaunted heart, inspired by honor, he exposes himself as a mark to all their fire, and endeavors by that narrow pass to force his way into the enemy's vessel! And what is most worthy of admiration, no sooner is one fallen, never to rise again, than another takes his place; and if he also falls into the sea, which lies in wait to drown him, another and another succeeds without intermission! In all the extremities of war there is no example of courage and intrepidity to exceed this. Happy those ages which knew not the dreadful fury of artillery! those instruments of hell (where I verily believe the inventor is now receiving the reward of his diabolical ingenuity,) by means of which the cowardly and the base can deprive the bravest soldier of his life. While a gallant spirit animated with heroic ardor is pressing to glory, comes a chance ball, sent by one who perhaps fled in alarm at the flash of his own accursed weapon, and in an instant cuts short the life of him who deserved to live for ages!" J. F.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1898.

"Belongs Among."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The expression "belongs among" occurs twice in the Atlantic Monthly for September, viz: in the articles entitled "A Lawyer with a Style" and "Bismarck." They read as follows: "Sir Henry Maine was a lawyer with a style, and belongs, by method and genius, among men of letters."—Page 363. "He [Bismarck] belongs among the Giants."—Page 424.

Can any examples of this usage be cited from such English writers as Macaulay, Thackeray or Matthew Arnold, or from such distinguished American writers of English as Motley, Hawthorne or Emerson? M.

New York Club, New York, Sept. 21, 1898.

Reports That Would Be in Order.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An idea occurs to me. You give so much advice in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW that it would be well to call for an "experience meeting." Why should not all who appeal for counsel report, say at the end of a year, as to whether they have heeded that counsel and with what result? G. P.

Richmond, Va., Sept. 24, 1898.

Bowdler's Shakespeare.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of the 24th of this month, replying to "G. S.," you say that the Bowdler Shakespeare apppeared in 1818. It is true that the first complete edition by Bowdler was published in that year, but the first copies of Shakespeare revised by Mr. Bowdler were published in 1807, containing twenty of the plays. Editions were subsequently issued in 1818, 1820, 1822, 1827, 1831, 1843, 1847, 1852-3, 1859, and 1860. There were two London editions published in 1860, and the English edition of 1831 was reprinted in New York without date.

SAMUEL A. BOYLE.

Philadelphia, Penn., Sept. 28, 1898.

Questions and Answers.

E. A. King of New York, writes: "Will you allow me to avail myself of your valuable 'Comment and Query?' Can you or any of your readers tell me what kind of mosaic cosmati work is, and why it is so called? It is often spoken of in works on Italian art, but I have never seen it described. An answer to this question is difficult to find. From one leading authority the suggestion came that "cosmati" might be "co-smalti," or mosaics with vitreous glazes, or enamels of various colors. One, however, who is master of the subject, in reply to an inquiry writes: "Try Crowninshield's 'Mural Painting' or Gerspack's 'La Mosaique.' All that I can tell you is that the cosmati, cosmate, or Cosimato family of mosaicists flourished in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and left important works, especially in the Roman basilicas and churches generally. Giovanni Cosimato has a mosaic of 1299 in the basilica of Santa Maria Maggiore." We should be glad if readers would furnish further details. What is wanted is an exact description of cosmati mosaic, and where it differs from ordinary mosaic.

Henry Anderson writes: "Will you kindly inform me in the next TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW whether and where I can find an extended criticism or series of criticisms upon the pictures of this year's French Salon, printed in the English language, similar to that found in French in the Figaro. If possible, suggest some magazine which is inexpensive, printed in this country, or some foreign country." There is no work printed in English giving an extended criticism of the last French Salon. There have been many notices in various English periodicals, but nothing of an exhaustive character.

"F. L. S." inquires: "Some months ago there was published in THE TIMES a print entitled 'a stryge.' I know it is an old decoration, a relative of the gargoyle, but where can I find a particular description of this nondescript?" In Viollet le Duc's "Dictionnaire Raisonné de l'Architecture" the strygle, or stryge, is fully described. Translating the French text, it reads: "Chimère, a fantastic creature; the body and form made up of various animals. Architects of the Moyen Age and of the Renaissance made use of the stryge. * * * One is seen on one of the angles of Notre Dame, and is placed on the balustrade."

Charles Henry Hart writes from Philadelphia: "In THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW for August 13 it is asked who was 'W. D.,' author of 'Ligan.' 'W. D.' was William Duane, a Philadelphia lawyer, son of W. J. Duane, Secretary of the Treasury under Jackson, and a great-grandson of Benjamin Franklin."

Holland House.

From The Pall Mall Magazine.

Englishmen have no idea of society in the Continental sense. Banquets, balls, and parties, public and private, have always formed an accompaniment to the Parliamentary session; but the select coteries which meet almost daily in Paris—in the informal gatherings termed "salons," where friendships are cemented with that mixture of grave and gay conversation in which our mercurial neighbors excel—are foreign to the English life. In its records, as well as in its surroundings, Holland House stands out a brilliant exception in this respect.

It is unique among English homes, standing as it does in its own lovely gardens, surrounded till lately by the fields of Kensington, now in the middle of a densely populated district, and within a walk of the centre of London. It has ceased for half a century to be a country home, and though it has changed hands repeatedly, its treasures remain intact. Its architecture is characteristic; its portraits and busts recall all the most interesting personages who have lived in it. Every room is filled with rare objects and historical relics; it has neither been robbed to pay death duties nor spoiled by vandal taste. It possesses, moreover, a special interest as the centre round which revolved for nearly half a century all that was brightest and most intellectual, in an age of strength and great achievements—those whose influence so profoundly affected the political events of the day.

MANY STRAY TOPICS.

Canada's Honors to Samuel de Champlain.

On Sept. 21 the people of Canada paid an imposing tribute to the memory of Samuel de Champlain, the Biscayan sailor, who, while exploring the St. Lawrence, founded 290 years ago the City of Quebec. With much ceremony a statue of the famous explorer was unveiled in the presence of a great assemblage, which included Capt. McCalla of the United States cruiser Marblehead and his crew of marines and sailors, fresh from the stormy scenes on the south coast of Cuba.

A remarkable man was this adventurous seaman, who from 1603 to 1635 was the ruling spirit and prominent figure in French exploration and colonization in America. The founding of Quebec, the naming of Lake Champlain, the long-continued war with the Iroquois, the founding of the Three Rivers, the governing of Quebec, and imprisonment in England—such were up to 1632 the chief episodes in his career. When the treaty with the English was signed, in 1632, he again became Governor of Quebec, where he died on Dec. 25, 1635, in the fort he had erected on the rocky promontory of the city, surrounded by sorrowing representatives of the colony to which he had given devotedly for twenty-seven years his strength and thought.

Among the rarest of the books relating to America are the volumes describing Champlain's voyages. The first, published in Paris in 1604, gives his journal of his earliest voyage to Canada in 1603. The second, which bears date of 1613, embraces the events which occurred from 1603 to 1613, while the third, issued in 1619, is descriptive of the years between 1615 and 1619. The latter was reissued in 1620 and 1627. A final volume was published in 1632, a reissue following in 1640. All of these are extremely r[illegible], and only one set of the editions of 1604, 1613, 1619, and 1632 has been sold at auction in half a century. The account of the first voyage was once so rarely met with that in 1870 a copy in the Paris Bibliothèque Impériale was thought to be unique. There are, however, several copies now known. The Lenox Library has one, the Joan Carter Brown Library at Providence another, and the beautiful Ives copy is in the collection of Theodore Irwin of Oswego, N. Y.

It is not without interest to note that Le Courrier du Libre, the official journal of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, has made its August-September issue a special Champlain number. Among the contents are N. E. Dionne's article on Champlain, another by the same writer on the French colony and Champlain's death, Benjamin Suite's "Plan Relief de Quebec," and Raoul Renault's bibliographical essay on the voyages, all of which are of especial interest.

A Notable Western Library.

The second (September) number of American Book-Lore, the new bibliographical quarterly published in Milwaukee, gives an interesting account of the library of C. M. Burton of Detroit, which is one of the most remarkable book collections in the West. Mr. Burton himself describes his library, which has been formed in the last twenty years at a cost of (though he does not say so) about $80,000.

Wise is the book collector who confines himself to one subject, and the Burton library, like that of Col. Reuben T. Durrett of Louisville, Ky., which contains principally Kentucky books and manuscripts, is especially interesting because it is devoted to works illustrating the history of Michigan, and more particularly Detroit. It has been Mr. Burton's chief aim to obtain unpublished letters, reports, and documents bearing on his State's early history, and he has had copied many volumes from the archives in Paris, the notarial records of Montreal, and the records of the first two Catholic churches in Detroit—Ste. Anne's and L'Assumption. Michigan, as is well known, was then Canadian territory, and until 1796 was governed exclusively by the French-Canadian and British-Canadian laws.

Mr. Burton has much invaluable material in the shape of original diaries and accounts of travel of early citizens of Michigan and visitors to the State. Among other manuscripts he has the original of Commissary Willson's orderly book in the French-Indian war of 1755, the original of the orderly book of Gen. Winchester in the war of 1812, and the entire correspondence, in a large number of volumes, of John Askin, an Irishman who came to Detroit during the Revolution and for many years was a prominent merchant there. The correspondence includes letters of Francis Vigo, Alexander Henry, James McGill, Isaac Todd, Elijah Brush, Ebenezer Allen, Joseph Brant, and others who figured in Michigan's early days.

There are in the collection 11,000 volumes and 20,000 pamphlets relating to American history, a large portion of which has much local interest. It also includes a remarkably complete series of maps, forgotten broadsides and squibs of the most ephemeral character, and about 5,000 portraits, engravings, and photographs of persons and localities. The collection is already so extensive that it overtasks the capacity of the three-story fire-proof building erected for its accommodation.

Mr. Burton is rendering good service to the cause of American history. Like George Brinley, he deserves well of the public for thus saving valuable material from destruction and oblivion, and putting it in the way of preservation and usefulness to all coming time.

Anglo-American Friendship.

The October number of the Atlantic Monthly opens with papers by Mr. Carl Schurz and Mr. A. F. Dicey on the present attitude of England and the United States, both writers professing great pleasure at the friendliness manifested by the two powers, but regarding it in a different way. Mr. Schurz says:

"I do not think that the exchange of complimentary phrases which has become customary, about kinship, common origin, common love of liberty, common language, common literature, about blood being thicker than water, and so on, is mere worthless stage claptrap and flummery. There is enough truth and sincerity in it to create and keep alive a real sentiment; and while those are mistaken who think international relations may be wholly governed by mere sentiment, those are equally mistaken who think that sentiment is no force at all in international relations. As is everything that promotes peace and good will among nations, so this sentiment of kinship between the American Nation and the British is well worth cultivating. It may do very good service in facilitating the co-operation of the two nations where their interests or objects are in accord, as well as in preventing serious quarrels between them about differences which are not vital."

Mr. Dicey, who about a year ago delivered a lecture advocating a common citizenship for the whole English people, says:

"Let no one, for instance, suppose that far-reaching policies can be grounded upon the sentimental emotion of the moment. Gratitude, affection, and love are feelings proper to individuals. They have nothing to do with the relations between States. This assertion has in it no touch of cynicism. It is the simple statement of the plain fact that personal feelings belong to persons, not to nations. Half, at least, of the errors of popular politics arise from the fallacy of personification. We talk of England and America as if they were two women, each of whom could love or hate the other, and we forget that England and America, when not used as the names of geographical divisions, are simply terms for designating millions of men and women living on opposite sides of the Atlantic, and personally unknown to one another. Such millions cannot if they would be actuated by gratitude or love. The suggestions of reason are amply confirmed by the experience of history. At the beginning of the century English blood and English treasure were lavishly poured out to maintain the national independence of Spain, yet even during the peninsular war Spaniards had no fervent love for England, and the name of Great Britain is now as much detested at Madrid as is the name of the United States. Not forty years have passed since France delivered Lombardy from the Austrians, yet at this moment Italians dread, and therefore dislike, France far more than they fear or dislike Austria. Nations are not ruled by sentimentality, and no man of common sense will dream of making sentiment the basis of international policy."

Recent Knowledge of Egypt.

A few weeks ago in England a large audience listened to an interesting lecture by Prof. W. M. Flinders Petrie, illustrated by many beautiful lantern slides, on "Egypt Under the First Three Dynasties, in the Light of Recent Discoveries." His object, he said, was to give a summary of the principal discoveries during the last five years that had revealed the rise of Egyptian civilization. It had been said that the beginning of the fourth Egyptian dynasty—the age of the pyramids, about 4000 B. C.—was the furthest back that we could go. The puzzle was that there had been no trace of this high civilization. But now entirely new discoveries during the last three years at Koptos, Nagada, Abydos, and Hieracoupolis, and various excavations had discovered remains belonging to the ages before 4,000 B. C., which had hitherto been the starting point of known history.

Beginning with the Libyan stock, with some negro mixture, which occupied Egypt in its earliest civilization, he showed some of the objects he had found at Nagada—statuettes, games, slate palettes for grinding paint, beautifully ribbed flint knives of extreme delicacy, forked lances and arrows, carved spoons of ivory and bone, harpoons, bracelets, and combs. These were at first temporarily assigned to a new race, as we knew nothing more about them; but now they could be safely assigned to the predynastic stock about 5000 B. C., and even earlier. In the graves of this aboriginal race were found bowls of black clay with patterns imprinted upon them. They were of great importance in considering the relation of this civilization to that of others in the Mediterranean. In each of the countries where this had been found—Spain, Bosnia, Egypt, and Hissarlik—it was contemporary with the introduction of metals. Metals had just been introduced, and therefore in all cases this pottery was associated with the same state of civilization. The proximate date of this was the close of the Neolithic period and the introduction of metals—viz., 5000 B. C.—and that accorded very well with the time necessary for arriving at the high culture attained by 1500 B. C.

Therefore these discoveries were of great value in the relative state of Egyptian civilization to that of the rest of the world at the introduction of dynastic rule. There was a wide difference between the people of 5000 B. C. and those of 4000 B. C., but no difference between those of the latter period and modern times. This showed that a different race entered the country about that period. Next came the earliest dynastic remains of the presumed tomb of King Mena, the founder of the dynastic history of about the date of 4700 B. C., then the remains of other royal tombs found at Abydos belonging to the first three dynasties. The skill of flint working had undoubtedly gone down and was fast dying out. The gradual decay of flint working between 4500 B. C. and 1500 B. C., as metals came into use and copper was gradually hardened into bronze, had no parallel in the world.

Prof. Petrie showed diagrams of cylindrical seals as used by the Kings of the first three dynasties, and impressions of such cylinders, which were vastly more frequently found than the seals themselves. He then showed a vase exhibiting the earliest representation of Egyptian mythology, and other vases, tablets, and slates showing animals and birds, such as the hawk, bull, lion, and leopard, which manifested a well-acquired knowledge of these animals, as well as of the ibex, gazelle, and antelope. Large numbers of animals, such as the calf, monkey, and dog, had been found modeled in green clay, together with a model of a lion in red pottery. These finds were very important, as they showed the skill of clay modeling of the earliest dynasty, the rise of the art of modeling, and the Egyptian ideas and appreciation of the forms of animals and of the human body. These important monuments of the civil life of the early Kings proved that glazing was a specialty of the original people, and that Egyptian art reached its high-water mark somewhere before B. C. 4000.

Other finds showed the Kings in triumph over their enemies, receiving captive Kings, opening the public works, or reclaiming the marshes. Others were vessels with dedications written upon them, and stone jars with chambers as storehouses for the King's soul. The handled copper vessels showed the most advanced metal work found of the first three dynasties. The population of the pre-dynastic age was different in type from that of historical times, and in the early monuments the presence of diverse types was very clear, some being shaven, some bearded, some long-haired. We had at last before us evidence of the close of the period previously considered prehistoric, showing the development of the art, writing, and civilization of Egypt and the composition of a race which had since maintained its character during 6,000 years. The puzzle was how this civilization arose, and we had discovered evidence to solve this puzzle. Egypt was then an originator in the arts and not a borrower, but ever since then most of the nations of the earth had been borrowers and not originators. Here we were studying the history of a country not borrowing but developing a vast and complex civilization on its own resources.

Paris Prisons During the Terror.

From The Nineteenth Century.

The miseries of prison life during the Revolution were so unendurable that even death itself was welcomed as a change and a relief, "puisqu'il était aussi commun alors d'être décapité que de s'enrhumer." The conciergerie, in which the tribunal sat, was the ante-chamber to the guillotine; and the other chambers were ante-chambers to the conciergerie. And what sorrows, what sufferings, what heroism, and light-hearted as well as serious courage have these woeful prisons contained! It is remarkable how little comfort, in their dire extremity, was given to the majority of the victims by religion. The Etre Suprême had temporarily superseded God, and the Christ was dethroned by Seneca, Cato, Brutus. All souls were paralyzed by terror, and but little conscious comfort was obtained from religion. There was an indifferentism, combined with courage, à rendre Satan joloux. As always, when sorrow is present and when danger surrounds, women showed the deepest tenderness and the highest heroism. "Il serait difficile de montrer plus de constance, plus de courage, plus de pertinacité, à consoler, à secourir les objets de leur tendresse," says Beaulieu.

Happily the Frenchwoman has also the besoin de plaire; and even the gloom of deadly prisons could not extinguish her coquetry and charm. Amid anguish, agony, despair, the tenderness of woman beautified the dungeon and ennobled death. The reign of Robespierre was "scélératesse en action et le crime tout-poissant." The sentences of Fouquier Tinville were carried out by Sanson; and the "juré assassin" never acquitted. Many prisoners thought it an easy thing to answer an acte d'accusation. "Elle est si évidemment absurde, si monstrucusement in vraisemblable, cette pièce qui a la prétention de vous tuer"; but Fouquier Tinville, "l'homme couteau," was a fitting and efficient instrument in the hands of Robespierre. "Le jacobinisme et le robespierrisme étaient les maladies nouvelles. Le tribunal a dépassé toutes les bornes connues de la scélératesse et de la férocité. Je puis attestre qu'il n'a jamais été qu'un tribunal de sang, ne suivant d'autre loi que son caprice, ou la férocité des tyrans auxquells il n'a jamais cessé d'être vendu." The victim found in the same man his denouncer, the witness against him, and his juryman.

H. S. Canfield, a well-known writer for the magazines, has a new romance which is about to be published by Rand, McNally & Co. of Chicago. Among the Fall announcements of these publishers are also Stanley Waterloo's new book, "Armageddon"; Mrs. Frank Pope-Humphrey's "Phoebe Tilson," "A Cruise Under the Crescent," by Charles Warren Stoddard; "A Daughter of Cuba," by Helen M. Bowen; "Enoch, the Philistine, a Traditional Romance of Philistia, Egypt, and the Great Pyramid," by Le Roy Hooker; "Woman and the Shadow," by Arabella Kenealy, and "Bonnie Mackirby," by Laura Dayton Fessenden.

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HERE AND THERE.

Here is your knotty problem, presented by Prof. Ayrton at the recent meeting of the British Association, held at Bristol, and it was about this: the loss of human power, when bereft of its natural instincts. As some one expresses it, "Animals are guided to a great extent by their instinct, and they seldom err; men are guided mostly by reason, and they err continually." Normal powers of hearing or seeing are not supposably diminishing; only by means of the telescope we look into space, or by the aid of the telephone we hear talk hundreds of miles distant. There is one sense, that of smell, which may not be as perfect to-day as it was in the time of primitive man. Have our olfactory nerves been dulled or clogged? Take your pointer or setter in the fields to-day and wonder over his marvelous sense of smell and your own utter deficiency. Here is one speculation which might be indulged in. Nature has made to-day certain animals, whose animal odors man at once recognizes. It requires by no means a fine nose for a sportsman to know where a fox has had his lair a day or so before. It might then have been that in the remote past man's sense of smell was immensely more acute than it is to-day. Because of these animal emanations he could have at once determined the presence of huge creatures, whose immediate whereabouts might have proved a danger, for early man's methods of defense could not have amounted to much. When the sabre tooth and the thunder beast (Brontotherium) ranged around, a man's life depended upon an early discovery of them. When these creatures disappeared, the higher nose faculties were not wanted, and so it might have been that nasal atrophy took place.

A book of the greatest merit is William Wetmore Story's "Roba di Roma." The appreciation of it is general, for it holds a place on many a book shelf. Where will you find a better appreciation of what was Imperial Rome in the time of the Caesars than in "Roba di Roma"? How wonderful are the speculations he indulges in, as to what was the population of ancient Rome, and that lay of the land known as the Campagna—and Ostia! How merry Story is with his advice to collectors. There is a man who buys an old rusted spyglass, and he believes it is the original glass Nero used, for, as the purchaser declares, since it came from Nero's golden house, he must have looked through it when he set Rome on fire. "Mac" was smoking a cigar and using a mouthpiece. "Its history is romantic," said Mac. "It was found in an old Etruscan tomb in the mountains; it was made of gold, and probably was the mouthpiece in which some old Etruscan King once smoked his cigar." "But how do you know it was a cigar holder?" asked some one. "Ah,' said Mac, "we found the ashes in it." We wonder whether Mr. Fuller knew this when he wrote that notable story of his, "The Cavalier of Pensi Vani"? But then, per contra, to use a commercial expression, Mr. Story tells of a priest, inclined to bric-à-brac, who bought at the Piazza Narona for a few pence what he thought was a bit of glass, a drop from some old chandelier, and it turned out to be a huge diamond. "And if you don't believe it," the author adds, "ask the Emperor of Russia, to whom it belongs, to show it to you."

To cite George Du Maurier is quite passée, "outre tambe," but here is a passage in "Trilby" worth remembering relative to some happenings in "the early sixties." A lot of people are talking about Guy de Maupassant, Pierre Loti, "and exulting in beautiful English over the inferiority of English literature, English art, English music, English everything." Now, writes Du Maurier, there is not the least reason to suppose that "these high-minded ones * * * necessarily read classical books in any language—no Shakespeares or Dantes or Molières or Goethes." * * * "None of these for them. They know a trick worth two of that." Then the author of "Trilby" writes that it was of no consequence that Guy de Maupassant and Loti did not amount to anything in the early sixties, but that "any stick will do to beat a dog with, and history is always repeating itself." We recall, then, Du Maurier in looking at Mr. Edmund Gosse's notice of Stephane Mallarme, as found in a London weekly, and written in "beautiful English." Not, of course, though Mr. Edmund Gosse is a thoroughly proficient critic and of wide reading, nevertheless a great deal that is elaborated about contemporaneous Frenchmen by Englishmen amounts to nothing at all. "Le jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle." You can scarcely define the luminosity of a will-o'-the-wisp.

The Byron Society, whose headquarters are in London, has issued a circular relative to Cretan conditions. The society wants to call public attention to "the long-continued and deplorable indifference of her Majesty's Government to the state of affairs in Crete" and to "the misery caused by the agents and emissaries of the Sultan and Imperial Court." A Cretan Distress Fund is to be established by the Byron Society, so as to afford relief to the widows and orphans of the English soldiers and sailors "whose precious lives were sacrificed in Crete." There can be no excuse for the dreadful massacres which took place in Crete. The true Turk feels horror and disgust and declares that the Cretan Mohammedans are not of his race and insists that those in Crete, who are the followers of the Prophet, took on the religion only two centuries ago, without appreciating that humanity which is the true basis of the teaching of the Koran. When Bulgaria dripped blood the Constantinople Turk insisted that the case was the same. It was the Bulgarian Musselmans, comparatively recent converts, who were, so he said, the murderers.

Language, or the grammar of it, is at fault, for to any one of a precise character good, better, best, as degrees, leave so much to be desired. We help these out by means of "very" and "much." When you come to the adverbs of degree you are even worse off. "Exceedingly superb," "extremely horrible," have no definiteness. Some one writes to The Academy, showing how vague are these adverbs, and it is explained how very much more satisfactory is the Chinese. Ah-Sin uses "very" in his own talk, just as we do, that is, for common service, but, wanting to be more exact in other cases, he hitches on the vulgar fraction, and adopts tenths. "Thus, if a Chinese wishes to convey some idea of a man's proficiency in speaking a foreign language he will say that he speaks "six degrees [i. e., six-tenths] well," which conveys a more definite idea than our 'pretty well.' Or when referring to lack of ability, as, for example, in playing a game, he will say that so-and-so pu kuo san fen, "does not exceed three parts," (i. e., about three-tenths.) If nothing is left to be desired, he would say t'a shih shih fen hao jen, "he is a ten-degree [that is, ten-tenths, or perfectly] good man."

What is not so well known about Stephané Mallarmé, whose death we recorded, was his thorough acquaintance with English. He was the translator of the works of Edgar Poe and the compiler of an English Lexicon. Students of Poe may understand that of all languages French is the one which adapts itself most readily to Poe, the man William Archer calls "a born idealist, a creature of pure intelligence." There are some authors who are capable of being photographically, even phonographically, copied into other languages. Thus Hoffman in English is better than in any other language save in the original German. Mallarmé's poetry is not distinguished. It has the doubtful merit of being bizarre, and that is not a lasting quality. His prose was excellent, clear, distinct, energetic, and what Mallarmé wrote in his "Diavagations," which were running comments on French art, dramatic, literary, musical, stand a good chance of being read for many years to come.

Complaint is made of the difficulty met in France when picture collections in private houses excite the curiosity of the traveler. With one or two notable exceptions, admission to a private gallery in Paris is attended with much trouble. The most courteous request, backed up by letters of recommendation, is rarely noticed. Sometimes there are exhibitions of pictures coming from private galleries, when entrance money is paid, the proceeds, however, being devoted to charitable purposes. A writer in London Truth says that to see Chantilly and the Aumale collection is attended with great personal discomfort, owing to the crowds of trippers on the only two opening days, Thursday and Sunday. He finds fault with the Institute which manages Chantilly, declaring that it has been turned into "a residential rabbit warren for members of the Institute." This, the correspondent insists, was not the Duc d'Aumale's intention.

M. Texte, in his "Etudes de Literature Européenne," sounds his regrets, for he acknowledges that the literary lead France once enjoyed is lost—and M. Texte wonders if this lead will ever be taken up again. Grant to France the most beautiful and supple of languages, with a grace and elegance and a rapidity of expression which are its own—that is not sufficient. France writes the best plays, paints the best pictures, and turns out the most fetching hats, but that is not enough in this century. Grant France is "a domain of language rather than of thought." "Clarity has its quality, but the worship of it carries M. Bruneieère too far. Fine words fail when action is wanted, and it is a mistake for French writers to believe that other languages have stood still.

What a curious jumble of curios that was lately sold at Covent Garden, London. There was a fifteenth century dagger, found at the bottom of one of the ponds of Leed's Abbey. What a foundation there is there for a romance! A set of gibbet irons formerly belonging to Boston gaol were knocked down to the highest bidder. A grinning mask in bronze of a King of Benin was sold, and the question arises, How did these bloody Africans become familiar with metallurgic work? To wind up, there was a lock of hair, purporting to have been cut from the Duke of Wellington's own head, and that hair must have been under suspicion as not authentic, for it was knocked down for a beggarly 4 shillings.

There is to be a Pushkin celebration in Russia, on the occasion of his one hundredth anniversary. Alexander Sergeyevitch, born June 6, 1799, was killed in a duel in 1837, his adversary being George Charles d'Anthès. In one respect Pushkin and Alexandre Dumas were of the same race, having negro blood in their veins. The Russian's great-grandmother was a negro slave of the time of Peter the Great.

Sampson Low's great English Catalogue, Vol. V., beginning January, 1890, and ending December, 1897, has just been issued. Considering the work as a whole, the first volume having been published in 1835, here is the record of sixty-three years. The volume under notice contains about 60,000 main entries, with 70,000 index entries. There are the titles, authors' names, particulars as to binding, and all necessary information, systematically indexed. In the appendices may be found the publications of the many learned societies, of printing clubs, and of literary associations. The entire catalogue, it is estimated, embraces not less than 300,000 books. In trying to comprehend such an enormous quantity, quality should be born in mind.

There is a dread that both Shakespeare's house and Anne Hathaway's may suffer from want of proper care. Think of a hot water pipe bursting in the room where Shakespeare was born! Mr. Edwin Drew writes that there is a dangerous hot water pipe that has so affected the plaster in that particular room that the plaster is scaling off, and many inscriptions on the walls are being defaced. Mr. Drew suggests covering the walls with glass plates, but we do not see how that would alter conditions. Mr. Drew also complains that there are no precautions used in the Hathaway cottage to prevent fire. He found a coal fire burning in the cottage, and "near dry wood only too inflammable."

Here is a good chance. M. Osiris (what mystery is there in this name?) of Paris offers a prize of $20,000 (100,000 francs) to the author, or authors, of a work which shall be judged by the Parisian Press Association to be the most meritorious. The Press is to look at the work, from an artistic, commercial, and humanitarian point of view. The article—not of the "article de Paris" kind—is to be on show at the Paris Exhibition of 1900.

To think that the inventive and painstaking Japanese should forge stamps. Collectors know that a stamp of early New South Wales is a very rare one. Takuma has set to work and has manufactured any number of the New South Wales stamps, and so cleverly done are they as to have fooled experts. American enthusiasts wanting New South Wales stamps are advised, then, to be careful in their purchases.

When Russian newspapers or magazines are enumerated, the census gives 589 in Russian, 69 in Polish, 44 in German, 9 in French, 5 in Armenian, and 5 in Hebrew. Taking the population to be 129,000,000, and the total publications as 734, that makes one to each 170,000 souls. What chance is there in Russia for Yellow Journalism?

Among the pictures shown recently in Turin at the exhibition of the Sacred Art Society, devoted only to religious art, there was shown a "Virgin and Child," known as the "Madonna della Tenda," and attributed to Rafaello. In style it resembles the artist's "Madonna della Seggiola," and in coloring the "Sibille della Pace."

After all, the danger to the temples at Philae is not over. It was the late Prof. Ebers who first directed public attention to the destruction of this temple where the early plans of barring the Nile were carried out. Mr. F. Dillon writes in The Athenaeum that if the great dam at Aswan is built, the base of the temple will be washed by the rising Nile, and that its decay would inevitably take place.

At a recent meeting held at Preston, England, the occasion being the celebration of the opening of a fine library building, Mr. W. Salt Brassington of the Shakespeare Memorial Library of Stratford-on-Avon said that about 800 editions of the works of Shakespeare had been printed, 4 during the seventeenth century, about 90 during the eighteenth, and upward of 700 in the present century.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. promise for some time in October the Cambridge edition of Tennyson's poetical works, edited by William J. Rolfe on the same general lines with the Cambridge editions of Longfellow, Whittier, and Browning.

MY SOLDIER COMES NO MORE.

Yes, many the heart is light to-day,
And bright in many a home,
And children dance along the way
The soldier heroes come;
And bands beneath the floral arch
The gladdest music pour;
While beats my heart a funeral march—
My soldier comes no more.

One morn from him glad tidings came,
Joy to my heart they gave;
At night I read my hero's name
Amid the fallen brave.
I know not where he met the foe,
Nor where he sleeps in gore,
Enough of woe for me to know
My soldier comes no more.

Now here they come, with heavy tramp,
And flags and pennons gay,
Who were his comrades in the camp,
His friends for many a day,
The music ceases as they pass
Before my cottage door;
The flags are lower'd; they know, alas!
My soldier comes no more.

What care I for the seasons now?
The world has lost its light:
No Spring can clothe my leafless bough,
No morn dispel my night.
No longer may I hopeful wait
For Summer to restore,
My heart and home are desolate—
My soldier comes no more.

—MRS. HOWARTH, ("CLEMENTINE.")

REMBRANDT.

An Exhibition of His Art in His Own Country.

If Holland has had a glorious past, and remembers it, that pride does not make her act as if she were still existing in the sixteenth century. Because the Netherlands was the bulwark of freedom and fought against fanaticism to the bloody end, to the very last gasp, let her merits never be forgotten. Such liberty of conscience as we enjoy in the United States is not entirely due to England, for Holland can claim our gratitude in large part. The United States and Great Britain remember it, and greeting the young Queen, with becoming courtesy tell in print how Holland gave liberty, commerce, literature, science, and art to the rest of the civilized world. It is mainly with art we have to do, for in Amsterdam, in honor of Queen Wilhelmina, there is an exhibition at The Hague, a superb collection of the works of that great master, Rembrandt.

Paul Harmens Rembrandt van Rijn was born in Leyden July 15, 1607, and died in Amsterdam Oct. 8, 1669. "Rijn," sometimes spelled "Ryn," was the Dutch for the Rhine. Rembrandt's father was a miller, and the windmill stood on the banks of the old Rhine. The story goes that as a lad the effects of the light entering the mill loft, softened by the dust of the flour, first attracted Rembrandt's attention and fixed somehow his ideas of color. His early painting place, scarce a studio, was in his father's mill, and the first great work attributed to him was a portrait of his mother. Whether Zwanenburg of Leyden or Lastman of Amsterdam had much to do with Rembrandt's style is hardly possible. In 1632 the painter went to Amsterdam, and there he remained for the rest of his life, and there he accomplished his great work.

At The Hague there have been brought together 123 canvases. Many as they are, they represent but a fourth of Rembrandt's pictures. In the great European museums there are 130 examples, and even on such an occasion as the crowning of Holland's Queen it was not possible to add these collections to the one on exhibition at The Hague. Still Holland possesses some wonderful examples of Rembrandt's genius, such as "The Anatomy Lesson," "The Syndics," and above all the superb "Night Watch." Private collectors fortunate enough to possess a Rembrandt have contributed their pictures. England and Scotland have been particularly generous, thirty-six coming from these sources: the Queen, the Dukes of Westminster and Buccleuch, Lords Spencer, Northbrook, Crawford and Balcarres, and Iveagh, Capt. Holford, Mr. Arthur Sanderson, Edinburgh, and Mr. William Beattie, Glasgow. Paris sent twenty-six Rembrandts, M. Léon Bonnat, the painter, and M. Jules Porgés being most numerously represented. Three come from the Rach collection at Budapest, and two fine portraits from Prince Joesoepof's in St. Petersburg, while a dozen, including one of the Emperor's, are from Germany.

The municipal gallery of The Hague, which is adjacent to the Rijks Museum, has been careful as to the arrangement of the pictures, the special lights best adapted for exhibition having been particularly selected.

The "Night Watch" is hung in a room by itself, and shows to better advantage than in its former place in the Rijks Museum. As to the "Syndics," its inherent splendor is even more manifest in its new quarters. With the pictures there are many pen and ink, wash and pencil drawings, of the master. These show better than anything else Rembrandt's method of study. So that nothing shall be wanting in the Municipal Museum, there is a collection of copies of the painter's works from the originals not in the exhibition.

How came it that this miller's son accomplished so much, for never has there been a painter so honored? Are great men the accidents of their surroundings, or are they exactly those who get the better of circumstances and create their own epochs? For with Rembrandt came the rebirth of art in Holland. Philip II. died but nine years before Rembrandt was born, and it was only in 1648 that the final treaty of Westphalia was signed, and then the painter was in the maturity of his powers. The independence of the United Provinces was then an established fact. Describing this period, some one has written: "There were no influences derived from Court or clergy," and so Dutch art sprang into existence untrammeled, encouraged by "fighting burghers and enterprising merchants."

In Mr. William Sharp's "Louvre of Nations," given in our issue of Sept. 17, Mr. Marquand's "The Mills," "The Adoration of the Shepherds," and the portrait purchased from the Marquis of Lansdowne, all Rembrandts, now in the Metropolitan Museum, are cited as brilliant examples of the great master.

"An American Cruiser in the East," by John D. Ford, United States Navy, Fleet Engineer at Manila in 1898, has passed into its second edition. Mr. Ford, who is now with Admiral Dewey, has sent to his publishers, A. S. Barnes & Co., an account of the Manila Bay naval engagement, together with a description of the land battle near Cavite. These will be added to a new edition of the book, which will appear some time in November.

A Moment in Bismarck's Life.

Kuno Francke in the October Atlantic.

It was a Spring day in 1883. The crafts and trades of Berlin were celebrating the anniversary of the founding of one of their guilds some four or five centuries ago. In good German fashion there was an abundance of solemn and sonorous jollification throughout the day, but the climax of the exercises was reached in a historical pageant representing the growth of Berlin commerce and manufactures from the Middle Ages down to the present time.

It had been given out that this pageant was to be reviewed by the old Emperor from his familiar corner window; it was rumored that it would also pass by the imperial Chancellery, and that Prince Bismarck would probably be there to see it pass. In anticipation of this event, a dense multitude had taken possession of the square in front of Bismarck's official residence—the Wilhelmsplatz—hours before the procession had even begun to move. An eager, nervous expectation seemed to hover over the surging masses. Will the procession really come this way? If it does, will he appear—he who is so indifferent to pompous demonstrations, so averse to appeals to the crowd? As yet there was no sign of life in the Bismarck mansion; the windows were closed; most of the curtains were drawn. Perhaps the Prince is not even at home, or is too engrossed in public business to have given any attention to this local holiday. In spite of such misgivings, the populace held out unfalteringly; every minute swelled its numbers. Now, not only the square, but the adjoining streets also were literally packed. Presently there was heard from the direction of Unter den Linden the low thunder of tumultuous cheering, interspersed now and then with some distant strains of martial music; evidently the procession was passing the Emperor's palace. Nearer and nearer the sounds came, and higher and higher ran our feverish excitement.

Presently in a wing of the Chancellery nearest to the Wilhelmstrasse a window was thrown open; the Princess Bismarck and Count Herbert leaned out, and far back in the darkness of the room there loomed up a shadowy form, from which a mighty head seemed to be shining forth with something like electric energy. To attempt to describe the frenzy which seized the thousands in the street at this sight would be a futile task. It was as though we had a vision, as though something superhuman had suddenly flashed down upon us and extinguished every other feeling except the impulse to worship. How long we had been cheering before he came forward to the window I cannot tell, but I venture to say that even an American football enthusiast would have been pleased with our efforts.

At last, however, he did come forward, and, putting on a pair of immense spectacles which his wife handed to him, looked down upon us with an expression of grave satisfaction. Meanwhile the procession of the guilds had swung into the Wilhelmstrasse, and now passed by the Chancellery in seemingly endless array, every band striking up "The Watch on the Rhine" just before it reached the Prince's window, every banner being dipped as long as his eye was upon it, and every man straightening himself up and feeling raised above his own narrow self while looking up to that stern and awe-inspiring face.

Sir Richard F. Burton

From "Personal Narrative of a Pilgrimage to Al-Madinah and Mecca."

He seemed to find a moral superiority in the larger, more fundamental deception, and to the casuist the delicate distinction offers a tempting problem. There can be no question, however, that his impersonation multiplied the difficulties of the task. In the new convert much might be excused on the ground of unfamiliarity with the customs, ritual, and language, but the born Moslem had no such refuge. He must be circumspect in every act and word, ever on his guard lest a trivial lapse in ordinary behavior, still more the slightest deviation from prescribed religious observances, bewray him. No one who has not studied Islam in its own lands can realize the minuteness and multiplicity of the rules which every Moslem continually observes in all the common acts of daily life.

Burton has given an example in the various processes composing the simple operation of drinking water, and it may be added that the position of the thumbs in performing a reka, or bowing at prayer, may convict a man of flagrant heresy. All these details must not only have been known, but assiduously practiced by "Hajj Abdullah" before he ventured to risk his life in the pilgrimage, for in such a case discovery unquestionably spelled death. The inevitable penalty of detection perhaps suggested the popular legend that Burton shot a man or two who discovered him in an unorthodox attitude. Apart from other objections he carried no firearms. His own modest confession was that he never killed a man in his life, and one can imagine that he made it with a certain regret.

How Miniatures Are Destroyed.

"Portrait Miniature" by G. C. Williamson.

The chief agent in the destruction of a miniature is perhaps sunlight. The direct rays of the sun should never be permitted to fall upon the portrait, and especially should it be remembered that the glass (or crystal) covers to the miniatures, and the glass of the cabinet in which they are kept, all help to increase the powers of the sunlight, and to give to its feeblest rays ability to exercise destructive force. Very many lovely old miniatures have been practically ruined by light.

Hung upon a wall or in a case, they are exposed to full sunlight, and the carnations quickly fade, the value of all the colors is reduced and whitened, and the paler and more delicate tints vanish altogether. If the exigencies of space demand that a wall opposite a window (the worst position in a room for miniatures) must be used, then a blind or curtain should be supplied to the cabinet containing the treasures, and as often as possible the window opposite the cabinet should be shrouded, so as to prevent the light falling upon the cabinet and its contents.

Josephine's Malmaison Restored.

The historic Château of Malmaison, famous for its intimate connection with Napoleon and the Empress Josephine, is, it is announced, about to be presented to the French Government. That the gift will be received with gratitude, The London Standard can hardly doubt, "since it recalls a period when French 'glory' was at its height; and we may hope that it will be guarded and cherished with more care than has been bestowed by the Third Republic upon the Palace of Versailles, which, despite its splendid memories of Louis Quatorze, is being allowed to fall into decay."

"France ought, indeed," says the writer of this article, "to be greatly obliged to M. Osiris, the simple particulier, who is the intending donor. When he bought Malmaison, two years ago, it was a ruin. The fine staircase was falling to pieces, there were gaping holes in the floors, it was dangerous to walk about the rooms lest the visitor's footfalls should bring down the ceilings upon his head. The beautiful Empire furniture had all vanished, and the greater part of the park had been cut up and sold in small lots. With the aid of taste and money, reinforced by an enthusiastic admiration for the wonderful man who has been the object of so many idolatries, the Château has been restored from attic to cellar exactly as it was in the days of Napoleon and Josephine. The work is now approaching completion, and when it is finished M. Osiris will hand the place over to the State, on the sole condition that a museum of souvenirs of the Consulate and the Empire shall be brought together under its roof in time for the Universal Exhibition of 1900.

"This, indeed, will not be the first time that Malmaison has been a Napoleonic museum. During the Paris Exhibition of 1867, when it was still full of relics of the Conqueror and his ill-regulated Creole wife—among them Josephine's harp, Napoleon's deathbed, the terrestrial globe from which the luckless little King of Rome learned geography—it was visited by hundreds of thousands of people. There has been so active a revival of interest in Napoleon during the last few years, that a restored Malmaison, full of reminiscences of what it was a century ago, is pretty certain to be one of the prime attractions of the exhibition year. Although the house is associated so closely at once with the happiest and wretchedest days of Napoleon's life, it was always the peculiar domain of Josephine. It was bought by her with almost the earliest savings of the First Consul, and there she established a kind of Trianon, in emulation of the more artificial pleasaunce created by Marie Antoinette at Versailles.

"The six or seven thousand pounds which she originally gave for the property was a very insignificant fraction of what it cost from first to last, for Lenoir remodeled it during the Consulate in a very costly fashion, and Josephine was continually adding to the amenities of her park by fresh purchases of land. In the height of her prosperity and happiness the Empress was, in all matters touching the adornment of her house, as of her person, a female counterpart of Carlyle's 'very expensive Herr.' The entrance hall and dining room of Malmaison were lined with white marble; the roof of the library was supported upon solid mahogany pillars; the chimney-pieces were of porcelain; her bathroom and bed chamber, with its golden toilet service presented by the City of Paris, have become legendary. Following the fashion of the time, she kept a menagerie in the park, which was watered by a stream brought at heavy cost from a distance. The house was full of fine pictures, and much of Canova's work lined the beautiful gallery.

"We can hardly doubt that the days which Napoleon, as First Consul, spent at Malmaison were far happier than those which followed his assumption of the crown. There he could be as free and easy as he chose, could spend pleasant, informal evenings with music, reading aloud, and simple charades; he could even keep the bank at vingt-et-un, and laugh when his innocent cheating was discovered. All that was necessarily altered when he became Emperor; the dignity of a brand-new Court could not be sacrificed in that way. After the divorce Josephine would not allow the rooms the Emperor had occupied at Malmaison to be touched. The book he had been reading lay open on his desk; his clothes remained scattered about his bedroom. To the last he constantly visited her; but they never met again after Napoleon's exile to Elba. She died comparatively suddenly at Malmaison within a week or two of his departure. That the grim Conqueror kept a tender spot in his heart for Malmaison is certain. Thither he went, after Waterloo, when he saw his career closing in gloom and failure, and from its door he started, in less heroic guise than he had left Fontainebleau little more than a year before, upon the road which led to the Bellerophon and lasting exile."

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Books and Authors.

Notes of Forthcoming and Recent Publications.

The book season of 1898-9 seems to be fairly under way. The outlook is not only promising but assured of success. While during the months of the war some of the publishers failed to produce their usual Summer number of works owing to an anticipated falling off in orders, there was nevertheless a sustained faith that hostilities would not be extended into the Autumn, and every bookmaker now seems to be ready to take advantage of the boom in business that the daily prints say is coming or has already arrived. Conversation with well-known publishers of this city has revealed the fact that an unprecedented quantity of manuscripts were submitted during the Summer. Many of these, owing to the exigencies of the times, were returned; the usual number were returned because they lacked merit; but many were held for future consideration. These the publishers say were for the most part by new hands. Without doubt the late Autumn and Winter announcements will contain new names, which should be suggestive of much good work. So say the publishers.

"The Proposed Anglo-American Alliance," an address recently delivered by Charles A. Gardiner before the American Social Science Association, will shortly be added to G. P. Putnam's Sons' "Questions of the Day Series."

Dodd, Mead & Co. publish to-day "The Uncalled," by Paul Laurence Dunbar; "Second Thoughts of an Idle Fellow," by Jerome K. Jerome; "The Title Mongers," by William Farquhar Payson, author of the "Copy Maker"; "The Fatal Gift," by F. Frankfort Moore; "The Minister of State," by J. A. Steuart; "The Comte de La Muette," by Bernard Capes; "Turrets, Towers, and Temples," edited by Esther Singleton, together with a number of juvenile books, all of which have been described in these columns.

Marie Corelli is again at work on her novel, which was interrupted by the death of her adopted brother. She is said to have taken up the question connected with the workings of the Roman Catholic Church in Rome.

The Macmillan Company published this week "Some New Testament Problems," by the Rev. Arthur Wright, M. A.; Mr. George Saintsbury's "Short History of English Literature," a new edition of Jane Austen's novels in ten volumes, illustrated in colors by C. E. and H. M. Locke, and edited by R. Brinley Johnson, and "The Divine Drama," by the Rev. Granville R. Pike.

Longmans, Green & Co. have just brought out an American edition of "Stonewall Jackson and the American Civil War," by Lieut. Col. G. F. R. Henderson, a professor at Staff College and the author of many serious books on tactical war study. The work is presented in two volumes, and includes two portraits and thirty-three maps and plans. The English edition of the work is having an excellent reception in London, where The Spectator, The Athenaeum, The Saturday Review, and The Times have all spoken well of it.

"The Early Works of Aubrey Beardsley," with over 100 illustrations, will shortly be presented by John Lane at the Bodley Head.

The G. W. Dillingham Company announce a new edition including 10,000 copies of "Beulah," by Augusta J. Evans. This is a popular edition, printed from new plates and handsomely bound in cloth.

Stanley J. Weyman's new novel, "The Castle Inn," shortly to be published by Longmans, Green & Co., is said to be unlike Mr. Weyman's "Shrewsbury" in that the hero is not a ruffian, inviting contumely on the part of the reader. The scene is laid in and around London, in the second quarter of the eighteenth century. Although "Castle Inn" has already been published as a serial, it will be found that the novel in book form is quite different in point of style from the original version. Mr. Weyman, it would seem, is never satisfied with his work, and if his publishers would allow him he might go on polishing his text until doomsday. His proof sheets are said to be one mass of phrases, sentences, paragraphs, written up and down, crossing and recrossing the printed page until it must require great ingenuity on the part of the printer to decipher it all, but no one can question that the result is worth the labor. Balzac worked in the same way, interpolating proof sheet after proof sheet, so that the enormous printers' bills of his earlier works quite swept away what otherwise would have been a princely profit.

Among the books announced by D. Appleton & Co. for October are "The Story of the Railroad," by Cy Warman; "The History of the World," a new volumne in the Concise Knowledge Library; "Historic Boston and its Neighborhood," by Dr. E. E. Hale; "Our Nation's Flag and Other Flags," by Edward S. Holden; "Playtime and Seedtime," by Francis W. Parker and Nellie L. Helm; and among the fiction we have "Her Memory," by Maarten Maartens; "The Phantom Army," by Max Pemberton; "The Scourge of God," by J. Bloundelle-Burton, and "The Impediment," by Dorothea Girard. There will also be published "Paleface and Redskin," by F. Anstey, author of "Vice Versa" and "The Tinted Venus." The "Story of the Railroad," which follows the "Story of a Cowboy" in the Story of the West Series, pictures the building of the earlier transcontinental lines across the further West, and tells the story of the engineer who found the way and who was the pioneer of permanent civilization among the Indians.

G. P. Putnam's Sons will publish, Oct. 5, "The Romance of the House of Savoy, 1003-1519," by Alethea Wiel, author of "The Story of Venice," "Vittoria Colonna," and "Two Doges of Venice"; Irving's "The Adventures of Captain Bonneville, United States Army, in the Rocky Mountains in the Far West, Digested from His Journal and Illustrated from Various Other Sources"; "One of the Pilgrims," a bank story, by Anna Fuller, author of "Pratt Portraits" and "A Literary Courtship"; "The Lost Provinces," by Louis Tracey, author of "The Final War," and "An American Emperor;" "Putnam's Gem Pocket Pronouncing Dictionary," and Edward Heron-Allen's "A Manual of Cheirosophy," (eighth edition.)

John Lane at the Bodley Head will publish Monday the "Californians," by Gertrude Atherton, the much-talked-of Californian authoress, whose "Patience Sparhawk and Her Times" was broadly read and variedly criticised. Miss Atherton has also written "His Fortunate Grace," "The Doomswoman," "A Whirl Asunder," "American Wives and English Husbands," and a new novel, which will be presented shortly under the title of "A Daughter of the Vine."

A. S. Barnes & Co.'s "Anglo-Saxon Prose Reader," prepared by W. M. Baskervill, Ph. D., of the Vanderbilt University, and James A. Harrison of the University of Virginia, is exciting considerable favorable comment among English educators throughout the country. There seems to be a revival of popularity in the study of this language, in which some of the finest miracle plays and mysteries were written.

A history of the American Revolution from an Englishman is always interesting, and particularly so at this time. D. Appleton & Co. will present about Oct. 5 "The American Revolution, 1763-83," being the chapters and passages relating to America from the author's "History of England in the Eighteenth Century." The latter work is by William Edward Hartpole, author of "The History of European Morals, Democracy and Liberty, Rationalism in Europe." The new work is arranged and edited, with historical and bibliographical notes, by James Albert Woodburn, Professor of American History and Politics in Indiana University.

"The Instinct of Step-Fatherhood," by Lillian Bell, which will be published Oct. 7 by Harper & Brothers, is a collection of stories which have appeared from time to time in various periodicals. They are particularly noteworthy for their ingenious construction, and are well sustained in plot and character. Lillian Bell, it will be recalled, is the author of "The Love Affairs of an Old Maid," "A Little Sister of the Wilderness," &c.

"Bird Gods," by Charles de Kay, will be published by A. S. Barnes & Co., about the middle of October. It is a small, artistic volume, with decorations by George Walton Edwards, and may be said to present an entirely new subject which has been practically overlooked by theologists and ethnologists. Mr. de Kay presents in charming fashion, with many bits of personal reminiscence, the part played by birds in the myths, legends, and early religions of Europe. The author was during Mr. Cleveland's second administration the Consul General of the United States in Berlin. He is the author of several books of excellent verse, and has written much on archaeology and other subjects which prove attractive to him as a scientist and art lover and littérateur. His life of Barye the sculptor will be pleasantly recalled.

James Eugene Farmer, a new author, has written a novel for Dodd, Mead & Co. It is entitled "The Grenadier," and the scene is laid in the time of the Great Napoleon. The author takes his hero from the time of his conscription until he becomes a soldier of the Old Guard, and passes through many of the most famous battles of the period, and lives to see the return of the body of his Emperor to Paris after the Restoration. Although the book is a romance founded on facts of history, nevertheless it presents much that is delightfully human, as well as being characteristic of that time.

Thomas B. Mosher of Portland, Me., announces to-day five new volumes in his Old World Series: "The House of Life, a Sonnet Sequence," by Dante Gabriel Rossetti; "Modern Love and Other Poems," by George Meredith; "The Story of My Heart; My Autobiography," by Richard Jeffries; "Underneath the Bough," a book of verses by Michael Field.

Benjamin Disraeli, who, like Mr. Henry James, has been called the "author's writer," is a popular subject with literary writers, and Mr. Anthony Hope has at last taken up the theme and devotes a very delicate and penetrating study of the statesman and writer, which portrays a new development in the novelist's career which will be watched with keenest interest by the older men in his new field.

Thomas Whittaker announces "Frances E. Willard; The Story of a Noble Woman," by Florence Witts.

"The Romance of Glass Making," being a sketch of the history of ornamental glass, by Walter Gandy, will be published soon by Thomas Whittaker.

A Norwegian "Life of Marie Antoinette," from its very origin, must singularly appeal to the student of French biography. This "Life," written in the Norwegian by Clara Tschudi, has been translated for The Macmillan Company by E. M. Cope. This monograph and the author's "Empress Eugénie" have already been translated into German and Italian. It contains a very complete bibliography and a colored portrait reprinted from the picture in the Jones collection at the South Kensington Museum.

Among the "creepy" books of the season is a tale by Richard Marsh, the author of that weird romance, "The Beetle." The new volume is entitled "Tom Ossington's Ghost," and the publishers are M. F. Mansfield & Co.

Neil Monro's new novel, which appeared recently in Blackwood's Magazine, will be published by Dodd, Mead & Co., under the title of "John Splendid."

It is now announced that Savage Landor's new book on Thibet, the American publishers of which are to be Harper & Brothers, is to be called "In the Forbidden Land," which, considering the suffering and torture that Mr. Landor underwent while gathering material for the book, is not a bad title.

In the review of Dr. Alexander Wythe's "Character and Characteristics of William Law" in our issue of Sept. 17, the price was given by mistake as $15.00. The correct price is one cipher less—$1.50.

Bertram Mitford, who has earned a reputation for stories of South African life, has a new book in press at R. F. Fenno & Co.'s. It is entitled "The Gun Runner, a Romance of Zululand."

"The Cry of the Children," by Frank Hird, supplements R. H. Sherard's sociological work, "The White Slaves of England," both volumes being issued in America by M. F. Mansfield & Co.

Savage Landor's new work of travel in Tibet, "In the Forbidden Land," will include two volumes, and is said to be a very different thing from the author's fugitive magazine articles on the subject. Apart from its undoubtedly remarkable claims as a book of adventure, it is said to have a great scientific interest. Mr. Landor climbed to the highest altitudes, and also discovered the sources of the elusive Brahmaputra.

Henry Seton Merriman's "Roden's Corner," which will be published in this country next Friday by Harper & Brothers, has already been presented in London by Smith, Elder & Co. There is much request for Mr. Merriman's works for Continental publication. Three of his latest books have already been translated into European languages. "With Edged Tools" has gone into French and German; "The Sowers" into German, Danish, and French, and "In Kedar's Tents" into French and German.

Among the new books announced by Lamson, Wolffe & Co. are a series of essays by Elizabeth Woodbridge entitled "The Drama: Its Law and Its Technique"; "A Sister to Evangeline: Being the Story of Yvonne de Lamourie, and How She Went into Exile with the Villagers of Grand Pré," by Charles G. D. Roberts; "Rama the Mystic," by Ruble Carpenter; "Philip: The Story of a Boy Violinist," by T. W. O.; "Cartagena; or, The Lost Brigade: A Story of Colonial Heroism in the British War with Spain, 1740-42," by Charles W. Hall; "A Circle of Sand," by Kate Jordan Vermilye; "The Land of Contrasts: A Briton's View of His American Kin," by James Fullarton Muirhead, and "Washington the Soldier," by Gen. Henry B. Carrington.

Prof. Frothingham of Princeton has written for the October Century an article on the first casts ever made from that splendid monument of antiquity, Trajan's Triumphal Arch at Benevento. The work, which was performed by the American School in Rome, has been photographed, several reproductions of which are included in Prof. Frothingham's article.

Beginning with November, Marion Crawford's new historical novel will run through twelve numbers of The Century. The text will be illustrated by Louis Loeb. "Via Crucis," which is the title of the tale, is a romance of the Second Crusade, and deals with a young English knight, and St. Bernard and Queen Eleanor enter into the narrative.

The first volume of a work of great value to students of English, Scottish, and French history has just been published by the Scottish History Society; it is entitled "The Diplomatic Correspondence of Jean de Montereul and the brothers de Belli-èvre, French Ambassadors in England and Scotland, 1645-8." It is said that a flood of light is thrown on that portion of Franco-Scottish history which Hume in his History of England refers to as "the obscure negotiations of Montville," (Montereul.) The truth as revealed through the correspondence seems to be that Montereul conducted a triparti negotiation for France, the Scots, and Charles I., which ended in a mutual engagement on the strength of which the King left Oxford and joined the Scottish Army. The first volume contains the letters Montereul wrote to Mazarin between Aug. 14, 1645, and Feb. 12, 1647.

The Macmillan Company, which is the New York representative of Bell & Son, announces that the latter house has bought for the Bohn Library the copyright of the memorial edition of Sir Richard Burton's "Pilgrimage to Al-Madinah and Mecca." This work is now presented in the Bohn Library, and is included in two volumes. The various appendices and additional illustrations not contained in the first edition are here included, while the somewhat crude lithographic colored plates have now been replaced by photographic reproductions. The interesting portrait of Burton in his pilgrim's garb, which forms the frontispiece to the first volume, is, however, an exact fac-simile of the original.

A second edition of George Moore's "Evelyn Innes" has just appeared in London, with many emendations made by the author. It is reported that a well-known Parisian author is at work on a French translation of the book.

Cutcliffe Hyne's new book, "Adventures of Captain Kettle," which, as has been said in these columns, will be published in America by W. F. Mansfield & Co., will be presented in England from the house of Messrs. Pearsons, and arrangements have already been made to have the book appear in German and in French. The volume is composed of a number of short stories, which have a common and continuous thread of adventure running through them all.

Signor Crispi, ex-Premier of Italy, has just finished the eleventh and last volume of his memoirs. The work has been offered to the best-known publishing houses in Milan and Florence, but has been refused on account of the responsibility involved. We are informed on good authority that the work if not brought out in Palermo at once will appear from the press of an Italian house in Paris next Spring.

E. P. Dutton & Co. have ready "Among the Forest People," a companion to that popular book of last season, "Among the Meadow People." The author of both books is Clara D. Pierson, and the illustrations are the work of F. C. Gordon.

Beginning with the November number Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly will take on a new form and dress. Its price will be $1 a year. Mrs. Leslie will in the future resume editorial control. The Monthly will follow former lines, and will be fully illustrated.

Henry Rutgers Marshall, who has written on "Aesthetic Principles," "Pain, Pleasure, and Aesthetics," and kindred subjects, has a new volume in press at the Macmillan Company, entitled "Instinct and Reason."

T. Y. Crowell & Co. have in preparation for immediate publication, "Quiet Talks with Earnest People in My Study," by the Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, D. D., pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle Church, this city.

Mrs. Katharine S. Macquoid is said to be in Brittany correcting the last proofs of her forthcoming romance, "A Ward of the King," a part of the scene of which is laid in the province where the authoress now is.

The New York Times

Illustrated Magazine Supplement.

SUNDAY, OCT. 2.

FEATURES:

Jacob Gould Schurman
Full-page portrait of the President of Cornell University.

A Hoodoo Regiment
Pictures and story of the trials and tribulations of the First Illinois Volunteers, with portrait of Col. Henry L. Turner, the commander.

Theodore Roosevelt
Full-page portrait of the Republican nominee for Governor of New York.

Augustus Van Wyck
Full-page portrait of the Democratic nominee for Governor of New York.

The Late Empress of Austria
Full page of pictures of the incidents and ceremonies following upon the assassination of the late Empress at Geneva.

The Drama
Portraits of Robert Hilliard, Annie Irish as Lady Rosamonde in "The Liars," Isabel Irving as Lady Jessica in "The Liars," Elizabeth Tyree as Dolly in "The Liars," the late Fanny Davenport, Hilda Spong as Imogene Parrott in "Trelawny of the Wells," Richard Mansfield, Edmund Rostand, author of "Cyrano de Bergerac," and Julia Arthur as Rosalind.

In the Musical World
Portraits of William Lavin, tenor of the Castle Square Opera Company, who will make his first appearance as Rhadames in "Aïda" at the American Theatre; William G. Stewart, baritone with the Castle Square Company; Alice Nielsen in "The Fortune Teller" at Wallack's Theatre, and Marguerite Sylva in "The Fortune Teller" at Wallack's.

In the Public Eye
Portrait of Sir Herbert Kitchener, commander of the British forces in the Soudan; William H. Maxwell, Superintendent of Schools in Greater New York; the Rev. John H. Elliott, new pastor of the Collegiate Reformed Church, and latest portrait of Dr. Henrik Ibsen.

The Horseless Carriage
Pictures of the development of automobiles.

Wild Beasts for Children
An elaborate review by Charles de Kay of Mabel Osgood Wright's new book, "Four-Footed Americans and Their King."

Fiction
"Tragedy or Comedy," by Florence A. Smith.

Cricket
Pictures of the team of visiting English cricketers and the New York team that met them last week at Staten Island.

Latest Novelties in Gentlemen's Neckwear.
Five illustrations of the newest fads to be worn this season.

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